THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

NEW PROBLEMS TO FACE WHEN THE RAILROADS GO BACK

"UTTER BREAKDOWN" of the nation's transportation system, according to the New York *Sun*, was only averted by President Wilson's "courageous, sagacious, and patriotic" decision to return the railroads to their owners on March 1, instead of January 1, thereby bridging them over January and February, the two most unremunerative months of the year for common carriers, as well as giving Congress time to enact legislation essential to the transfer. "President Wilson has saved the railroads from national wreck for two months; Congress must now save them for the months and years thereafter," says *The Sun*. This move, remarks the Birmingham *Age Herald*, "will be another tremendous step in getting back on a peace basis, and will be sure to have a stabilizing effect on national industry and business in general." "The President's proclamation," notes the St. Louis *Star*, "is a definite answer to the proposal for a two years' extension of government control and operation, which was recognized as a proposition of direct interest to the proponents of the Plumb plan," for "to change from government control to government ownership was believed to be an easier step than to change from private control to public ownership." "It means," agrees the New York *Globe*, "the end of the hopes for government ownership which have been nourished in some bosoms." "The Plumb plan has suffered a black eye from which it will not soon, if ever, recover," remarks the Minneapolis *Tribune*, which rejoices that we are thus to escape "class control of the very arteries of the nation." The Socialist New York *Call* also sees in the release of the railroads "a direct answer to the railroad workers' plan" in the form of "a good kick"; and it interprets this to mean that "the Administration will no longer coddle the organized workers." "The impossible Plumb plan may take its place among the 'Follies of 1919,' or be forgotten as the year passes into the limbo of time," remarks the St. Paul *Dispatch*. "The desire for the reestablishment of private management of the railroads is well-nigh unanimous with the American people," believes the Rochester *Herald;* and Washington correspondents agree that the only opposition to this move comes from the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, a few farmers' organizations, and other friends of the Plumb plan.

But the return of the railroads will not mean a return to the old order, notes the Newark *News*, "because it would be a physical impossibility to put them back even if it were desirable." As this paper goes on to say:

> "It is not only that there are deficits to be taken care of and questions of compensation between the Government and the railroad properties to be worked out. The central fact is that the entire situation of the nation, economic, financial, and psychological, has undergone a considerable change since the time when a relatively simple order swept the railroads into unified operation for the purposes of war."

There are credits as well as debits in the Government's account, notes the Rochester *Herald*, which lists among the credits "the economy and enhanced efficiency of union freight terminals in large centers, and of alternating instead of precisely duplicated passenger-train service by hitherto competing parallel lines." The public, it thinks, will be reluctant to surrender these gains which it acquired under government operation. But in the main, as previous quotations indicate, the press reflects a strong revulsion of feeling against government ownership. When the Government took over the railroads as a war-measure, remarks the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, "the proposition of government ownership had been steadily gaining favor for years." But "the short experience of government operation has been sufficient to revise public opinion." "The experiment, while doubtless necessary under war-conditions, has proved a failure, almost a disaster," says the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, noting that government operation has developed a deficit of more than $600,000,000. It has had a fair test and has failed, thinks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which adds:

> "With supreme control over wages and freight- and passenger-rates the General Director of Railroads has accumulated a staggering deficit. The service given to the public has deteriorated, and no one who uses the roads is satisfied. Trains have been put on and taken off without apparent regard to the demands of the traffic. All this has happened because no one has been responsible for earning dividends."

And in the Columbus *Dispatch*, we read similarly:

> "Patrons were never put to so much inconvenience under private ownership as they have suffered since the Government took charge of the roads. Freight- and passenger-rates have been raised several times and still the roads have lost hundreds of millions of dollars which must come out of the pockets of tax-payers. Employees in many instances have not shown the consideration for the traveling public that was shown when the roads were privately operated. All things considered, we believe that a majority of the people of this country will rejoice that the Government has fixt the date upon which it will cease to operate the railroads of this country, and that it is only two months away."

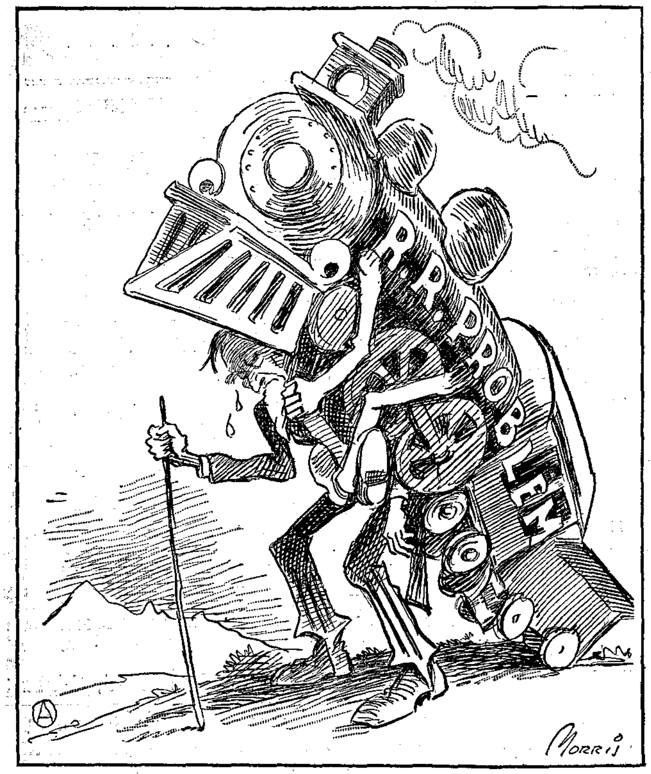
The experience of the last two years, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "has pretty well satisfied this country that we want no government ownership." And this view is echoed by such papers as the Boston *Herald*, Springfield *Union*, Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Citizen*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and Oshkosh *Northwestern*.

But if the experiment in government operation has robbed the people of some of their faith in government ownership it has also allayed some of their old hostility toward the railroads, editorial observers assure us. "The popular attitude toward the railroads has undergone a change," declares the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, which goes on to say:

> "Much greater consideration will be given to the problems of management which the governmental operation also failed to solve. If the railroads on their return will center all their attention on railroading and avoid the financial scandals and operating abuses of bygone years, they will find the public ready

to support them in any reasonable demand. The first task will be to procure means for the expansion and equipment needed. There will be no disposition to hamper this by unduly restrictive legislation, but at the same time it will be demanded that public interests be protected. The tendency is to be just and even generous to the railroads, but to expect efficient and reasonable service in return."

What the public has learned about the financial problems of the railroads "should mean a better hearing for the latter," agrees *The Post*, of the same city; and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, reminding us that "for decades the American people acted as if the railroad was a public enemy," goes on to say:



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

SINBAD'S LITTLE OLD MAN OF THE SEA WAS NOTHING TO THIS.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"We are about to enter upon a new phase of our relationship to the railroads. We shall do so with a vast amount of new knowledge acquired largely during the war when we have tried to manage these public utilities ourselves. We shall also do so at a time when our railroads will be in very special need of our sympathetic cooperation, our intelligent appreciation of their problems and difficulties, and our active assistance in getting back to prewar efficiency. . . . . . .

"We have learned of late that it is entirely possible for a railway not to make money. It is calculated by Mr. Sherley, director of finance for the Railroad Administration, that we have piled up a neat little deficit of $646,000,000 during our two short years of physical possession of the roads. . . . . . .

"Mr. Hale Holden, regional director for the Central West and erstwhile president of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, says that the roads should spend $1,000,000,000 a year for at least a five-year period in order to 'provide the country with an adequate transportation machine.' And he thinks that they can easily raise the money if the governmental attitude toward them becomes more friendly. That is, they must be permitted to earn sufficient revenue to pay the interest on this new and needed investment. . . . . . .

"The problem of the present moment is not whether the railroads will rob us, but whether we will 'rob' the railroads of their only chance to 'come back.' They are the weak sisters of this postwar situation. They have suffered more than most of our activities. For two years they have been in the hands of a government department—and what can we say worse than that? They are now to go back to their owners; and Congress has just two months in which to pass the wisest and best-chosen legislation to enable these owners to restore our arteries of commerce to a healthy condition. Congress is imperatively bound, indeed, to give the American people an adequate transportation equipment; for that is, in this period of reconstruction, the first need of the nation."

The railroad problem, remarks the Boston *News Bureau*, "simmers down to the usual coefficients—wages and rates." And even the shippers, it adds, "admit the need of revision upward of the latter." The railroad companies, says a United Press dispatch from Washington, "are prepared to seek immediate increases in freight-rates when the Federal Government relinquishes control of their properties on March 1." The total to be asked, according to the same correspondent, will amount to a billion dollars a year. "It is, of course, impossible that the railroads can be put back upon a basis which will allow a fair return, and which will enable them to make indispensable repairs and improvements, without adequate freight-rates," affirms the Boston *Herald*. "The railroads must have, as a permanent requirement, traffic rates that will enable them to live, to improve, and to expand," declares the New York *Sun*. "In a period of enormous inflation, rising prices, and swollen profits, railroad securities have fallen in value because the industry has been kept artificially on a non-remnuerative basis," notes the New York *Tribune*. "If the Government has not been able to make the roads self-sustaining with present rates, there is little reason to expect the private owners to do so," remarks the Houston *Post*, which continues:

"Traffic has been of record-breaking proportions this year, and the roads during recent months have had capacity business, yet, as a whole, they have not paid expenses. . . . . . .

"The heavy increase in operating expenses has offset the advantage of capacity business, and the roads have not been a paying concern. The only recourse for the Government is to dig into the public treasury and make good the losses. . . . . . .

"The people are going to pay directly next year for the higher cost of railroad operations. They are going to pay, not indirectly through a government tax, but they are going to have to dig down deep in their pockets and hand over the increase directly to the roads themselves every time they buy service."

"There is no way out save through a further increase in rates, which the public will have to pay," agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The Chicago *Daily News* rejoices at the report that "shippers have said that no serious opposition to proper increases of freight-rates need be apprehended"; and a Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Tribune* quotes President Daniel E. Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as saying that the railroads must have increased income or else go back again to public control. In this dispatch we read:

"According to Mr. Willard's figures the cost of operation had increased $1,700,000,000 a year, while the revenues had increased about $1,000,000,000, leaving the railroads some $700,000,000 short. 'Railroad-rates may seem high in comparison to the old rates,' Mr. Willard said, 'but never at any time in the history of railroading were the rates so relatively low. A man can travel farther now on a day's wages than ever before, or on the price of a ton of coal or bushel of wheat. The railroad-rates are not high in relation to the present value of the dollar or of anything else.

"'I believe the people want the railroads returned to private control, and I believe both Congress and the people desire to be fair in the conditions of the return. It would be a mistake to return them if the cost and the revenue were not adjusted to present conditions.

"'If they are not adjusted and the return is made on any other basis the roads would finally revert to public ownership of necessity. They could not be run indefinitely at a loss.'"

On the other hand, we find *Capper's Weekly*, of Topeka, affirming that "the people think competition will bring more efficient service and lower rates." Referring to a proposed 25 per cent. advance in freight-rates, this paper goes on to say:

"The rates now in force under government control are from 25 to 35 per cent. higher than were the rates under private management.

"To again increase freight-rates 25 per cent. which will be necessary if the roads are to have their dividends guaranteed, will take $875,000,000 annually out of the pockets of the producers and consumers of the country, a burden the country should not be compelled to bear when the people are staggering under an exorbitantly high cost of living."

And in the Topeka *Capital*, which is also owned by Governor Capper, we read:

"The great industries, as their reports show and Wall Street's Stock Exchange confirms, never made such profits before as they heaped up in time of the nation's crisis of war. Railroad security owners have protested, in fact, because this industry alone was held down to previous rates of profit, not permitted to share in the orgy of war-profiteering. In consequence, their securities are quoted far below normal, while industrial securities have soared beyond all records of the past.

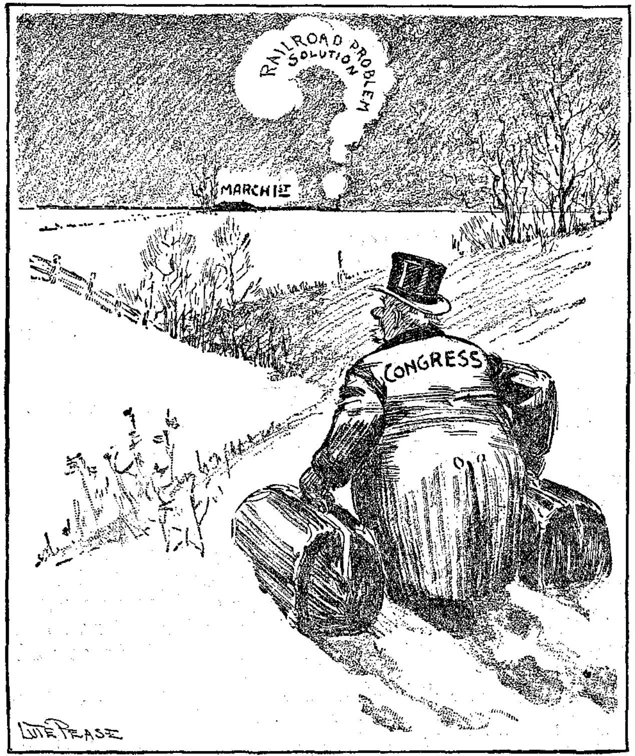
"When the railroads are returned there will be vigorous pleas for profiteering rates, to place these secutities on a par with industrial. But it is too late for that. What the country proposes, on the contrary, is to bring industrial profits down to those of the railroads."

Meanwhile there are still pending the demands of railroad labor for higher wages—demands which, it is estimated, would add between $800,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 to the annual pay-roll of the railroad companies. In the columns of the Boston *News Bureau* we find the following interesting statistics of railroad labor and wages:

"The Adamson Law and the McAdoo order in May, 1918, boosted the cost of railway labor over $1,175,000,000, or 77 per cent. in two years. And to this should be added some further adjustments subsequently made, such, for instance, as the recent 'equalization' of wages of trainmen in slow freight service adding about $36,000,000 per annum to the wage.

"It is also significant to note that the number of men now employed on the railroads, according to Senator Cummins, is 200,000 larger than at the time the roads were taken over by the Government. The number employed in 1917 was approximately 1,780,000, so that now the employees of the railroads must be fully 2,000,000."

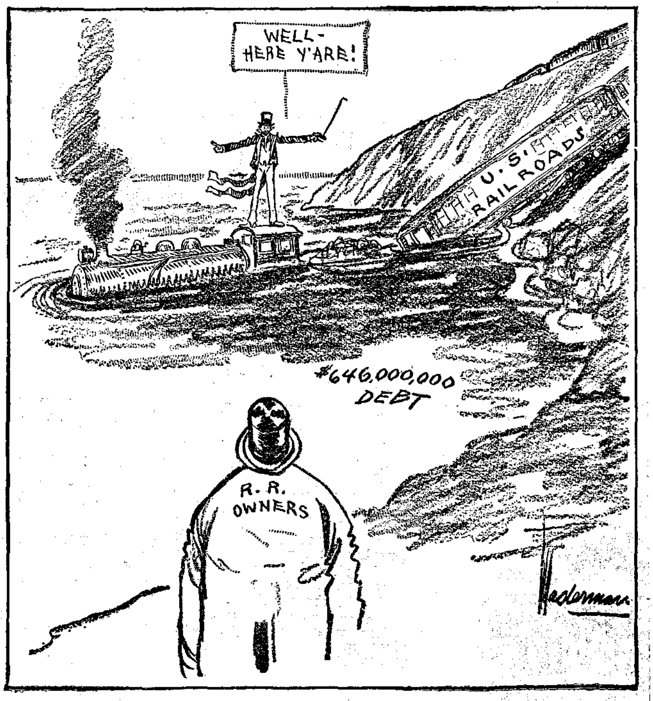
The question of railroad wage increase is the core of the railroad problem, declares the Washington *Post*, in which we read:



WILL HE MAKE THE TRAIN?

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

"What effect will the return of the railroads have upon wage demands? The report of the Federal officials engaged in the campaign for a reduction in the cost of living, to the effect that the trend of high prices has been checked and that a substantial decrease may be expected during the early part of the new year, is not considered by the railroad employees, it is reported, as justifying them in withdrawing their demands for wage-increases. They are now preparing statistics to show that the cost of living has advanced since the beginning of the war to a far greater degree than their wages have, and they will ask that the two be equalized. Apparently the brotherhoods are determined to press for increased pay, without regard to the President's proclamation.



THE END OF HIS RUN.

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

"On August 25, when the railroad shopmen presented their claim for increased wages to the President, they were asked to wait a few months to see if the efforts of the government agencies to lower living costs were not successful. At that time it was the general understanding that tangible results along this line might be expected in ninety days. That much has been accomplished in holding prices level at a time of the year when they usually advance, is claimed by the Government, but evidently the railroad men are not imprest by this argument. They take the view that the gap between earnings and expenses must be closed up and will insist that increases to that effect be granted. . . . . . .

"Estimates show that if the railroad men are granted the increase they are now demanding or will demand it will add $1,000,000,000 more to the country's transportation bill. That, of course, means still higher freight- and passenger-rates, since the increases in rates to date have been absorbed almost entirely by the pay-rolls and the remaining 3 per cent. has gone in the form of increases in the price of materials.

"The whole situation thus reverts to this question:

"Does the Government propose to adopt a policy which will guarantee to the railroad employees that their earnings shall increase in proportion to the cost of living?

"There are 2,000,000 men in the railroad brotherhoods, but there are 45,000,000 people who earn their living in the trades and crafts in this country.

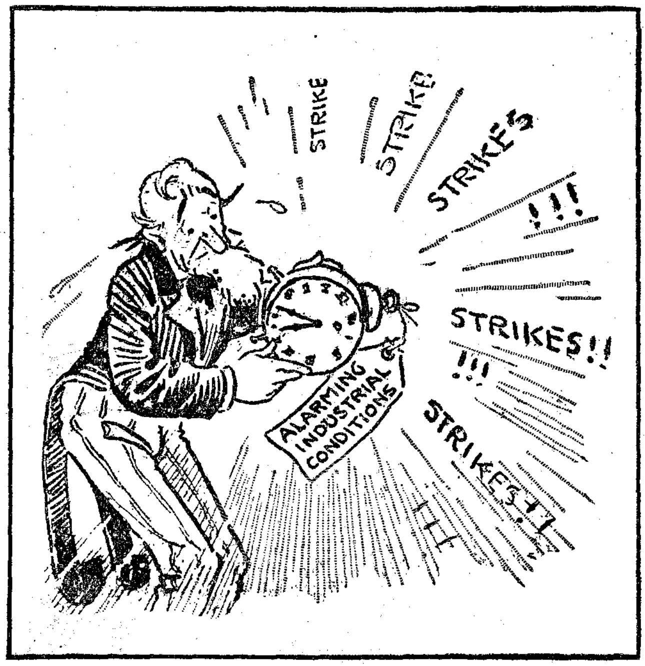
"If the favored 2,000,000 are to have this government guaranty that their living expenses are to be compensated for out of their earnings, what of the other 43,000,000 who do not enjoy a similar guaranty? Evidently upon them must rest the responsibility for paying the $1,000,000,000 additional annual charge which will place the railroad men beyond the reach of want or sacrifice.

"If the brotherhoods are successful in forcing wage-increases to enable them to keep pace with living costs, what possibility is there for a shrinkage in the 'vicious circle' of expanding prices so that the average citizen may be able to meet his expenses?

"Obviously the Government can not undertake to offer such a guaranty. It would be class-distinction of the most vicious sort, granting to a favored class of workers privileges denied to others and for which, if granted, the others must pay. It would mean simply the shouldering of additional burdens by the great mass of workers in order to relieve the backs of a favored few."

A NATIONAL COURT FOR LABOR

HAMMURABI, KING OF BABYLONIA, thought he had the labor problem solved for all time when he promulgated an elaborate code dealing with the subject some four thousand years ago. But if he were to come back to earth to-day he would get quite a shock, the Detroit *News* thinks, to find the problem not much nearer solution than in his day. Even President Wilson's second Industrial Conference, after studying the subject behind closed doors for a month, does not venture to tell how differences between employers and employees may be done away with, but simply suggests some new "machinery for the adjustment of differences." And even these modest suggestions meet a rather hostile reception from representatives of the very workers whose consent is essential to the success of any such program. "The working class of the United States faces the danger of being bound hand and foot," if any plan like the one suggested should be adopted, declares the Socialist New York *Call*, while conservative labor-leaders, like President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, find the plan undemocratic and unjust to labor. In labor circles generally, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, the plan is distrusted "because it is too reactionary and omits recognition of union organization in industrial relations." Conservative opinion at the capital, says the same authority, would prefer to let the industrial situation take care of itself, and there are even assertions that the President's appointees to this conference "have merely given the country a sketch of a *Soviet* system of industrial relations nicely cloaked in the rhetoric of democracy." So, as the Conference says it is looking for criticism, it is likely to be satisfied on that score.



"HOW'D YOU STOP IT?"
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Yet in the daily press there is not a little approval of the plan. The basic idea is the establishment of a National Industrial Tribunal, with full and final judicial powers, and Regional Boards of Inquiry and Adjustment to take up and settle if possible all labor disputes in their respective jurisdictions. As the editors all note, there is a distinct likeness to our Federal judicial system and to the Federal Reserve system. To the New York *Globe* it seems that the plan "is obviously copied from the scheme which has been in successful operation in Norway for many months," and the fact that "a plan so strikingly similar is working successfully in Norway is," in *The Globe's* opinion, "to say the least, a happy augury." Of course, "it is a compromise, and, therefore, labor extremists and capitalist extremists will fight it bitterly," but that very fact is set down as "good reason for the mass of the people to assume that the report points the right way to industrial peace." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* similarly looks for the approval of both employers or employees for the Conference's preliminary report; "it would assure a recognized national and regional organization to which all disputes could be submitted without fear of unfairness in decision either to the workers, capital, or the public." "While the plan would not take away the right of organization from either employees or employers, or the right to strike or lockout," *The Plain Dealer* thinks "it would doubtless cause most disputes to be submitted to the boards for settlement because public sentiment would oppose fighting out differences in the old ways." The plan seems worth while to the New York *Evening World* because it "recognizes at least four highly desirable principles":

> "First, through the Regional Boards either side would have an opportunity of getting the merits of its case before the public in a definite and impressive manner without need for the spectacular but economically expensive strike or lockout.
>
> "Secondly, the right of each side 'to present its position through representatives of its own choosing' is clearly a sensible compromise on the question which split the First Conference. The employer is not required to negotiate directly with men not in his employ, but when a dispute is up for formal judicial hearing the workers may choose their attorney representative from the ablest talent in the country.
>
> "Thirdly, the judicial character of the inquiry would tend to put a premium on the services of the labor advocate and correspondingly decrease the power of the labor agitator. The agitator who plays only on the emotions would have small chance at such a hearing. Facts and logic would play a more potent part.
>
> "Fourthly, power to subpœna witnesses and examine books and papers would enable the Regional Boards to advise the public concerning such disputed questions as ability of employers to increase wages, hours, and wages actually paid, and questions of comparative production by workers.
>
> "These seem to be definite, constructive, and progressive policies advocated for general acceptance by the board. Each looks toward an adjustment of industrial disputes on a basis of right and reason rather than of cunning and economic force."

Such a radical as Mr. John Spargo writes to the New York *Evening Post* that he considers the scheme outlined by the Industrial Conference to be "essentially sound," tho he would emphasize the fact that "success would depend more upon the personnel of these boards of adjustment and inquiry than upon the machinery itself."

But another authority on economics, Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, writes to the same newspaper:

> "The proposed National and Regional Boards are too elaborate and political. The President, Cabinet, and Senate can not select competent conciliators. One competent man like Charles R. Neil, former mediator, could do more effective conciliating than the whole machinery proposed. But such men could not be obtained under this plan.
>
> "The underlying assumption is that the public will do justice for workers if they are prohibited from striking. This elaborate machinery leads only to compulsory arbitration and the prohibition of strikes. The underlying assumption is a mistake. Better to have strikes that will compel the public to listen than to let them remain content with such conditions as a twelve-hour day and seven-day week in the steel-mills or chronic unemployment in the coal-mines. The Steel Corporation will now come voluntarily to the eight-hour day. It would not do so under this elaborate machinery.
>
> "The plan deals with effects, not causes. Causes must be dealt with months and years before the strike. We have plenty of machinery already to deal with effects, namely, courts, injunctions, the Army. Nothing more elaborate is needed. The President's conference should draw up a proposal for removing the causes of strikes. The Government might set up an industrial consultation service without governmental powers to bring to capitalists, employers, and employees the best experience in labor management and industrial relations."

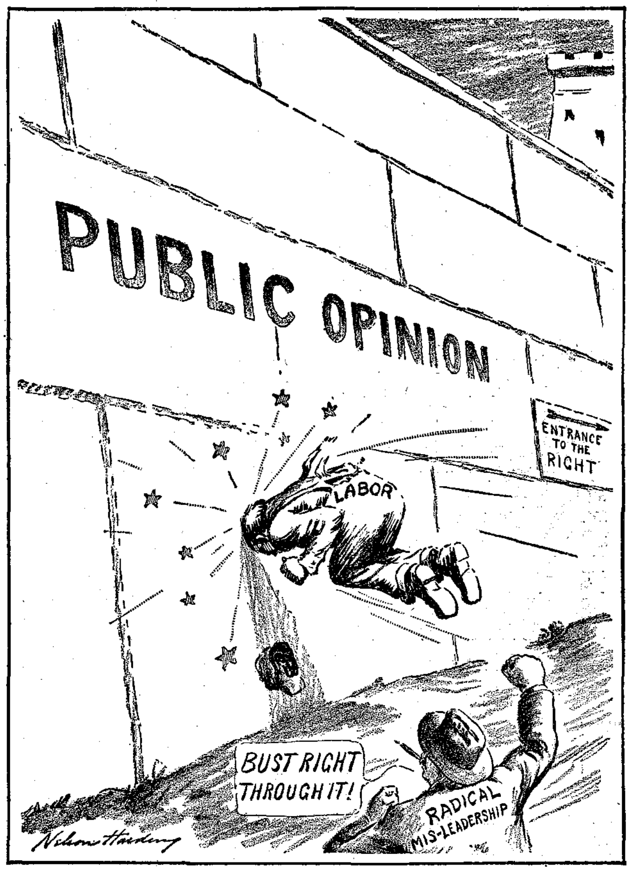
In labor circles, it has been noted, the plan finds little favor.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* reports that "officials of the American Federation of Labor are practically a unit in criticism of the plan." Mr. Gompers says that while the conference report sets forth in an opening paragraph that "the right relationship between employer and employee in large industries can be promoted by the deliberate organization of that relationship," it has failed to "recognize definitely the organizations of workers—trade-unions—as a basis for representation" in its tribunal plan. This, says Mr. Gompers, "is a fatal omission." Then, too, Mr. Gompers is against any plan involving compulsion. He is inclined to think that the conference would do well to "consider governmental agencies to provide the necessary information and assistance in securing continuous betterment of working conditions. That problem must ultimately be worked out by employers and employees, but the Government should advise and assist." Secretary Morrison, of the Federation, finds "a paternal spirit and the absence of declarations and policies in line with the spirit of the times" to be the chief features of this statement by the conference, which in his opinion "offers no hope to lovers of industrial peace, who see the necessity of abolishing autocracy in industry and giving employees a direct voice on their working conditions."

The statement issued by the Industrial Conference on December 28, after it had been in session since December 1, contained what were called "certain tentative proposals." When the conference reassembles on January 12 it intends to consider any criticisms that may be submitted. In the paragraphs introducing the proposals, it is stated that the conference does not intend to discuss the causes of industrial unrest, believing "that its most important immediate contribution is the suggestion of practical measures which will serve to avert or postpone industrial conflicts." The principle is laid down that "the right relationship between employer and employee in large industries can only be promoted by the deliberate organization of that relationship." "The theory that labor is a commodity must be abandoned" and "the concept of leadership must be substituted for that of mastership." It is explained that the plan for a series of labor tribunals "does not propose to do away with the ultimate right to strike, to discharge, or to maintain the closed or open shop," but "is designed to bring about a frank meeting of the interested parties, and cool and calm consideration of questions involved in association with other persons familiar with the industry."

It is proposed that there be a National Industrial Tribunal sitting at Washington acting as a board of appeal, to be composed of nine members chosen by the President, not more than five to be of the same political party, three to be nominated by the Secretary of Commerce, to represent employers; three by the Secretary of Labor, to represent employees, and three to represent the public. The United States is to be divided into a number of industrial regions, perhaps similar to those of the Federal Reserve System. In each region there are to be panels of employers and employees to be prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, respectively, after conference with the employers and employees, respectively. When a dispute arises the parties will be requested to submit it to the proper Regional Board chosen from the panels. Each side is to select a representative, but the Regional Boards may also act when no representatives are named. The boards may act to adjust disputes by unanimous decision, and in case of failure to agree, the dispute goes to the National Tribunal, which must give a unanimous decision. Regional Boards may be combined when necessary. Present boards of arbitration are not interfered with. In the case of public utilities it is admitted that there are certain difficulties, and the conference thinks that there must be some "merging of responsibilities for regulation of rates and services and the settlement of wages and conditions of labor." The conference insists that there can be no interference by government employees or others "with the continuous operation of government functions" through strikes or strike threats.

Altho this plan is drawn up by men whose names compel attention, including Secretary of Labor Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Oscar S. Straus, Prof. F. W. Taussig, Samuel W. McCall, Julius Rosenwald, and ex-Attorneys-General Gregory and Wickersham, the New York *World* insists that "merely piling Federal arbitration upon the various existing State arbitration efforts gets us nowhere essentially beyond where we are." The New York *Tribune* admits that new machinery is needed and that such a system as that sketched "would doubtless avert many strikes"; "but for a real cure for industrial disharmony it is necessary to do more than to establish new machinery." In *The Tribune's* opinion,



DON'T BE A GOAT.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

> "There should be a campaign for a comprehensible code defining privileges and duties. Now there is great confusion. Is labor to be treated as a commodity, and, therefore, akin to property, or in the part of the law which deals with man as a being?
>
> "Is a union a legitimate association or presumptively an illegal conspiracy? If legal, what are the boundaries of its permissible acts? May it strike under all circumstances or is the strike right to be denied under some circumstances? Is picketing to be allowed, and when does free assemblage infringe on order? What is the proper use of injunctions? The law at present is highly equivocal. Judges differ, and, of course, so do administrative officers.
>
> "Even more important than the dissipation of the fogs of the law is a fuller understanding of fundamental laws of economics. The inequities of distribution have been emphasized practically to the exclusion of the more vital production problem. Men can be made to see that while employers and employed are in economic antagonism as to some things they are equally concerned in a maximum of production."

New laws may be needed, but, reflects the Detroit *News:*

> "Machinery and finance are developing so rapidly that laws can not keep pace with them as yet. A set of laws will be framed on Tuesday and will be obsolete by Thursday."

MURDER BY WOOD-ALCOHOL

SCORES OF DEATHS and hundreds of cases of blindness remain as a hideous aftermath of our Christmas festivities this year. Men and women died in agony and others struggled back from the brink of the grave with their sight destroyed forever, because certain persons, rating profit higher than human life, deliberately sold for beverage purposes alleged whisky which they knew to contain wood-alcohol, a deadly poison. While the toll of holiday fatalities ranges from New York to Denver, the most appalling slaughter occurred in Hartford, Conn., and in Chicopee Falls, Holyoke, and Springfield, Mass. The poisonous liquor that killed fifty-seven persons in these four Connecticut Valley towns has been traced to New York, and the men responsible for its sale and distribution are under arrest.

Greedy dealers will continue to sell poison disguised as whisky, declares the Franklin and Oil City *News-Herald*, "until somebody feels the hand of the law in punishment suited to the crime of murder." "It is plain murder, and murder of the most sordid kind, that inspired by the greed for a few dirty dollars," affirms the New York *Evening Sun*, which adds:

> "Even under license an occasional case of death-dealing drink was uncovered. The cupidity of man, with disregard for the welfare of his fellows, has always shown itself when opportunity offered. It was always possible to make more money by selling an inferior and sometimes positively murderous substitute for drinks of which the actual cost of production reduced profit. Prohibition has intensified and thrown into relief this diabolical practise."

"The principals in the crime should be dealt with at the courts' hands for murder," agrees the Boston *Transcript*. "Men who sell fatal beverages are violating not the prohibition laws, but much older and sterner statutes," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say that "while retailers of poison are being given the harshest sentences possible, health and excise authorities should warn the ignorant of the risks in potations furtively made and distributed." New York's District Attorney, Edward Swann, calls attention to the following definition of first-degree murder in Section 1046 of the Penal Code:

> "The killing of a human being unless excusable or justified is murder in the first degree; and, secondly, when committed by an act imminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind regardless of human life, altho without premeditated design to effect the death of any individual."

Everybody should know that "wood-alcohol whisky is a preliminary to a wooden overcoat," remarks the Newark *News*, which goes on to forecast the moralizings which will come from the antiprohibition and prohibition camps:

> "Extreme opponents of prohibition will point to these fatalities with disputational, tho hardly with moral, exultation. 'We told you so,' they will comment. 'Such things always happen when you deprive people of their personal liberties. But because you refuse to let them drink good liquor in moderation you decree that they drink foul liquor and die.'
>
> "To which the confirmed prohibitionists will retort, with equal intellectual complacence: 'Behold what habits of intemperance lead to! Wedded to his bottle, the drinker will drain it, tho the dregs be death. Wood-alcohol kills a few, and kills quickly. The lawful liquor killed thousands more slowly. But knowledge and self-control will triumph in the end. We are paying the penalty for having fraternized with the devil.'"

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, is quoted in the press as saying:

> "The death of some fifty persons from drinking wood-alcohol in a few days has shocked the nation, yet ethyl alcohol, or grain-alcohol, as it is popularly known, in the form of whisky, beer, etc., has killed an average of two hundred to three hundred persons every day, with an extra proportion on holidays, and it has not even been considered news.
>
> "Deplorable as this matter is, it will help impress upon the public the poisonous nature of alcohol."

HOW THE NEW IRISH PLAN IS SIZED UP HERE

NOT ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY ONLY, but on any election-day and in any debate in our Congress are we likely to be reminded that Britain's Irish problem is our problem, too. It crops out in every discussion of a British *entente* or the League of Nations. In proposing his new plan for dual Home Rule by two legislatures, North and South (which was outlined in these pages last week), Mr. Lloyd George, the London correspondents hint, had foreign, and particularly American, opinion very much in mind. So thinks Mr. David Lawrence, who says in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening World* that when President Wilson came back to this country he told friends of his conviction that "until Great Britain did something about the Irish problem, America would continue to look askance at the British attitude, and misunderstandings could not be removed between the two great English-speaking peoples." British newspapers were unanimous in praise of the Lloyd George plan largely because its appearance seemed to be, as one correspondent sums up their editorial observations, "vindicating before the world England's progressive liberalism and sense of fair play." In Canada the Toronto *Mail and Empire* believes that the "generosity" of the Lloyd George plan "will make a deep impression on the outside world," particularly in the United States, where it will give a "severe jolt" to the "anti-British propaganda of the Sinn-Fein element."

Does it satisfy Americans? The answer to that question may, perhaps, be found in the attitude of representative newspapers in various parts of the country. First of all, it may be said that leading representatives of the Irish-American press have condemned the Lloyd George plan as roundly as have their contemporaries in Dublin. Americans of Irish extraction like Maurice Francis Egan, Frank P. Walsh, John W. Goff, and Judge Cohalan are quoted as calling it an inadequate substitute for real freedom. This view is also taken by some of our daily papers, particularly those who favor an Irish republic. The Tulsa *World*, in Oklahoma, insists that there can be no substitute for independence. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* hints that once the League of Nations comes into being it will be quite practicable for England to "let Ireland go." The Lowell *Courier-Citizen* thinks that the experiment of Irish independence ought to be tried. The Socialist New York *Call* denounces the Lloyd George plan as an insincere compromise offered in the face of an overwhelming and fully justified Irish desire for complete independence.

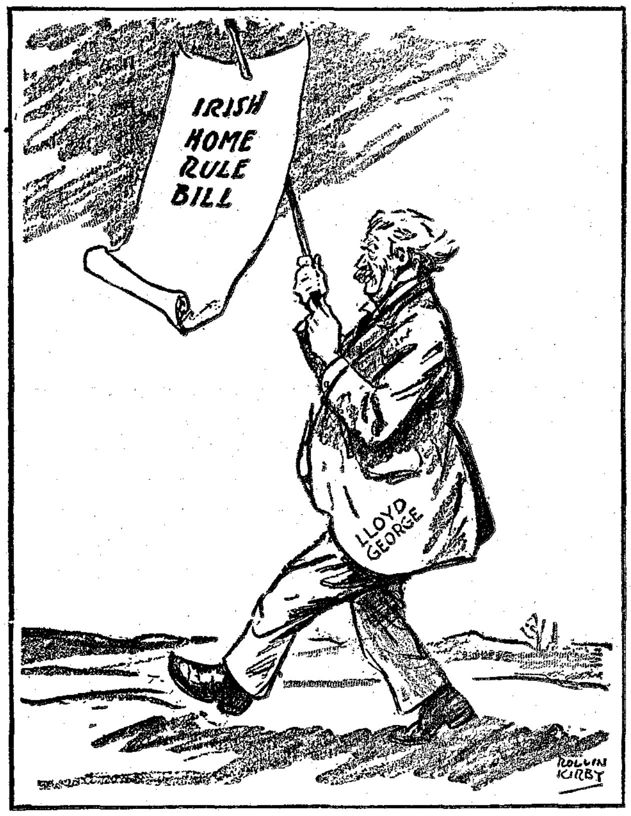
On the other hand, a number of our dailies in various parts of the country agree with Mr. Lloyd George that separation is impossible. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* and the Providence *Journal* both consider complete independence a visionary and impossible scheme. All of the British Isles, insists the Grand Rapids *News*, "must belong to one central confederation for mutual protection if for no other reason." Americans, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, can hardly expect Great Britain to "dismember her Empire and plant an independent and possibly hostile nation on her most vulnerable flank."

Skepticism of the practicability of Mr. Lloyd George's proposition is by no means confined to New York papers like *The World* and *Herald*, but is evident in all sections of the country. The measure is called "hopeless" by such papers as the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. The one salient point about the whole plan, according to the Houston *Chronicle*, "is that it offers little prospect of solving anything." The Baltimore *Sun* sees no chance of an agreement; "the psychology of the hour forbids it," in the Pittsburg *Dispatch's* opinion, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* concludes that "the bill has come too late." In western

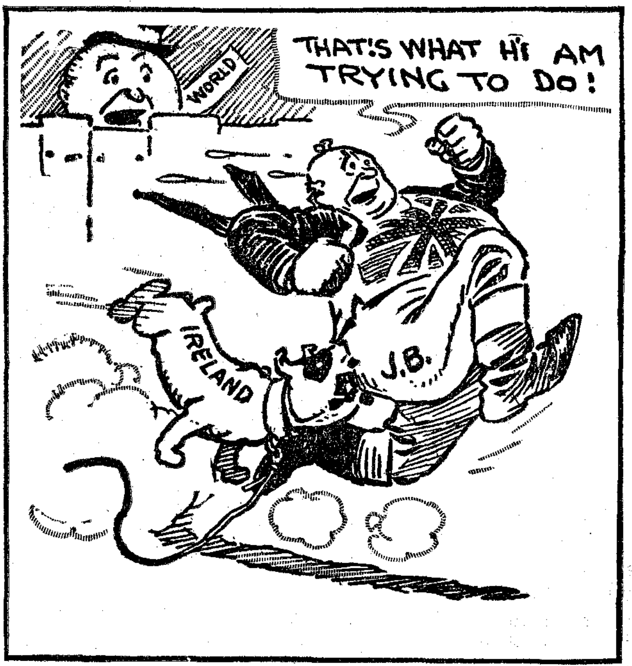
Pennsylvania the plan to divide Ireland appeals to the Franklin *News-Herald* "as about on a par with the proposition to divide Pennsylvania into two States," and in the eastern end of the State the Philadelphia *Record* puts forward as "the most charitable comment possible," that "Lloyd George's Government has made one more mistake."

But some are more sanguine, believing that the plan will give Ireland an excellent chance to work out a form of government that will suit her. The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* and New Haven *Journal-Courier* think it will pay the Irish to consider the scheme favorably. In Nebraska the Lincoln *State Journal* sees in South Africa and the Philippines proof that vexing colonial problems can be solved. And "old and deep and sensitive" as the Irish sore is, "healing can not be impossible even there." As for the program itself, it seems to the Minneapolis *Tribune* that it embodies the hopes of all the moderates now studying the Irish situation. The Mobile *Register* believes that there really are a great many conservative Irishmen, "and it is to these that appeal is made by the Premier." "Modest and tentative" as the Lloyd George plan is, it seems to the St. Louis *Star* that it "opens the way to a testing out of Irish Home Rule," and "from it a real government may grow." In Boston, where the Irish vote is always much in evidence, *The Transcript* and *Christian Science Monitor* gently hint that the real idea back of the Lloyd George plan is that once the proper machinery has been set up, the Irish will expend their energies in fighting each other and allow British statesmen some peace and opportunity to work on purely British problems. This thought is more plainly exprest by the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*, which says that with two parliaments the Irish genius for political life "should shine as it does in American politics."

In the fuller reports of Mr. Lloyd George's speech which followed the very brief summaries upon which our earlier article was necessarily based, Ireland's chance to work out her own salvation through the dual machinery was strongly emphasized. Irishmen can have union, but they must establish it themselves, and "the decision must rest with them," not with the British Government. In a report of the speech appearing in the New York *World* the Prime Minister calls attention to the importance of the Council, consisting of twenty representatives elected by each of the two Irish legislatures. At first this Council would have no powers whatsoever except private-bill legislation, but complete discretion is left to the two Irish legislatures "to confer upon it any powers they choose within range of their own authority." Therefore, said the Prime Minister:



HIS FLAG OF TRUCE.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.


WORLD
THAT'S WHAT H'I AM TRYING TO DO!
IRELAND
J.B.

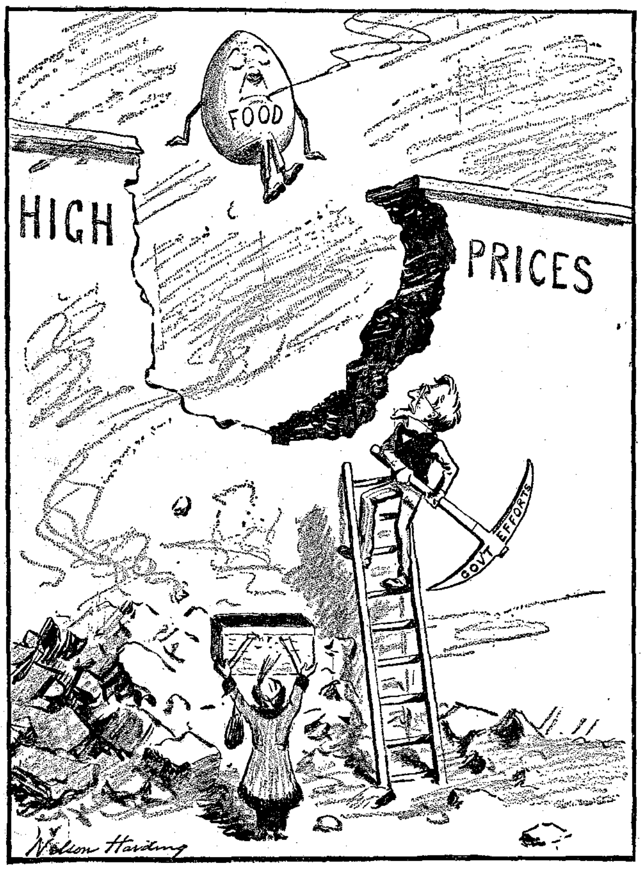
WORLD—"Why don't you let him alone?"
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"The Council will not only serve as an invaluable link between two parts of Ireland, an assembly of leaders of the North and South, where they may come together and discuss the affairs of their common country, but it constitutes the obvious agency upon which the two Parliaments without surrendering their own independence may secure that certain common service which it is highly undesirable to divide."

Everything, Mr. Lloyd George repeated, is to be left to the two Irish legislatures and to the Irish electorate. If the Irish voters so determine, they can return a majority to the Irish Parliaments, even in the very first election, to bring about union of the north and south. The present powers of the Irish parliaments, according to the Premier's plan, include "full control over education, local government, land, agriculture, roads and bridges, transportation, old-age pensions, insurances, and municipal affairs, local judiciary, hospitals, licenses, and all the machinery for maintenance of law and order, with the exception of the higher judiciary, army and navy, and housing." After three years the control of police is to be handed over to the Irish legislatures. For the next two years the Irish contribution to the Imperial revenues is estimated at £18,000,000 sterling annually, and a joint board is to be appointed to settle the future contribution. Each of the two parliaments is to be given £1,000,000 for initial expenses. Ireland is to remain subject to the British income tax, but the parliaments "may levy surcharge by way of additional income tax," and, of course, have full control of taxation for local purposes. The Irish are given a number of inducements to get together. For one thing, additional taxing powers will be given to a united Irish Parliament as soon as one is formed. The Post-office will be handed over to the Irish as soon as they set up common machinery through the Council or otherwise. Customs and excise duties will remain in Imperial hands until such time as the Irish agree on a single legislature. Then "it will be open to the Imperial Parliament to review the situation and consider whether it will be possible to give the customs to a united Irish Parliament."

PALMER'S PANACEA FOR PROFITEERS

"SAPPERS OF THE PUBLIC'S BLOOD" is the definition fastened upon the profiteer by the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind.), in discussing Attorney-General Palmer's latest maneuver to lower the high cost of living. "Fat swindlers" is the appellation pinned upon them by Mrs. Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Just how to stop the swindler from swindling, however, and the sapper from sapping, has been the problem. Even the Attorney-General himself feels obliged to call on the purchasing public for assistance in curbing their nefarious schemes. The plea was specifically directed to the women of the country at a meeting in Chicago called by the Governor of Illinois. At this conference Mr. Palmer did not mince words; calling upon the State's attorney, he urged that gentleman to "go after these devils and hang them as high as Haman."



THE MODERN HUMPTY-DUMPTY DOESN'T FALL SO EASILY.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The Attorney-General laid down a platform for stopping, if not bringing down to earth, the high cost of living. It consisted of five planks. First, there should be a fair-price committee in every town and county, backed by official authority; secondly, an organization of women to refuse buying anything but actual necessities until prices are brought down; thirdly, conservation and economy meetings everywhere, "under auspices of civil bodies"; fourthly, influence of prosecuting authority to prevent industrial disturbances and bring about peace in industry; and fifthly, "remobilization of four-minute men" to preach the "work-and-save doctrine" throughout the country.

He also summed up the efforts of the Government to date in forcing down the high cost of living. Since October 22, when necessary amendments to the Lever Food Control Act were passed by Congress, enabling him to deal effectively with profiteering and hoarding, 179 prosecutions, covering eighteen States have been instituted, the Attorney-General said. He further declared:

"Primarily the notable factors involved in the cost of living are the needed increase in production, the elimination of extravagant buying, and the determined hunting down of profiteers of all classes. I believe that the time has now come when organization of the country has been completed to the point where real results can be shown. The cost of living, already under control, can be reduced if every one who produces will produce his utmost, if those who buy and consume will save and eliminate extravagance, and if all honest people will join the Department of Justice in stamping out profiteering and hoarding."

The Attorney-General cheeringly adds that a definite drop in prices may be expected before next March.

A certain lack of enthusiasm seems to pervade both the Democratic and Republican comment on the Attorney-General's program, tho the Republican editors are naturally a little more outspoken in their criticism of the Administration. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) openly says Mr. Palmer's campaign savors of "pussyfooting," and that familiar dodge of "passing the buck," yet this newspaper considers the enrolment of approximately four million housewives upon the Attorney-General's side "impressive because it is a clear indication of lack of faith in relief measures from Congress." The Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) asserts that, "now, with more effective laws, and with labor unrest apparently on the decline, it is time for Mr. Palmer to cease merely announcing his plans and to go ahead executing some of them." "With a great fanfare of trumpets," the Birmingham *Age Herald* (Dem.) tells us, "war is declared on profiteers, yet they go merrily on their way. From time to time another 'great victory' is won in reducing the high cost of living, yet prices continue to soar."

Blame for this condition of affairs is generously distributed by various editorial writers among all grades of our citizenry, from the President down through Congress and the Attorney-General to the whole people. Beginning several years back, the Newark (Ohio) *American Tribune* (Rep.) says, "The more Wilson mixes up in public affairs, the higher the cost to the public; when he agreed to the four-hundred-million-dollar increase to the Railroad Brotherhoods in order to be reelected President, he set an example of public profligacy and extravagance which has been keeping up ever since, and which has done more than any one thing to bring about the high cost of living." The Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune* (Rep.) is even less gentle in dealing with the Attorney-General when it refers to him as another "curio of the Wilson Cabinet," and "an affliction upon the nation at large." The Republican Congress comes in for its share of blame at the hands of the Republican Baltimore *American;* other newspapers blame the Federal tax law for high prices; and a great many more blame the people for their extravagance.

The Attorney-General points to the fact that, while the cost of living did not diminish between August and November, it did not increase during that period as it had done in former years, and he is led to believe that the peak of high prices has been reached. The New York *Globe* (Rep.) thinks other influences besides the prosecution of profiteers and appeals to workers to produce more and spend less have acted to keep prices from soaring. Says *The Globe:*

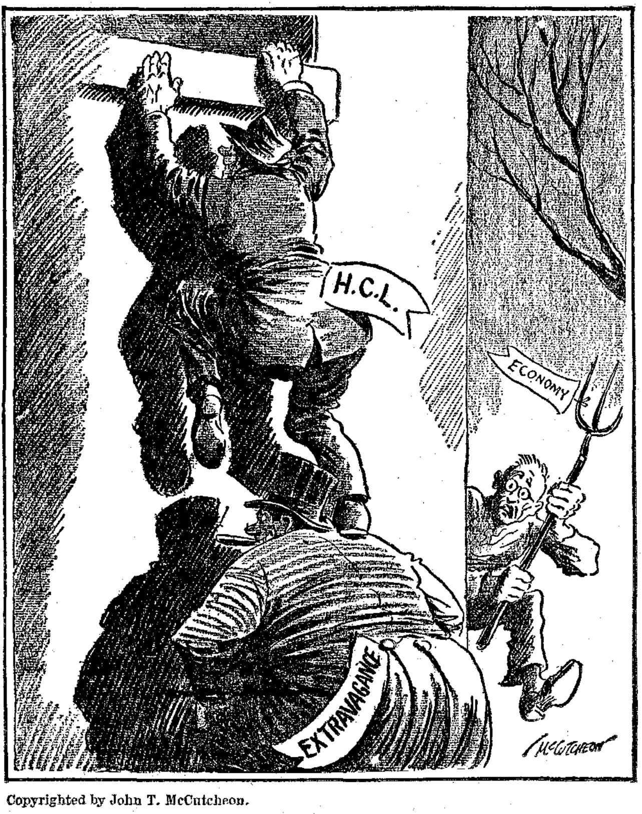
"It might be worth while to inquire, for instance, whether the failure of prices to advance is not in some measure due to a slackening in the effective export demand. If American and European consumers compete for overlapping supplies of goods, the price-level is bound to be higher than if the European consumer is unable to buy. The credit Mr. Palmer asked is too sweeping. Over most of the forces which act upon prices he has no more control than he has over the weather.

"There are two elements in high prices. One is the supply of money and credit. The other is the supply of goods. If the nominal buying-power per capita is increased, as it is whenever more money is put into circulation or credit is inflated, the value of the money unit will shrink and the price of goods, exprest in money, will increase. If the money-unit remains stable and the supply of goods diminishes, absolutely or in relation to the demand, the price of goods, exprest in money, will again increase."

In an editorial entitled "Palmer's Bad Advice" the Mobile *Register* (Dem.) criticizes the Attorney-General's admonition to "wait for lower prices." Let us see what would happen, according to *The Register,* if the purchasing public of the country should take the advice of Mr. Palmer, as given to the Chicago conference:

> "The merchants who have bought goods with expectation of selling them would have their stocks on their hands; the notes they have given in payment would remain unpaid; the banks that have discounted the notes would clamor for their money; the stores would close or greatly reduce their activity; and thousands of persons would be thrown out of employment—not only employees of stores, but of mills and factories, for the demand for goods having stopt or been greatly reduced, the manufacturing would cease or be curtailed. Transportation also would be affected and every form of business activity reduced to a more or less extent. The discharged and unemployed persons would soon be without money; their landlords would ask in vain for the rent; the butcher and the baker would lose custom, and these and other dealers in the same necessaries that Mr. Palmer allows to be bought would in the end find themselves in the same narrow straits with the rest of the people. The whole country would be brought to the brink of ruin. Furthermore, Mr. Palmer, after blaming economic conditions and an inflated currency for high prices, can not logically make the merchant the scape-goat for circumstances over which the merchant evidently has no control."

The Manchester *Union* (Ind. Rep.) wishes to know what will happen when the workers have piled up goods which the public, acting upon Mr. Palmer's advice, refuse to buy. Senator Calder, of New York, comes along with a suggestion borrowed from Canada, which fixes maximum profits upon all staple commodities in order to exterminate profiteering. *The Times-Picayune,* of New Orleans, advocates vigorous enforcement of the laws already in force, and the New York *Herald* (Ind.), believes "the Attorney-General might promote production and help consummate his program by prosecuting all labor-leaders found interfering with the production or transportation of food and fuel. Furthermore, he might suggest laws to make unlawful strikes in all institutions connected with the production or distribution of food or fuel." These are only a few of the suggestions of which Mr. Palmer might take advantage.



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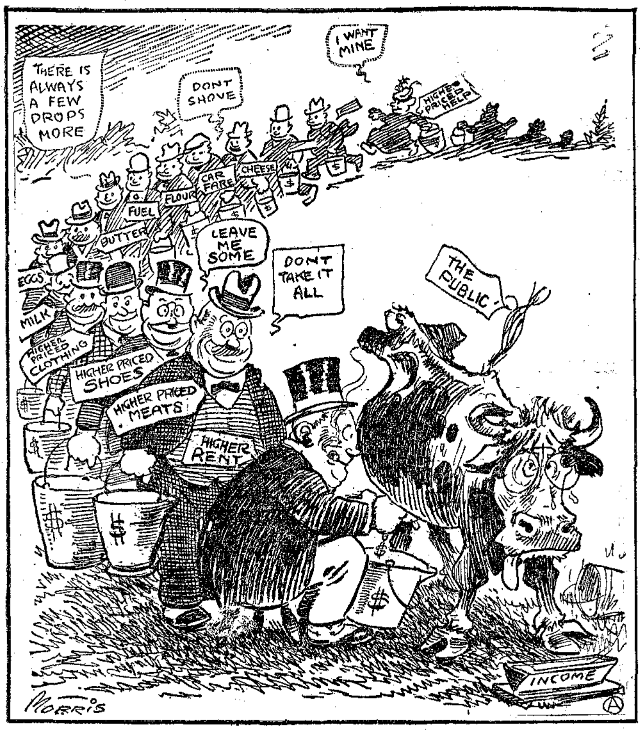
THE WEAPON AND POINT OF ATTACK.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

From Kansas City we gather divergent opinions as to what has been accomplished by "fair-price" committees. *The Journal* (Rep.) thinks they deserve credit for their work, but suggests that the unfortunate victim of a railway accident "is not greatly concerned over the question of whether the train which ran over him was loaded with sand or pig iron." "What the plain, ordinary citizen would like to know," continues *The Journal,* "is when, how, and by what means the actual cost of things is to be reduced." Its neighbor, *The Post* (Ind.) sees danger in fair-price-committee rulings, inasmuch as the overhead of the small, outlying merchant is less than the downtown merchant, yet the "fair price" applies to each. *The Post* continues:



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

HOW LONG BEFORE THE COW GOES DRY?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "The overhead of no two merchants is the same. The fixing of a maximum and minimum percentage of profit to be allowed to take care of this difference in the cost of doing business apparently would only have a tendency to cause every one to exact the maximum."

"Local officials and custom-made 'fair-price' committees will not be disposed to fight influential local merchants," declares the Peoria *Transcript* (Ind.), and it adds:

> "The saturnalia of extravagance to which Mr. Palmer refers will run its course and will not be checked by lecture bureaus. We are going through the reaction to thrift enjoined by the war, and citizens' 'fair-price' committees could not if they would, and they won't, interfere with the swing-back of the pendulum.
>
> "The laws of free trading provide their own correctives for artificially high prices, and if the people insist upon supporting the profiteers, the Department of Justice can not restrain them."

This rather unoptimistic opinion is shared by many newspapers all over the United States, such as the San Francisco *Chronicle,* the Omaha *World-Herald,* the Oshkosh *Northwestern,* the Jacksonville *Times-Union,* the Philadelphia *Public Ledger,* and the Chicago *News.* The Omaha *World-Herald,* in a desperate effort to help bring order out of chaos, cries:

> "When people offer no resistance to high prices, when, in fact, they encourage them, and court them and resent being shown anything that is not the best and the highest-priced, how in the world are prices going to be brought down?"

IS THERE PROFITEERING IN SUGAR?

SUGAR PROFITEERS HAVE GOUGED $940,000,000 from the American people in the past few months, asserts Alfred W. McCann in a special article published in the New York *Globe*, and he adds that the sugar mistake represents but a single blunder of a long series which in the aggregate have added directly ten billion dollars to the high cost of living. With these startling statements comes another to the effect that the Sugar Equalization Board, headed by George Zabriskie, but without power of embargo or jurisdiction over profiteers, could have purchased the entire Cuban crop of 4,000,000 tons last August at 6½ cents per pound. President Wilson, however, withheld his approval of the purchase, through "bad advice," it is said, and it was never made. Finally, after Mr. Zabriskie had for two weeks vainly urged the President to approve the purchase, the Cubans withdrew their offer. The sum total of all the "frivoling and tinkering, threatening and boasting, press-agenting and bluffing," of two public officials, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and Arthur Williams, Food Administrator, is that we have 25-cent sugar, and these officials are two of the most embarrassed men in America to-day, says Mr. McCann, in effect. Mr. Zabriskie, he adds, predicts that prices will fall to normal when government control is lifted, but at present he is powerless to stop "the worst orgy of profiteering from which the country has thus far suffered." How the situation came about is thus revealed by Mr. Zabriskie in the *Globe* interview:

> "The sugar situation is now hopeless for the reason that it has got into politics, and the sooner it gets out the better. The ridiculous price of 17 cents wholesale for raw sugar now charged by the Louisiana planters is an outrage. I can't say that Attorney-General Palmer fixt this price, but it was known in Louisiana that he would stand for it.
>
> "It was known, furthermore, that he approved it. It was this folly that inspired the Cubans to make their gouge. When they saw American sugar-planters getting away with seventeen cents they decided it was perfectly legitimate for them to get some of the plunder, and to-day the people are paying the price for the Attorney-General's mistake.
>
> "Had the Sugar Equalization Board been permitted to exercise its own judgment, instead of the country facing a famine as it now does, we would have had the largest crop of sugar in history at 6½ cents a pound."

It is human nature to say, "it might have been"; that will not make our coffee any sweeter, however. Mr. Zabriskie is just as disgruntled as any of us over the shortage of sugar, it appears, since he was led to believe that 250,000 tons were available for distribution between October 1 and January 1, and was astounded to discover that in some way 50,000 tons had disappeared, and therefore were not available for distribution. The Attorney-General, Mr. Zabriskie says, jumped into the breach and announced that, since "the matter of adequate supplies of sugar transcends the question of price, importation of sugar will be permitted from countries other than Cuba or other United States possessions, to be sold at prices based on the prevailing rates at points of origin." This was the end of the old 9½ cent sugar rate. Beet sugar jumped two cents a pound; inferior South-American sugar, according to Mr. McCann, was landed in New York at 15 cents per pound, refined, and sold at 20½ cents a pound, wholesale.

In November, when the President was ill, he issued a proclamation transferring to Attorney-General Palmer the broad powers exercised by Mr. Hoover during the war. Mr. Palmer then issued a statement, in which he said, according to the *Globe:*

> "It is my intention to exercise this authority only so far as sugar is concerned, but I am prepared to use it to meet any similar situations affecting other food supplies which might arise.
>
> "The first act of the Department of Justice will be the establishment of a price of 12 cents a pound wholesale for all sugar except the Louisiana crop, the price of which already has been fixt at 17 cents a pound wholesale. This increase of price is necessary to prevent a famine."

Refusing absolutely, however, to be made the "goat" in the "sugar muddle," Mr. Zabriskie then criticized the Attorney-General and defended himself in this wise:

> "Mr. Palmer's intention of fixing a flat general price of 12 cents a pound is wholly unnecessary. Without such action a reduction in the price of sugar might be expected. But the establishment of a flat rate will operate as an automatic minimum to raise the price of all beet sugar produced in this country, most of which can be manufactured on a 10-cent basis. Moreover, under the Attorney-General's program, the Cuban producers will be inspired to hold their entire output for the higher price. The sugar shortage is only temporary and will shortly be remedied. It is too late for any effective Government control of the sugar industry.
>
> "Government control is responsible for the present mess. Whatever theories may have justified the nation's costly and disastrous experiments with government control have been exploded. Politicians seeking public favor can not replace trained specialists with years of experience and practical information behind them.
>
> "The sugar fiasco ought to be a warning to dreamers and agitators who continue to dazzle the public with their calamitous proposals of government ownership and control.
>
> "I don't want to be put into the painful position of criticizing everybody and I don't want to be hard on the President, who was the victim of bad advice when he refused to permit the Sugar Equalization Board to buy the Cuban crop at 6½ cents a pound.
>
> "I don't want to get into a personal row with Attorney-General Palmer, but the facts speak for themselves."

Under the McNary Bill, which has passed the Senate and the House, the Sugar Equalization Board has had its powers continued until June 30, 1920. It will grant licenses to sugar wholesalers and may revoke them in cases of profiteering. But the passage of the bill has come so late that the Board can not now purchase the Cuban crop direct from the planters. In an editorial upon the McNary Bill, the Indianapolis *News* quotes one of its Washington news dispatches:

> "The bill was passed in the Senate after the two Louisiana Senators, Gay and Ransdell, had conducted an unsuccessful filibuster against it. Their State produces less than one-fortieth of the sugar consumed in this country, yet these two Southerners jockeyed and maneuvered back and forth to the best of their ability to prevent passage of the bill. Their filibuster was one of the most selfish known in the annals of the Senate. In order that the sugar-planters of their State might reap immense profits over the sale of sugar at 17 cents a pound, raw, and higher, they were willing that the people of the entire United States should pay from 25 to 30 cents a pound for refined sugar, when they could get it, and that speculators all over the nation literally should roll in sugar profits."

A survey of editorials upon the McNary Bill reveals that of twenty-six newspapers examined, twenty are in favor of the Bill; one is against it, and the other five are non-committal. Many newspapers have accepted at face value the statements that have been published from time to time to the effect that the reason for the shortage in sugar was not caused by huge exports of that commodity, but by vastly increased consumption in the United States. Prohibition and high wages have been assessed with much of the blame, "because men who used to drink beer now drink soda and malted milk, and the laborer now spends more of his increased earnings upon candy for his children," according to the New York *Evening Post*. The New York *American*, however, disagrees most emphatically with any such surmises, and particularly with statements that increased consumption is the cause of the shortage. In support of its claim, *The American* quotes figures from statistics compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce covering a period of five years. These figures show that, instead of an increase, there has been a decrease in the amount of sugar consumed, from 89 pounds per capita in 1914 to 82 pounds per capita in 1919.

ANOTHER HUGE ROCKEFELLER GIFT

THE CRITICS OF AN EARLIER DAY, who saw nothing in Mr. Rockefeller's educational gifts but an effort to increase the burning of midnight oil, are now largely silent. His gifts to public health are no longer called schemes to preserve the consumers of petroleum. All the comment is now kindly. Man's greatest interest in life is how to prolong it, remarks a Philadelphia paper in discussing editorially John D. Rockefeller's munificent gift of a hundred million dollars to benefit public health and education. Equally distributed between the Rockefeller Foundation, which was founded by the retired financier in 1902 to promote the health and well-being of people throughout the world, and the General Education Board, which is designed to prevent "malnutrition among universities," in the words of the New York *Times*, the fund is made available for immediate use. Canada will benefit to the extent of five millions. "There are no strings to the award," the Washington *Post* assures us; "and the splendid work done in the past through both the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation is a guaranty that this latest benefaction will be efficiently administered, as its donor intended." "Given one hundred million dollars to spend, no better way of spending it could be found than that chosen on Christmas day by Mr. Rockefeller," the New York *Globe* declares. "A hundred years from now the debates which have occupied Congress so furiously will be almost all forgotten, but the effects of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation will be still spreading over the surface of human affairs." The New York *Herald* asserts that "it would take a great deal of ingenuity to discover a flaw either in the gift or in the manner of its application," and reminds us that "it comes, too, at a most critical stage in the history of education in America."

General Education Board	**$104,000,000**
Rockefeller Foundation	**82,000,000**
University of Chicago	**34,000,000**
Other Universities	**30,000,000**
Rockefeller Institute	**10,000,000**
Baptist Missions	**8,000,000**
Y. M. C. A.	**4,000,000**
City of Cleveland	**3,000,000**
Juvenile reform institutions	**3,000,000**
Miscellaneous gifts and appropriations (estimated)	**222,000,000**
Total	**$500,000,000**

Gifts made from Mr. Rockefeller's private funds, mainly to churches, and never made public, his associates say, will bring the estimate considerably higher.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TOTAL BENEFACTIONS.

This table is compiled from various newspaper estimates, which do not claim to be complete.

That Mr. Rockefeller has gathered about him as advisers men of proved wisdom and organizing ability is well known, yet "this does not detract from the credit due him," declares the New York *Sun*; "it is his act and his responsibility." The New York *Morning Telegraph* believes Mr. Rockefeller has "reduced the art of distributing surplus wealth for the general good to a science"; that in his giving he makes use of "that sound judgment and intelligent direction which he applied to commerce while laying the foundation of his fortune."

In an effort to make a comparison by which the human mind can comprehend the magnitude of such a sum as Mr. Rockefeller gave away, the Kansas City *Journal* tells us that:

> "If, for instance, there had been $100,000,000 available at the beginning of the Christian era, and if $50,000 had been taken from it annually every year since the birth of Christ, there would be only a few hundred thousands left at this time, for it would require two thousand years to exhaust an annual gift of $50,000 from an available total of $100,000,000—without considering, of course, any interest."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* volunteers an explanation of the origin of the magnate's millions; of the whys and wherefores:

> "He did not make it by increasing the price of his product to the people. He very greatly lowered the price of oil; or, if that be denied, it was at all events lowered while he was making his money selling it. His contribution to the production of oil was, of course, his superior organization, equipment, and management. He stept in between the 'natural resource'—that is, crude oil in the earth—and its army of consumers as a 'finished product'—that is, refined oil and its by-products—and he so improved the processes of preparing and delivering the finished product that he made hundreds of millions while lowering the price to the ultimate consumer."

The desire of the donor that the world in general should participate in benefits to be derived from his gifts is mentioned by the New York *Evening Mail* as indicating that—

> "With a true realization of the solidarity of the human race, Mr. Rockefeller has devoted a splendid share of his enormous resources to the betterment of the peoples of foreign countries.
>
> "He is a pioneer in the realization that the world must improve as a whole or it will deteriorate as a whole; that one country can not prosper upon the degradation and misery of another.
>
> "Therefore, Mr. Rockefeller's charities can be properly realized only with the aid of a map of the world. The annual report of the activities of his various humanitarian undertakings constitutes a cross-section of the human race."

"There is no one in this country, hardly any one in any country," says the New York *Globe*, "who will not profit personally, or through his descendants, in the work of the Rockefeller Foundation. The benefit is personal and permanent, and the investment probably yields more in human happiness to the dollar spent than any other conceivable." It is interesting to note that the total amount of money given to charities by Mr. Rockefeller during his later years, if divided among the population of the United States, would provide approximately five dollars for every inhabitant. Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Foundation, says that, while a complete list of the retired financier's gifts is not available, they would total almost half a billion dollars. Of the results that have been accomplished by one of the institutions which benefited by the most recent grant, the New York *World* says:

> "A brief summary in the annual report of the Foundation of the work carried on during the year 1918 includes a campaign against tuberculosis in France, against yellow-fever in Guatemala and Ecuador, for malaria control in the lower Mississippi Valley and hookworm control and better sanitation in twelve States of the Union and twenty-one foreign states, the contribution to various war-work agencies of nearly twenty-two million dollars in four years, construction work on fifteen buildings of a new medical center in Peking, and increased support for missionary hospitals and medical schools in China, the after-care of infantile-paralysis cases, further advances in studies in mental hygiene and medical research through various agencies, and many other similar activities of scientific and humanitarian character."

The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, the New York *Sun*, and the Pittsburg *Post* agree that Mr. Rockefeller's gifts are not intended to relieve others of their duty to help; that all of us should consider ourselves members of a "world-wide society of humanitarians." *The Post* continues, in the interest of education:

> "With many good instructors on the verge of being driven by the high cost of living and their meager salaries to seek other fields, this fund saves the day for education.
>
> "It draws attention to the fact that the public itself is not an ideal employer. Even in its public schools—the very fountain of democracy—it has neglected teachers to the extent that many have had to seek other employment. It is the same with the higher institutions of learning and with the clergy."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE anarchists have sailed at last. Bomb voyage.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

NOT everything is abnormally high-priced. Bar fixtures are cheap.—*Toledo Blade.*

"PERSHING Won't Run."—Headline. The Germans will tell the world that.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

ANYWAY the anarchists can't deny that they are receiving the freedom of the seas.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

NATURALLY Turkey wants a guardian as far away from it as possible.—*Chicago Daily News.*

As long as John Barleycorn's money holds out, the lawyers may be expected to prolong the inquest. — *Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE college professors' union, just formed, can get a sympathetic strike of the student body any time it wants one.—*Columbia Record.*

LABOR also is poorly distributed. There are not enough janitors over here and Switzerland is full of deposed kings.—*Chicago Daily News.*

NEW YORK will have an apartment-house for millionaires exclusively. But all apartment-houses are tending in that direction.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

WE are accustomed to a few "Presidential bees," but from the look of things this year somebody must have kicked over a hive.—*Columbia Record.*

IT is all very well to think of America as a melting-pot, but one must remember that some things won't melt unless we make it very hot for them.—*New Orleans States.*

IT is stated that 344 seditious newspapers are circulated in the United States. The Government should know just where to start in applying the drastic remedy for the news-print shortage.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE Presidential ring is getting all cluttered up with hats.—*Boston Globe*

WASSAIL is now pronounced with the accent on the "was."—*Philadelphi Evening Ledger.*

THE difference between saving coal and saving daylight is that we ha the daylight to save.—*New York World.*

THO the world didn't come to an end another important event happened The packers got religion.—*Toledo Blade.*

JOB never was really tested—he didn't have to wait for the ratificatio of a treaty of peace. — *Philadelphi Public Ledger.*

NOW that the President is able t get about with a walking-stick, will h feel more disposed to raise Cain? *Boston Transcript.*

IT is curious how frequently Austri starves on a peace basis when fou years of war blockade couldn't turn th trick.—*Columbia Record.*

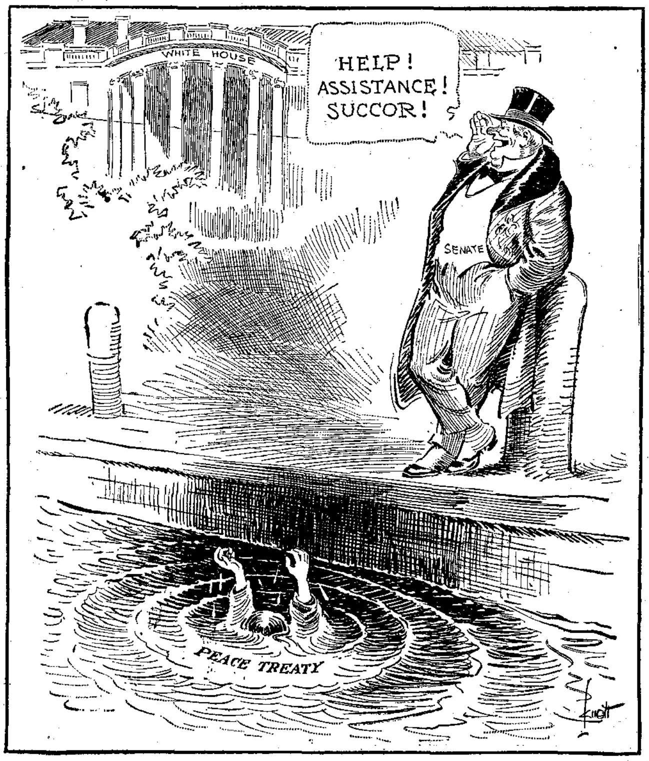
BRIGHT men are in demand in th business world. They are needed t think up new reasons for boostin prices.—*Los Angeles Times.*

MR. D'ANNUNZIO has announced h intention to fly from Italy to th United States. The celebration wi take place in Italy.—*Detroit News.*

IT may be true that a peace trea can't keep all of us warm, but fo some of our Washington statesmen serves the purpose admirably. — *S Paul Pioneer Press.*

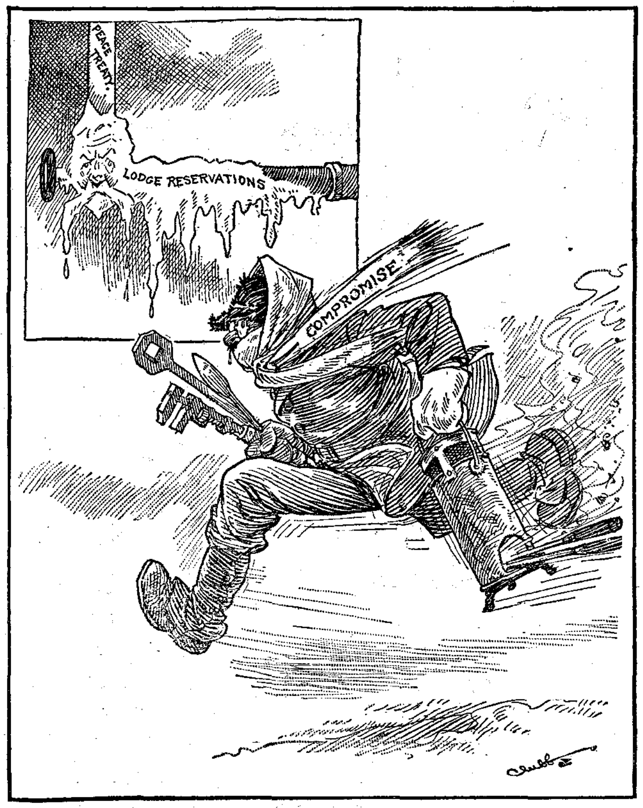
PROF. WALTER SCHUEKING say "there is no home in Germany in whic the family circle is untorn by death That's so, I guess. The Kaiser's hom is now in Holland.—*New York Mornin Telegraph.*

THE former Kaiser is credited wit having exprest a desire to make a to of America. Maybe he hasn't hea that the dime museums have be displaced by the moving pictures. *Boston Globe.*



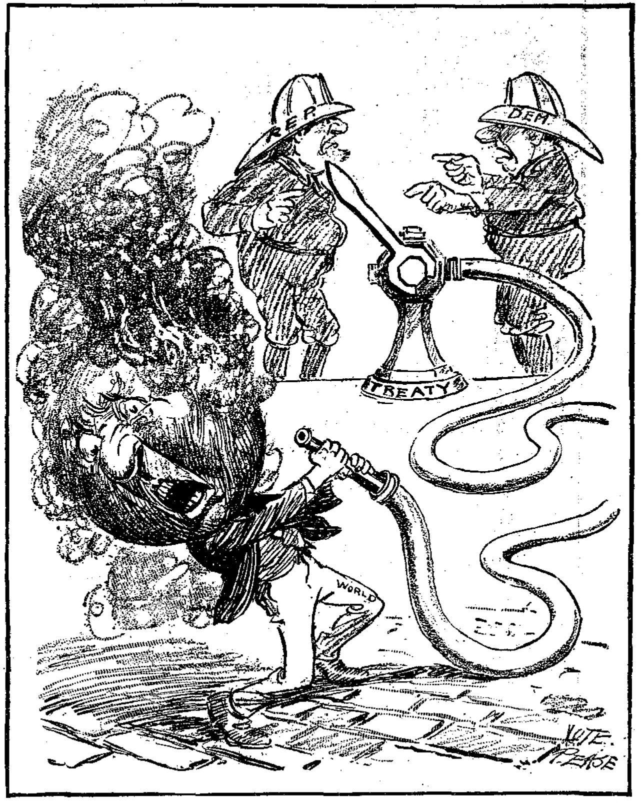
AFTER PUSHING HER IN.

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*



A HURRY CALL.

—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald.*



TALK ABOUT NERO'S FIDDLING!

—Pease in the Newark *News.*

BLAMING EVERYBODY FOR THE TREATY DELAY.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

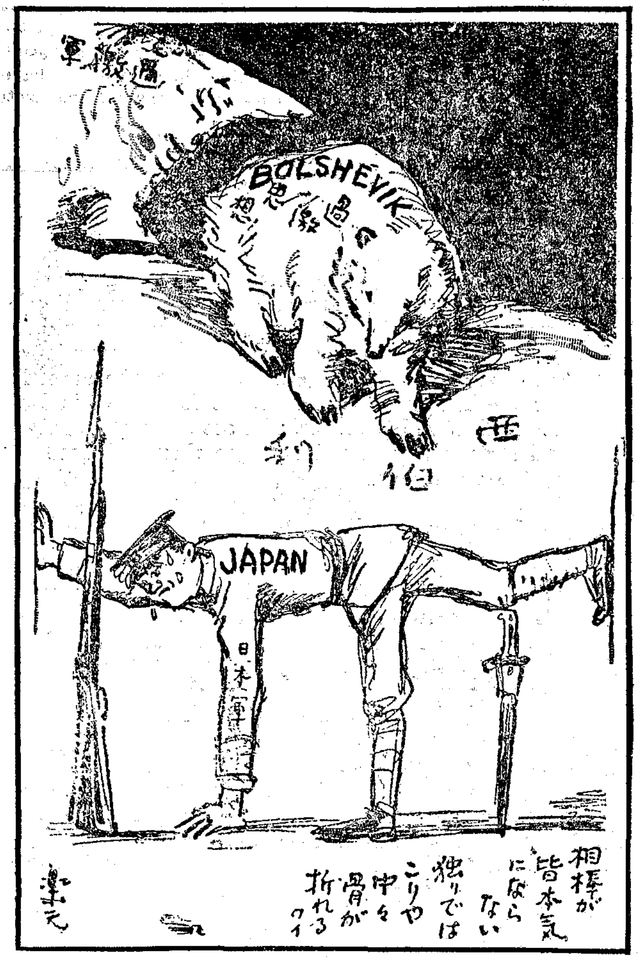
JAPAN TO KEEP ON FIGHTING LENINE

HAVING MOST TO FEAR from the spread of Bolshevism to Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan must carry on the war against Red Russia, no matter what policies of withdrawal may be followed by the Allies. A semiofficial Japanese organ, *The Herald of Asia*, sounds this warning and points out that as China and Korea are fertile soil for the seeds of Bolshevism, Japan must occupy all Siberia east of Lake Baikal as a defense against its advance. An official outline of Japan's Siberian policy appears in a statement of Premier Kel Hara to the Tokyo correspondent of an American newspaper, in which we read that "while Japan hopes to harmonize her military action in Siberia with that of America and to square it with the general anti-Bolshevist policy, under no circumstances can she permit the Red influence, as long as it remains dangerous, to touch her borders." The collapse of the Kolchak Government showed that Japan and the Allies were deceived as to the extent of the weakness of the Reds, according to Premier Hara, who said that Japan planned to "go hand-in-hand with America," but that whatever happened "either in the Allied councils or within Siberia," Japan must protect herself. In answer to the correspondent's inquiry about Japan's supposed territorial ambitions in Siberia, Premier Hara replied solemnly: "Japan has absolutely no territorial ambitions in Siberia, will not take a single square foot of territory, and the minute the Red menace is settled she will withdraw every soldier." As to charges that Japan had played one side against the other, and had used influence to work up an anti-American feeling among the Russians, Premier Hara is quoted as saying:

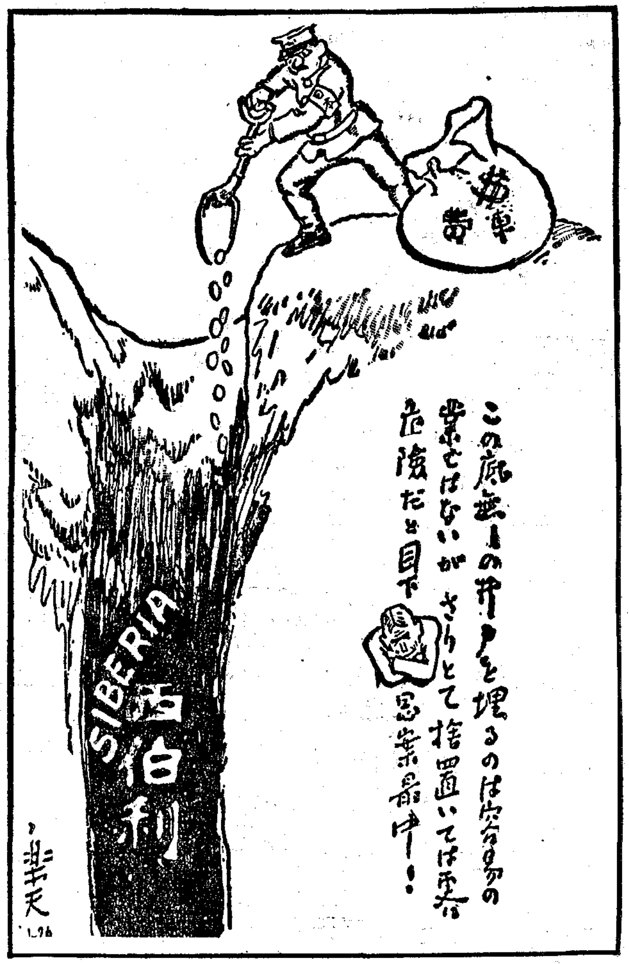
> "When you investigate Siberian conditions at first hand you will find it was really certain Russian forces playing their own propaganda that stirred up the hatreds, jealousies, and suspicions between Allied forces in Siberia. Japan has suffered just as much and has been just as great a victim of this agitation as America has, and the whole thing is much deplored."

On the question of dispatching reenforcements to Siberia, Tokyo dispatches inform us, public opinion is sharply divided. A reason for this division is suggested in the wish exprest by the Kobe *Japan Chronicle* that "one would like to know the inner history of the Siberian campaign," which "may be revealed some day, but the time is not yet." This weekly tells us that according to all accounts the conditions in Siberia are appalling, and are "as bad in the parts that have not been invaded by the Bolshevik armies as anywhere else." We read then:

> "Winter is now upon them—a winter with a normal temperature of over forty degrees below zero, and people of all classes lack food and often lack clothes or fuel. Food they might have had were the country not in a turmoil through there being too many saviors there, and clothing they might have imported



JAPAN—"This is a tough job for one man, but the others don't see this brute as I do."
Jiji (Tokyo).


軍費
SIBERIA
西伯利
この底無しの井戸を埋るのは容易の業ではないがさりとて捨置いては尚更危険だと目下思案最中！
楽天

JAPAN—"It will cost a lot to fill this Bolshevik hole, but if left as it is, it will cost us much more."
Jiji (Tokyo).

JAPAN'S LONE HAND IN SIBERIA.

had not everything in the country been requisitioned by saviors and the only port blocked with expeditionary traffic. Commodities might have been distributed were the railway not overburdened with military mismanagement. As it is, the saving of Siberia from the Bolsheviki has brought about the most dreadful confusion and suffering, and the winter, during which Mr. Lloyd George says all classes in Russia will have time to think, threatens to be more terrible than five years of war."

This weekly thinks that what is wanted is an order to the anti-Bolsheviki to make peace with their enemies so that their whole organization can be directed to relief work. If they refuse to make peace, they should be deprived of authority, for—

RUSSIAN ANTI-BOLSHEVIK TROOPS ARRIVING IN SIBERIA.

"It is time that all useless hostilities were abandoned and only work done for our common humanity, and if there are any well-fed bandits who are irreconcilable, there should be ropes enough supplied to hang them, whether they be Cossacks or Bolsheviki. Under the influence of 'economic pressure not amounting to a blockade,' Russia has been reduced to a condition which staggers humanity, and Japan has at least an opportunity of showing a degree of enlightenment which is beginning to break in slowly upon the Allies. She has the opportunity of leading the way."

The Tokyo *Yamato*, too, is convinced that Japan should strengthen her forces in Siberia, and points out that—

"Even if Great Britain and France really desired to continue assisting the anti-Bolsheviki, this would be impossible because of domestic questions in those countries. The two countries are separated from Russia by Courland, Poland, Germany, and Austria, and are not likely to be directly affected by the Bolsheviki; but the case is entirely different with Japan, which is connected with Siberia through Korea, Manchuria, and Mongolia; and China, which is so closely related to Japan, borders on Siberia. In the circumstances Japan is liable to be directly affected by Bolshevism. Moreover, a state of disorder in Siberia means the invasion of the first line of Japan's national defense. It is necessary, therefore, that Japan should maintain peace and order at least in the eastern part of Siberia."

In the view of the Tokyo *Jiji* the future Russia remains as uncertain as ever. She may be converted into a second Turkey, a second Balkans, or a second China, with the result that she will constitute a source of future trouble and danger, and the *Jiji* continues:

"In the Orient and India Japan and Great Britain will be most seriously affected by the break-up of Russia, and it has become all the more necessary that the two countries should exchange views regarding a permanent policy toward Russia as well as the steps to be taken to meet the immediate exigencies of the situation, with a view to making the cooperation of the two countries more effective than ever. In our opinion the revision and renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance mean the establishment of a fundamental policy toward Russia. While the Powers should immediately decide what steps should be taken toward the Bolsheviki, Japan and Great Britain should now make clear the basis of their policy to deal with future possibilities."

ARMENIA'S CHANCE WITH TURKEY

ARMENIA'S CHANCE to become an independent state with Turkish consent dwindles, we are now told, as opposition against dismemberment of the Turkish Empire is growing among the Turkish people. Six months ago, reports from Turkey relate, the Turks were much more amenable to outside influence in the settlement of their affairs than they are now. Strong opposition against foreign interference is the special tocsin call of the new Nationalist party, led by Mustafa Kiamil, which in a statement of its policy devotes a clause to a resolution of protest against attempted occupation or interference with any part of Turkey, and "more particularly any attempt to form a national and independent Armenia or Greece within the limits of the Turkish Empire." It is suavely suggested by the Constantinople *Wakit* that the Armenians are too much governed by their feelings in their national aspirations, and this journal questions whether it is even for Armenia's own good that she be established as a separate state, as it says:

"Feeling is the moving force, and the Armenians wish to make the most of it. But is this in their real interest? Suppose an Armenian state were formed. It will be surrounded by Turks, Kurds, Tatars, Georgians. The Armenians are not an agricultural people so generally as the Turks, but artizans and traders. Foster the animosity of their neighbors against them and what follows? What foreign Power will be able and willing to assure the permanent safety of the new state? Unhappily many Armenians do not listen to reason, but are led by feeling only. There are some, however, of whom this can not be said. The Armenian Patriarch recognizes the fact that Armenians and Turks will continue to live together and sees the necessity of cultivating neighborly relations. What is needed is leaders, few at first perhaps in both races, who are themselves guided by reason and logic, and will unitedly use their influence in the real interest of their peoples."

In the same Constantinople journal a sharply different view is exprest by a distinguished Turk, Ahmed Emin, who observes:

"The Turks should desire, even if Armenians did not, the construction of an Armenian republic with suitable extension of territory. Let the Armenians then become subjects of Armenia or, if they choose, stay where they are and be sincere Ottoman subjects.

"Let the Greeks in Turkey make an exchange, as far as possible, with Turks in Greece. Any that remain in Turkey with desire for Greek citizenship, let them go to Greece. This is the wise way to settle questions of minorities. Dangers of unappeasable irritation and quarrels lie within a country, not outside of it. The foreign element within is for us a cause of sickness, it may be of death.

"Among ourselves the division into parties and the appearance of new parties with divisive purposes, and lack of unity in our plans and methods for achieving the ends we all claim as our object, our failure to make supreme and sole in all our plans the national welfare, this is the one serious peril we face. Let us put self and party aside, and work and sacrifice together for our fatherland."

SWEDISH METHODS WITH ALCOHOL

LEGITIMATE TRADE in alcoholic liquors is considered an effective instrument in Sweden when correctly used "to curb the illegitimate traffic, to diminish the evil effects of alcohol, and to educate individuals as well as the whole people to a sense of greater responsibility." So we are informed by Dr. Ivan Bratt, who is the author and director of the Stockholm system of alcohol control, which is effective throughout Sweden. In the last five years Sweden has passed through three successive stages in the use of alcohol: free sale, restrictive regulation, and almost total prohibition. The first two were from choice, the last from necessity, due to the shortage of stock during the war. In *The American-Scandinavian Review* (New York) Dr. Bratt sums up Sweden's experience by the statement that "the curve of restriction and consumption went down together until the former reached a point below the minimum craving of human nature, when there was a rebound manifesting itself chiefly in a sudden increase of convictions for drunkenness caused by the use of denatured spirits." The first stage, that of free sale, is known as the Göteborg system, and has as underlying principle the elimination of private profit from the sale of drink. We read:

"The private dealer naturally tries to increase his sales as much as possible; the companies tried instead to decrease them by curtailing the number of places where liquor could be sold and limiting the time of sales. They also attempted to wipe out the mischievous effects of the traffic as much as possible by closing saloons and establishing good, cheap restaurants for workingmen where drinks were served together with food. These companies are still in existence. Their stockholders can receive only 5 per cent. on the capital invested, while the rest of the profit goes to the community to be applied to various public purposes. Two of the five directors are elected by the local stockholders, the rest are appointed by the local authorities. The Göteborg system has done much good by stamping out the terrible saloon evil of former days, and it may be wondered at that I should call it a system of free sales. I do so because it had no means of reaching the individual consumer. Any one, no matter what his personal or social standing, could buy liquor, use or abuse it according to his good pleasure, occasionally or habitually, without any danger of having his privilege curtailed. Another very serious drawback was the provision allowing the companies to transfer their rights to commercial dealers, who, of course, looked out for their own profits. In this way its alleged moral purpose had become an empty phrase, altho the quasi-fiscal character of an institution which brought into the coffers of the state twenty million kronor annually could not but be acknowledged."

The present legislation regulates the sale of all alcoholic drinks with the exception of the weakest malt beverage of not more than 3.6 per cent. alcohol, and went into effect in the beginning of 1919. While observations on its results may seem premature, we are reminded that the method was voluntarily tried out by certain companies as early as 1914, and the law concerning distilled liquors has been in force since 1916, tho it was not extended to include wines until 1919. Recurring to the Göteborg system, which paved the way for the present method, we are advised that the sale of liquor in restaurants, known as the "on" sale, had decreased to a point where it constituted only one-tenth of the whole consumption. The other nine-tenths consisted of "off" sale, that is, where liquor is carried away from the premises. It was clear that to be effective, control must deal with the man who buys liquor and carries it home with him; and to this end Sweden introduced the *motbok*, of which we read:

"The *motbok* is a small book of detachable coupons on which the owner writes his name, leaving one as a receipt for each purchase of goods. He can buy only in the store in his own district, where a card is kept with his signature, and at every purchase his signature must be compared with that on the card. In the central office of the company a card index is kept containing the names of those who own a *motbok* as well as those who have applied for one. There are also cards listing those who have had a *motbok* and been deprived of it, those who have applied and been refused, and finally those who have not applied but who are known to the central office as persons who, in case they should apply, ought not to have their request granted. The courts and other officials are obliged to give reports concerning persons who for some reason or other have come in contact with the laws of the community."

As has been said, the Göteborg system paved the way for the present one by eliminating private profit from the sale of liquor. Now, in order to complete the individual control, the new system divides the country into one hundred and twenty districts, each with its own Stockholm system company, and the writer proceeds:

"All these companies are supplied with their stock of wine and spirits from a wholesale organization known as the Wine and Spirits Central, which is affiliated with the Stockholm system and has been formed by the latter through the buying up of all the private wine and liquor firms in the country—about one hundred and fifty in all—as well as all the alcohol factories.

"No one can manufacture alcohol except the system companies, and these do not do so. No one can import wines or spirits without special permission from the Board of Control, and at present there is no one who has sought or has reason to seek such permission for business purposes. Importation by private individuals must be made through the proper system company. In this manner the Wine and Spirits Central with its affiliated companies is the only wholesale organization in the liquor trade and is able to exercise complete control over all the stock in the country, both as to genuineness and as to proper labeling. All profits of the company go to the state treasury through the Stockholm system.

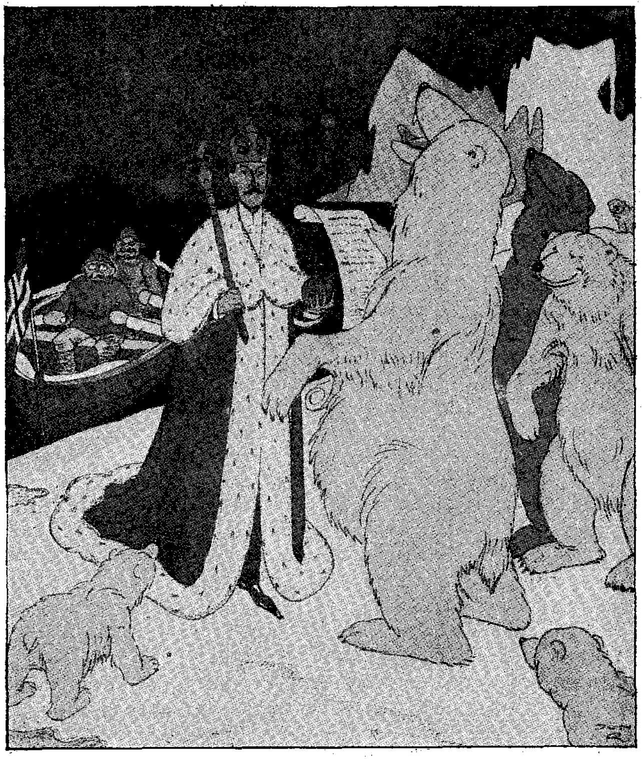
In rendering account of the results of Sweden's evolutionary method, Dr. Bratt, for the sake of brevity, limits himself to Stockholm, where conditions are most difficult. After the introduction of the *motbok* in February, 1914, there was such an improvement in the general morale that it was acknowledged "even by opponents of the law." This improvement went on steadily until the beginning of 1918, which time may be said to be the breaking-point in the system of rational restriction, because then the "abnormal conditions due to the war had reached such a pass that consumption had to be curtailed beyond what would otherwise be considered reasonable." The results were unhappy:

"With the beginning of 1918, we began to feel the disadvantages of a restriction that was based on scarcity of goods and not on principle. The difficulties in the way of a private individual's satisfying what he considered legitimate and moderate demands had then reached such a point that a *motbok* had a commercial value. When the price of a liter of spirits, in the trade between man and man, had risen to fifty, sixty, or even one hundred kronor, one can hardly wonder that even respectable people fell into the temptation of selling illegally what they had obtained on their *motbok*. At the same time, the private distillation of brandy, which had been unknown in Sweden for the last seventy years, flourished again, so that apparatus were manufactured by the tens of thousands and were actually advertised in the newspapers. Alcohol for technical purposes, especially motor spirits, was purified for drinking in spite of all the precautions that could be taken against it. The result was that drunkenness and alcoholic diseases increased again to an appalling extent. Of the one hundred and thirty cases of delirium tremens in the Central Hospital one hundred and twelve were due to home-distilled brandy or denatured spirits. In the fourth quarter of 1918, 1,166 cases of drunkenness could be traced to denatured spirits against only 56 in the fourth quarter of 1917.

"The police have been powerless against this epidemic of crime and disease. They declare that it is not due so much to the consumers themselves as to the sharks who grow rich on distilling brandy and purifying denatured spirits for commercial purposes. It is the general opinion among those qualified to judge that, when the end of the war makes it possible to increase the rations to normal again, home distillation will practically cease, and the actions of those who try to make money on the weakness of their fellow men will be branded by public opinion as shameful and criminal."

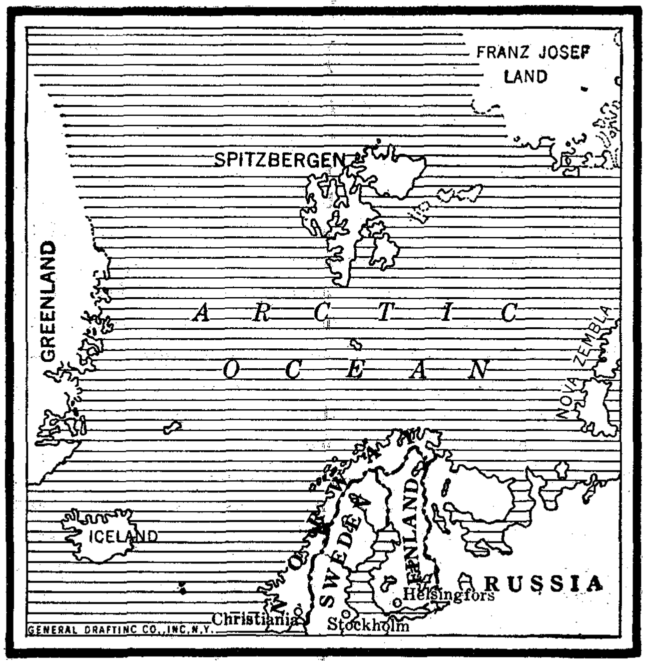
SPITZBERGEN STAKED OFF TO NORWAY

AMONG NEW BOUNDARY-LINES staked off by the Peace Conference, the award of the Spitzbergen Archipelago to Norway has attracted least attention except in the countries with claims on this far-north section of "No Man's Land." One of these countries is Sweden, in which the Stockholm *Dagen's Nyheter* points out that while Norway is to have "full sovereignty" over Spitzbergen, yet "all nations are allowed to engage in trade there, subject to the laws and regulations of Norway." Norway has good reasons to be pleased, this journal goes on to say, for the economic advantage of possessing Spitzbergen is not so great at present, in the future it will probably be of "tremendous importance." The time may come when the coal supply from foreign countries is stopt, and then Norway will have the rich coal supply of Spitzbergen to draw upon. From a military view-point, this daily says that Norway incurs no risk, because the Treaty "contains a provision specifying that Spitzbergen may not be used for military purposes." Several countries put forth claims for this snow-bound region. Germany's designs were revealed in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, we read in the press, and her coal- and iron-mines, a large number of miners, supplies, and mining equipment sufficient for three years were captured, during the war, by a British expedition under Sir Ernest Shackleton. The Russians signified through their political commission at the Paris Conference that they were willing to cede all their claims to the islands. Hence, the Conference had only to decide the merits of the claims of three nations—England, Norway, and Sweden. One statement of Great Britain's claim to Spitzbergen was presented in *The Geographical Journal* (London) by the Council of the Geographical Society, which mentioned as important in the matter of Spitzbergen "its geographical position, in relative proximity to the British Isles and as an important trade route, and its extensive deposits of steam-coal and other minerals." It was claimed for Great Britain that British subjects possest large interests there and that Great Britain had asserted and maintained for more than half a century, from 1614 to about 1670, "an effective and admitted occupation of the southern half of the main island." Consequently British advocates held that this undoubted historical claim was "superior to that of any other nation to sovereignty over the islands, or at least over the most important of them." It was asserted also that other countries had nothing by way of claim "beyond commercial properties and rights, created by occupation and use." To this British argument a Norwegian reply appears in the Christiania *Tidens Tegn*, which says:



SPITZBERGEN WELCOMES KING HAAKON.

—*Karikaturen* (Christiania).



WHERE COAL'S IN COLD STORAGE.

Spitzbergen, Norway's new possession, rich in minerals.

> "When it comes to a consideration of Spitzbergen's administration, it would not be fair to overlook the fact that it is chiefly the Norwegians (and formerly the Americans) and not the British, who have made use of and developed the possibilities of Spitzbergen. From 1907 to 1918, 250,000 tons of coal were shipped from Spitzbergen. Except for 4,000 tons shipped by the Swedish concern Spitzbergen Svenska Kolfelt, the whole amount has been sent by Norwegian companies and by the American company that was taken over, in 1916, by the Norwegian Store Norske. . . . Last winter five hundred men remained in Spitzbergen, and these were all Norwegians, with the exception of sixty Swedes. Therefore, it is indisputably true that at present Norwegian enterprise, Norwegian workingmen, and Norwegian capital are decidedly predominant in the development of Spitzbergen."

This land, of which so little was generally known and yet excited the gleam of desire in several nations, we read in the Scandinavian press, is a region of great mineral wealth with wonderful possibilities in coal and iron. It was put on the map in the sixteenth century as a result of the rival quests by the Dutch and the British for the Northeast Passage to the riches of Cathay and India. There is some evidence that the adventurous Northmen of old had visited the islands, tho positive proof is lacking; and the Russians have a tradition that their trappers antedated the Dutch and the British explorers. Speaking of Spitzbergen coal, the Christiania *Morgenbladet* informs us that:

> "Production in Advent Bay can easily be brought up to 200,000 tons of coal, and for Spitzbergen, as a whole, one-half to three-quarter million tons, maximum one million tons. However, such a production is naturally dependent upon many things—first and foremost the shipping question. Moreover, the land is never free from ice more than three months of the year, and it is not at all unlikely that certain years there will only be one month or even a shorter period in which to ship. There is a general misconception that Spitzbergen's production will be sufficient for all of Norway's, and even Scandinavia's, necessary consumption."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

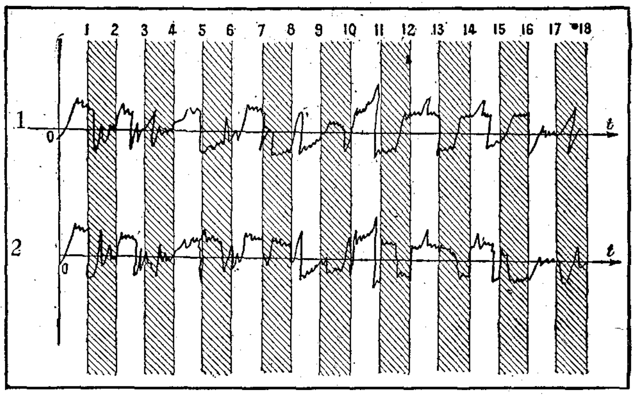
AN INVENTION TO FOIL TELEPHONE EAVESDROPPERS

NO "LISTENING-IN" is possible with the form of telephone recently invented by a French army officer. The sender's voice is perfectly intelligible to the receiver, but at any other point than the receiving end it would be only meaningless jabber. The essence of the new device is a machine that deforms or "scrambles" the current as it leaves the transmitter and unscrambles it again just before it enters the receiver. It is somewhat as if the message were translated into an unknown tongue as soon as uttered, and translated back into the vernacular when delivered. This invention corrects the only fault that may be found with the telephone. In its usual form, remarks F. Honoré in *The Scientific American* (New York), it presents the serious objection of lacking all guaranty of privacy. A wrong connection may bring the ear of a third party into any conversation, while the central exchange is able at all times to listen in or even to extend such facilities to a confederate with political, commercial, or even criminal interest. We read further:

"For a long time a means has been sought of overcoming this fundamental shortcoming of the telephone. The problem has seemed, *a priori*, one of the utmost difficulty, since all the subscribers of a given exchange are served by the same current and this current must flow over all the wires. In spite of this, however, a French officer of Engineers, Captain Poirson, has put forward a very elegant solution.

"It is known that the electric vibrations utilized for the transmission of the voice must be of extreme purity, and that they must lie within a rather narrow range of frequency. Current of the sort that produces shocks on the diaphragm quite sufficient for the audible reception of a message in the Morse code is utterly incapable of transmitting the human voice. Captain Poirson, struck by these facts, wondered whether it would not be possible systematically to deform the telephone current at the point of origin of the message, in such a way as to render the conversation which it carries unintelligible all along the line; then to restore it, at the intended point of reception, to its previous form, in such a way as to make the words distinguishable again. To accomplish this, it would be sufficient to develop a deforming apparatus which would be reversible, so that when attached to the receiving instrument it would undo the work of its mate at the transmitter, and restore the current to its original character.

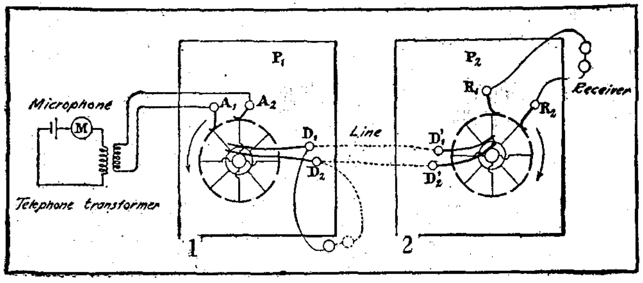
"Deformation is easy enough to effect. We need only reverse the waves periodically, as is shown in our two oscillographs. The one represents a normal telephone current, the other a current which has been periodically reversed. In the latter instance we see that in the intervals 0-1, 2-3, 4-5, etc., no deformation has taken place, while in the intervening intervals 1-2, 3-4, etc., the current has been turned over, crest and trough of the electric waves having been interchanged. Experiment has shown that the greater the frequency of the inversions, and accordingly the shorter the duration of the reversed intervals, just so much the more complete will be the resulting confusion. Up to a frequency of one hundred periods per second the words remain distinguishable; above this point they become less and less clear; at four hundred periods the deformation is complete.



OSCILLOGRAPHS SHOWING REVERSALS.

1. Normal phone current. 2. Periodically reversed in shaded sectors.

"The second operation, the reconstruction of the original current, is much less easy. To obtain this result, it is necessary that perfect synchronism exist between the movements of the deforming and the reforming apparatus at the two ends of the line, so that inversions shall be produced at the same time in the two outfits. This condition has been attained by means of rather complicated electrical arrangements, of which the complete details have not been made public. We are able only to say that the principal element of the apparatus consists of a rotating commutator which rotates and inverts the current, and of which our diagrams indicate the mode of operation.



RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING MECHANISM OF THE SECRET TELEPHONE.

1. Deforming reverser. 2. Rectifying reverser.

"We may add that the deformation is so characteristic that one can, at the point of intended reception, adjust the apparatus to render the words intelligible, without knowing the language which is being spoken. Experiments have been made with success upon a number of the French lines, notably that from Paris to Bordeaux, 615 kilometers in length. The synchronism, even on the poorest circuits, has invariably been satisfactory.

"It was at first supposed that, once the general method of procedure was known, it would be possible, by means of a similar apparatus installed at a clandestine receiving point, to steal and decipher a communication. Captain Poirson, however, declares that he has found a way to make this particular form of petty larceny impossible, but that in view of the existing international situation and the extreme importance of such a scheme for telephone secrecy this phase of the matter must for the present remain a military secret."

A RECORD IN RAILROAD-SAFETY—Again the railroads of the country have done the "impossible." Reports received at the headquarters of the National Safety Council in Chicago indicate, as asserted in a press bulletin of that organization, that all records were broken in the National Railroad Accident Prevention Drive conducted on all railroads under the jurisdiction of the United States Railroad Administration during the last two weeks in October. We read:

"The first complete returns came in from the roads of the Northwestern Region, which with a mileage of 53,000 and with an aggregate working force of 275,000 showed a casualty reduction of sixty-seven per cent. during the two weeks of the drive as compared with the corresponding period of last year. During the last two weeks of October, 1918, the roads comprising the Northwestern Region had 840 casualties to railroad employees, of which sixteen were fatal. During the same period this year, as a result of the drive, there were only 273 casualties to railroad employees, of which fourteen were fatal in the Northwestern region. Forty-two out of the sixty-three railroads in the Northwestern region turned in a clear score, having come through the two weeks without a single serious accident. 'This drive,' declared C. W. Price, general manager of the National

Safety Council, 'provides the greatest demonstration we have ever had of what can be accomplished in accident prevention through organized and concentrated effort. The operation of railroad is inherently one of the most hazardous occupations and presents a hazard unusually difficult to control. In view of this an accident reduction of sixty-seven per cent. is remarkable. It is the finest recognition of the place safety is coming to occupy in industry.' Investigation by the National Safety Council of accident prevention drives conducted by its members in cities, plants, and on railroads, Mr. Price said, shows that they have permanent results in convincing both workmen and employers that it pays to play safe, and that safety and efficiency are synonymous. During the railroad-accident-prevention drive large illustrated bulletins prepared by the safety council and the Railroad Administration commanded the attention of railroad employees almost at every step and called on them to be careful for their own sake, for the sake of their families, and for the sake of the public."

EXPRESS-TRAIN PACED BY A FORD

ONE OF THE NEW FORD high-speed, light-weight gasoline street-cars is to have an unusual try-out by acting as pace-maker to a railway-flier at seventy miles an hour. As is generally known, Henry Ford has been working on an internal-combustion engine for the economical propulsion of street-cars at high speed. The first try-out of the engine took place, we are told editorially in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York, December), in the Ford experimental shops at Dearborn, Mich., and both Mr. Ford and his general manager, Mr. C. E. Sorensen, exprest themselves as being pleased with the outcome. Mr. Ford declared that he was convinced the motor would make possible both cheaper and faster urban transportation of passengers. The writer goes on:

"At the time we write the plans are to send one of these Ford street-cars over the rails of the Michigan Central division of the New York Central Lines at seventy miles an hour as a pacemaker ahead of the Wolverine flier, a fast train that runs between Chicago, Detroit, and New York. The Michigan Central enjoys a splendidly maintained right of way. The idea will be to have a contest for a time record between the fast, light street-car and the swift but heavy steel train propelled by a big compound steam-locomotive. This test will soon be made. The rail transportation world, we surmise, will be keenly interested in this experiment. Self-contained power units for urban and interurban cars have long been desired for certain classes of transportation. Local traffic in passengers, express matter, and mails could be established on frequent-trip schedules between many rail points in this country with such equipment if the service were sufficiently economical of maintenance."

The make-up and distinctive qualities of this new type of street-car are described in the following paragraph:

"The Ford car power unit is described as being a motor, an air compressor, an electrical generator, and a heating and lighting plant combined. All operations necessary for the control of the car are centered in the motor. A seventy-five per cent. reduction in weight, as compared with the power and control equipment of the ordinary electric car, is claimed. Several cities, which have street-railway problems, have invited Mr. Ford to demonstrate the cars on their streets. A feature which will appeal to cities which have hilly streets is the hill-climbing power of the car. It can ascend a three per cent. grade at twenty miles an hour 'on high.'"

THE PRINCESS TREE

JAPAN GAVE US the Paulownia, or princess tree, not long since, but the tree has merits that are pushing it rapidly into notice, we are told by Robert Sparks Walker in *American Forestry* (Washington). It grows rapidly from seed and has large leaves that furnish excellent shade. Its lovely violet flowers make it beautiful in spring. It is remarkably free from insect pests. It produces vast quantities of seed, and is multiplying rapidly in the South, where it springs up everywhere in old pastures and vacant lots. By the average layman, Mr. Walker says, the Paulownia may be easily mistaken for the catalpa, but the catalpa bears long, beanlike pods, while the Paulownia produces a multitude of oval pods resembling cotton-bolls. The leaves are arranged on opposite sides, while those of the catalpa grow along the twigs in whorls of three. He proceeds:

NEXT YEAR'S PROMISE.

Showing the flower spike for next year and the beautiful foliage.

"The Paulownia takes its name from Anna Paulownia, princess of Netherland. In the Southern United States it is spreading rapidly, and may be seen in old pastures, vacant lots in cities, and in damp ravines. But it is highly prized as a shade and for ornamental purposes. The value lies in the beautiful pale violet flowers, which grow two inches long, and appear in panicles on ends of twigs, in early spring before the leaves appear. The leaves are extremely large and ornamental, particularly when the tree is quite young. It requires two years for the blooming period. That is, the flower buds require two years to make. This does not necessarily mean the tree bears no flowers excepting every two years. When rather young, I have observed it often happens that the blossoms come every second year, but soon the tree starts a second set of flower buds, so that both mature seed-pods and first-year flower buds are produced the same year. The seed-pods, while green, are covered with a sticky exudation that protects them from insects. The trees I have had under observation for the past fifteen years have been remarkably free from insect pests. The thick bark, with a generous supply of sap, does not appeal to the tastes and habits of the San José scale, and on Paulownia trees I have never been able to find a single scale, altho all around them oaks and other trees were dying from the ravages of the scale.

"This one point is well worth serious consideration. The only insect that I have observed on this tree is the leaf miner, and only a very few have I been able to find, which so far have done no appreciable amount of injury.

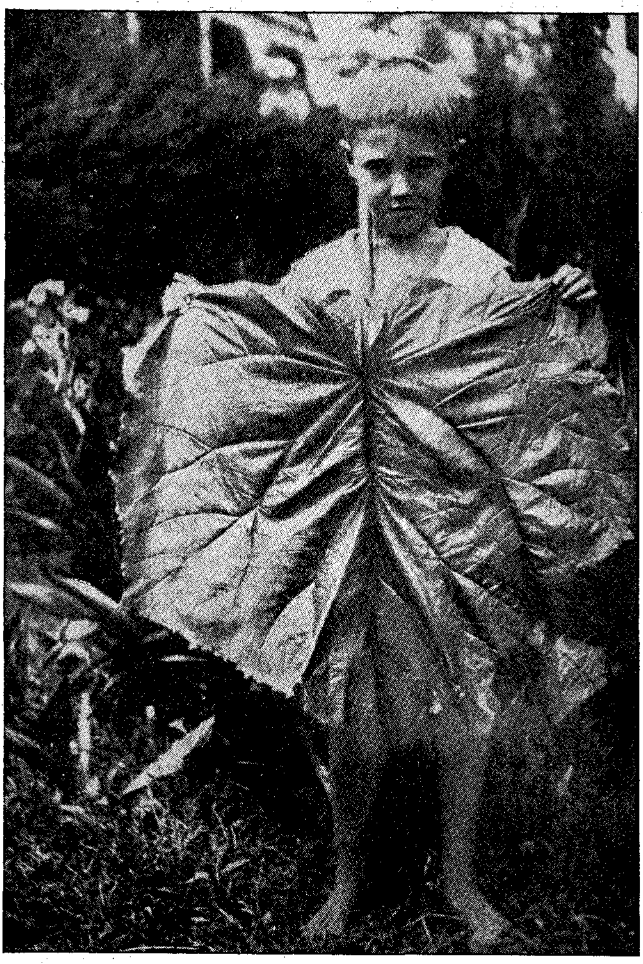
"One of the most remarkable characteristics of the Paulownia is its rapid growth. Planted in rich soil the Paulownia will grow from five to six feet the first year, with leaves of huge magnitude, some even attaining the enormous size of thirty inches in diameter. The leaves are ornamental, and make a dense shade. They cling on the trees, remaining perfectly green, never turning to brown or golden in autumn as other leaves do, until the first killing freeze. When the sun comes up on the first morning after the freeze the Paulownia begins dropping its leaves, and by nightfall the tree that was well clad twelve hours before will be as nude as any tree in the forest. The rapid growth of the tree, the dense ornamental foliage, and the businesslike manner of shedding its leaves will always make it a favorite tree to plant for shade. This habit of shedding the leaves within a single day is no mean virtue, since one cleaning of the lawn to remove fallen leaves is all that is necessary each season.

"I have seen trees grow, from seed under favorable conditions, to a height of thirty feet, fourteen inches in diameter at the base, with a spread of the top of thirty-four feet in diameter. It is one of the best balanced trees that I know. Its equilibrium seems perfect. If, for example, a single main root be cut off, the tree immediately discards enough of its top to strike a balance with the root system, and while it is doing so it lessens the size of the foliage."

The only objection that Mr. Walker can think of against the Paulownia tree are the thousands of seed-pods that cling on the branches throughout the winter. As the winds blow, the Paulownia becomes a gigantic rattle-box. But this objection is not serious. The Paulownia is hardy as far north as Massachusetts, but the flower buds are usually killed during the winter, and north of New York City it can not be relied on to flower regularly. Mr. Walker goes on:

"I do not know of another tree that produces more seed than this one. The seeds are very small and winged, and to satisfy a childish curiosity, I took the time to count one by one the seeds in an average pod, and found almost exactly two thousand seeds. On one tree in my yard, with this as a basis, I estimated that there are over twenty-one million seeds on the one tree! A few birds seem to enjoy eating the seeds, especially the bluejays. The Paulownia tree may be propagated by sowing the seeds in early spring or by root cuttings, or greenwood cuttings under glass.

"The Paulownia was introduced into the United States from China and Japan, and since coming here it has sown more of its own seed than man. The tree is inclined to branch near the ground, which destroys its ability to produce much merchantable timber. The wood is quite soft, light, easily worked, and is highly prized in China and Japan. It certainly possesses many admirable characteristics, and well deserves serious consideration when we want to establish shade generally, and it should be given a trial as a producer of wood for commerce."



LEAF OF THE PAULOWNIA, OR PRINCESS TREE.

This leaf measures 30 inches in diameter, and the tree from which it was taken was only one year old.

BACK TO THE NIGHTCAP?

UNPROTECTED CRANIUMS AT NIGHT are responsible for colds, and even for influenza, according to a Paris physician, Dr. Louis St. Maurice. As quoted by Henry Wales, of the Chicago *Tribune* foreign news service, writing in that paper, Dr. Maurice is of the opinion that every one, men and women alike, will eventually have to wear a woolen covering to protect the head. Years ago, when nightcaps were universally worn, argues the Paris doctor, no one ever had colds, neither in the head nor in the chest. Grippe was unknown, and influenza had never been heard of. A study of literature written prior to the eighteenth century does not reveal a single mention of any of these diseases and maladies which rage through the autumn, winter, and spring seasons throughout the world nowadays. He continues:

THE EARLIEST BUDS.

When the Paulownia first begins to bloom in the springtime.

"On the other hand, art and literature of the past, well up into the eighteenth century, show that every one, rich and poor, young and old, men and women, all wore nightcaps. The linen or cotton headgear for bed was just as common as the nightgown.

"Toward the end of the eighteenth century the nightcap began to fall into disuse, and in less than one hundred years it has practically disappeared. To-day it is unheard of in France, in your United States, in England, in Italy, in Germany—it is worn nowhere.

"But, on the other hand, the need of protection for the head during the night has increased during the last century. The average brain to-day is larger and heavier than it was one hundred years ago. The brain is larger, but not the head. A man's cranium—or a woman's, for that matter—has not changed in average size for more than twenty centuries. But the brain is constantly getting bigger and heavier.

"That means that the protecting shell of bone, the cranium, is getting thinner to make room for the brain. Eventually, perhaps in another couple of hundred years, we shall have a race with skulls as thin and frail as eggshells, so that every one will have to wear constantly head-guards like your American foot-ballplayers, or as aviators wore at the beginning of the war.

"Three years ago the first epidemic of Spanish influenza swept over Europe. Later it was disseminated to every part of the world, reaping myriads of victims in India and China. Two years ago, and again last year, the Spanish 'flu' raged over Europe, and now it is beginning to become virulent again.

"Investigation proves that a cold in the head is the necessary setting for an attack of influenza. Further investigation shows that in an overwhelming majority of cases a cold is 'caught' during the night, while one is in bed. Wet feet are not responsible for many colds, especially among adults. In fact, while one is moving about, and exercising, no matter how slightly, he is not likely to catch cold. He is when he is absolutely motionless, relaxed, with the body warm under the bedclothes and the head exposed to the cold current of air that comes in from the window and is sucked up the chimney or around corners.

"To cure your cold, tie a woolen wrap around the head, well down on the forehead and over the cranium in back. Leave it there all night. Drink a hot rum or hot wine—or, in America, hot lemonade—and perspire all night. In the morning the cold in the head will be gone.

"But be careful, or the very next night you will catch another cold, because you have not got your head muffled up. When one starts to wear a nightcap, it is dangerous to leave off wearing it, especially during the winter or rainy season.

"As a preventive against the Spanish 'flu,' there is not a better precaution than wearing a woolen nightcap. Yes, and even the silk and lace boudoir-caps that *miladi* wears nowadays are better than nothing."

DEPERSONALIZING INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY HAS BEEN DEPERSONALIZED by the automatic tool, and in the final development of this agency the automobile has played a decisive part. These are two of the interesting deductions made by Ernest F. Lloyd, of Ann Arbor, Mich., in a paper originally printed in *The Journal of Political Economy* (Chicago), and now issued in separate form. Machinery is roughly divided by the writer into two main groups, including, first, machines whose principal purpose is to strengthen the worker; and, secondly, those that supplant the worker or reduce his function to a minimum. The latter he terms automatic tools. Altho automatism, he says, is almost as old as machinery itself, yet as a factor in industry it is of comparatively recent growth, dating from the introduction in the late 80's of an automatic device called the molding-machine, for making cast-metal articles. We read:

"Up to that time the entire trade of molding had been a skilled occupation, necessitating a long training under apprenticeship. Furthermore it lent itself readily to a high degree of organization and was so well and militantly unionized as to control the making of all articles of cast metal.

"With the advance of the molding machine, however, all this underwent a rapid change. Long training and apprenticeship were no longer necessary in the making of many articles, for a wholly unskilled laborer could, with short practise, turn out a product of a quality equal to the best work of the old-time molder. . . . . . .

"The principle spread quickly to other applications in complementary trades. So there appeared the turret lathe, the screw-machine, the pneumatic hammer, the grinding-machine, and a score of other devices, the common effect of which was to afford employment in the manufacturing industries to a class of workers previously debarred through lack of the then usual apprenticeships. Incidentally the quantity of product per worker increased, and its precision and quality improved. As a consequence it made quickly possible a great increase in production. . . . . . .

"However important may have been the automatic principle as such, the explanation of its rapid development lies in the fact that it established itself coincidently with the automobile; for the automobile was also a revolutionary innovation. It was one of those commodities, or human wants, the general acceptance and use of which seem to explode rather than grow.

"The particular relation of the automobile to the final development of the automatic tool is to be found in the enormous and varied numbers of duplicate parts required in motor-cars and in the high accuracy required in the making of these parts to insure their perfect interchangeability. The production of any model of car by any large producer involves the making of literally millions of parts that must not vary from each other by the thousandth of an inch. The whole system of service in supplying repair parts, of economical operation in distant places, hinges on this standardization.

"A contributing cause to the rapid development of standardization arose out of the novelty of the automobile. It was preceded by no equivalent. It was not an improvement of method in transportation. It was a new means of transportation. It had, therefore, to meet no previous standards, styles, or customs of wide acceptance. So great was the demand that each manufacturer developed his own design and supplied it universally. The same model that he sold in Pekin, Illinois, he sold in Peking, China. The motor-car was the first truly international commodity. It is perhaps within bounds to say that through it standardization first became an international term. How the war acted to emphasize and crystallize this fact is in itself a subject of intense interest, but one which we may not here pursue. It fulfils our purpose to point out that no such multitudinous and exact reproductions of parts as are vital to the automobile had ever before been required. Nor could such quantities have been produced by any machinery known to the nineteenth century.

"I have said that the automatic tool introduced into general use a new principle in the manufacturing arts. What then is the principle?

"Automatism in machinery is the incorporation into a tool or machine of a function that previously resided in the operator of the tool. Thus the capacity to do a certain work becomes a function of the tool itself, one to which it conforms without direction by the attendant. An automatic tool is a self-functioning mechanism.

"Where the automatic principle is highly developed the sole function remaining to the operator consists in placing parts in the tool and removing them from it.

"As a consequence the automatic tool has depersonalized industry. The ordinary industrial worker of to-day need have no conception whatever of his work as a whole, nor even the most remote idea of the processes involved in the task at which he is occupied. With none of these is he concerned at all. His relation to his work is often as mechanical, and one might almost say as devoid of intelligence, as that of the locomotive-crane to its load."

And yet the automatic tool has increased the ordinary worker's effectiveness. A greater quantity of product can be produced by the worker while actually working. The period of training is commonly but a few days or less, and the operator requires no general preliminary industrial training. To-day the ordinary hand-worker may enter into a manufacturing industry at any suitable age and become at once a full economic producer. Mr. Lloyd goes on:

"Are we to consider the automatic principle a permanent force in industry? Or is it only a new and temporary element, mere dross in the crucible that we shall some day skim off? Or should we regard it as an evil that, for the preservation of our institutions, we should suppress? The answer may perhaps be found best in a question: Would we dispense with the automobile, or the five- and ten-cent store, or the multitude of things that come to us in tin cans and glass bottles? These and many other commodities of modern life depend ultimately upon the principle of the automatic tool.

"The Iron Man multiplies the power of the human man, without need to eat, sleep, or rest. The price exacted is that the human man shall become as but a cog in the functioning of the Iron Man. Like a cog, too, he must mechanically function with his fellows, putting aside for the time being his human relationships. Mechanical production of commodities has cut off the old human intercourse of industry.

"What is the cure? We might perhaps paraphrase Macaulay and say, 'The cure for the automatic tool is more automatic tools.' The tool has developed and has been developed under relatively restricted conditions. It has been an important factor in the rapid growth of great industrial centers, from which in turn have poured forth the material commodities of civilization. Yet relatively only a few of the people of the world are endeavoring to supply the commodities of civilization to all the world; so they have become slaves of the world through their tool. When all the world supplies itself through the tool the slavery will cease. Under its universal use the toil of each for subsistence will be intensively concentrated in short periods, and we shall thereby earn and distribute that most precious commodity, leisure. But it will be a very different world. Many gods of to-day will have tumbled, and some of the tumbling may be painful.

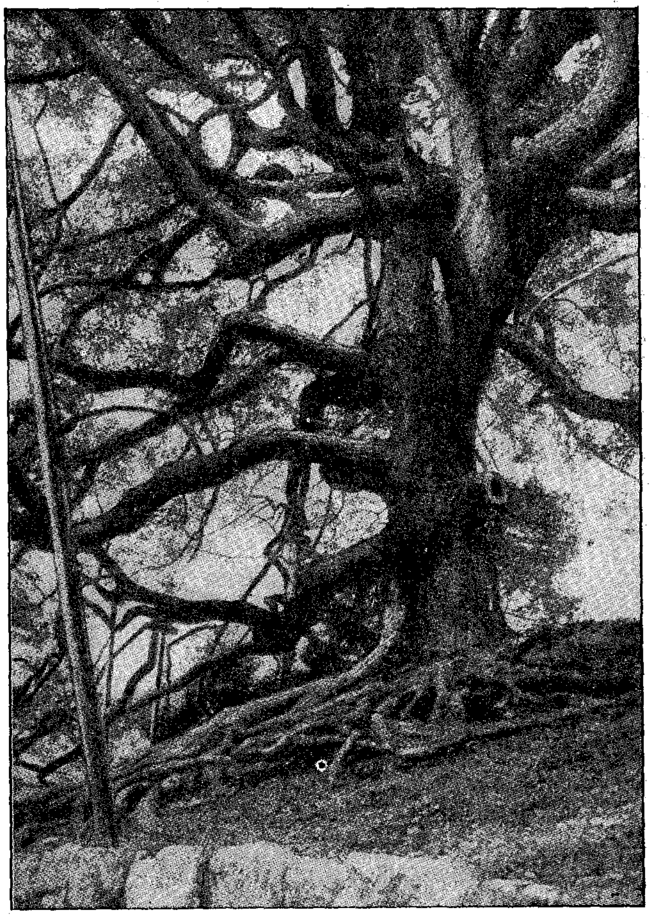
"Whether we will or no, we must accept the fact that the hand of man has fashioned an instrument of wonderful power for use in his contest with nature, a power that may almost give him the mastery in his struggle for subsistence, a power demanding great intelligence, much knowledge, and keen skill of a few, and no knowledge, little intelligence, and small skill of the many; yet as an inexorable consequence imposing problems of human coordination that even now press for solution, problems, too, that will not accept temporizing or dismissal, problems that are vital to civilization itself."

CAMPHOR-FARMING

THERE IS NO REASON why the United States should not ultimately grow its own camphor, and considerable progress has already been made toward this end. Our earliest camphor farm is now thirty-six years old, and the latest is also the largest, including some 12,000 acres. Both of these are in Florida. The wasteful Chinese process of destroying the whole tree to reclaim its gum is not now followed. Only leaves and small twigs are harvested, and a camphor-farm is treated, not like a timber-forest, but like an orchard. We quote below from an article in *The Du Pont Magazine* (Wilmington, Del., December). Says the writer:

"With the approach of winter housewives begin to arrange, on the cupboard-shelf, various home remedies that are so useful when the youngsters exhibit the first evidence of colds. You may depend on it that a 'camphor' bottle will stand in the front rank. There is nothing of apparent interest in the crystal-clear liquid except its medicinal properties, yet in its manufacture there are several interesting facts that the average housekeeper knows little about. The youngsters know only that it is good for colds and that, when compounded with sugar on a teaspoon, the dose contains far too little sugar in proportion to the camphor, even if only a drop from the bottle is added.

"A great deal of the camphor used in the United States is imported from Japan and the island of Formosa. However, the camphor industry in China is an important one, in which both family and governmental interests are involved. Families are principally interested in the joint ownership of trees. It is not uncommon for a family that numbers as many as two thousand people, considering both direct and collateral relations, to hold an equity ownership in a single camphor-tree like the one illustrated.



THIS CAMPHOR-TREE IS CENTURIES OLD.

Photographed in Kiangsee Province, China. The limbs of the tree are so valuable that the owners prop them up with heavy timbers to insure against their breaking down during high wind-storms.

"Before such a tree can be sold, however, a license must be obtained from the central government authorities, and also from the local officials. After permission to sell a tree is secured the sale takes place, and the proceeds, which average $225 for a tree, are divided among the owners with regard to their several equities.

"Unfortunately, in China the practise of manufacturing camphor results in the destruction of the tree. First the tree is felled and the trunk chopped into small pieces or chips of convenient size for the retorts. When the retort is filled, water is added, and a fire is built to carry on the simple distillation process. The camphor volatilizes under the action of the steam, passes through a condenser, usually a bamboo-pipe, and terminates in a wooden tub of cool water, where it is collected as camphor and camphor-oils. It is a primitive process in China and a wasteful one, for altho the upper branches and leaves do not contain as much camphor as the larger members of the tree, the Chinese lose some of the product when leaves and branches are used for fuel."

Notwithstanding the primitive means employed and the loss of part of the product, the average yield of a tree, we are told, is about one-half ton of camphor—enough to provide spirits for every household in a large city. To quote further:

"Some camphor is being produced in this country, and it is believed that eventually American production in Florida will suffice to take care of domestic needs. Thirty-six years ago the United States Department of Agriculture purchased a tract of 3,000 acres near Palatka, Florida, and planted camphor-trees in long hedge-rows. This camphor farm is to-day a splendidly developed area. Hedge-cuttings are gathered once or twice a year and distilled in accordance with modern chemical practise. By this method the life of the hedges is preserved and the product can be obtained annually for many years. Considering that the life of the camphor-tree in China is about five hundred years, there is little fear that the industry in America will be short-lived, for the trees thrive as well in certain favored sections of Florida as they do in China or other sections of the East.

"In 1913, the Arlington Company, now one of the Du Pont American Industries, purchased a tract of approximately 12,000 acres at Waller, Florida, as the starting-point in developing a large camphor-farm. This is probably the largest acreage devoted to camphor-growing in America."

MENTAL ABILITY CLASSIFIED—In "Erewhon," Samuel Butler's brilliant satire on crime and criminals, ill-health is a crime punishable by imprisonment, while moral lapses, such as forgery and larceny, are treated by the family "straightener" with the attention due to an invalid. There is a growing movement, says *The Lancet* (London, November 8), toward more rational and differential treatment of accused persons, and it is even conceivable that future generations may read in "Erewhon" prophecies rather than whimsicalities. It goes on:

"At any rate, the employment of psychologists in connection with courts of justice, one of the steps advocated by that earnest body entitled 'The Penal Reform League,' has been in practise in the United States. Dr. J. M. McCallie has published certain results obtained by this method in the American Army, and it is interesting to note that a majority of cases of absence without leave, desertion, confinement to barracks, and reduction in rank occur among men found to be below the average of intelligence, as shown by the tests employed, and the use of psychologists to investigate the mentality of criminals might well have fruitful results. The tests recorded were used on American soldiers by psychologists specially appointed for the purpose of segregating and eliminating the incompetent, classifying the men according to mental capacity, and assisting in the selection of men for responsible positions. Surgeon-General Gorgas, commenting on the experiment, said:

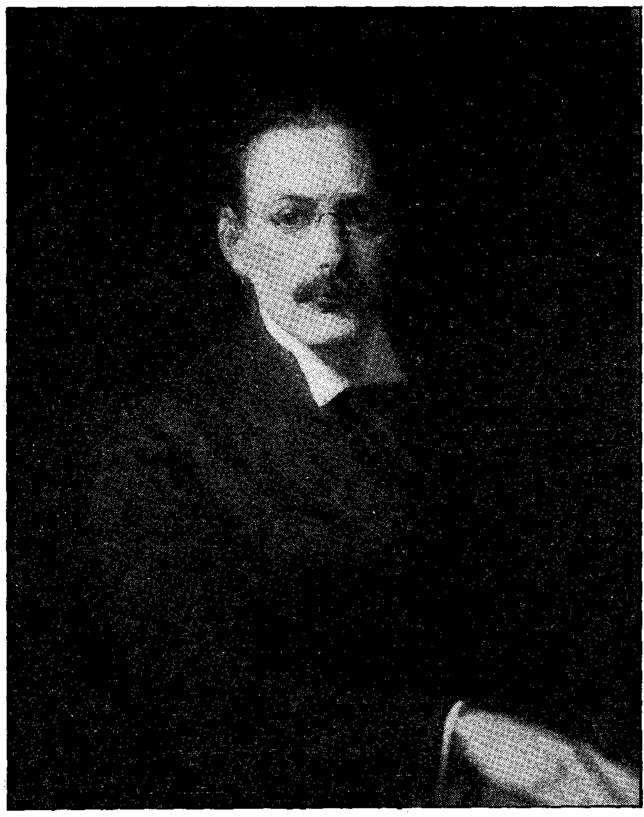
"'The classification of men according to mental ability as determined by these tests has corresponded in a very striking way with the estimate previously made by officers familiar with them, and men selected for responsible positions solely on their psychological record have fully justified such selections.'"

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

LETTERS AND ART

A POET'S BIRTHDAY

THERE IS A TONE OF SOLEMNITY in most commemorations, even tho the object of the tributes be still living and enjoying the fruits of renown. The poets hung their wreaths upon the Christmas-tree for E. A. Robinson, signalizing, on December 22, his fiftieth birthday, with something of a solemn gesture, tho Robinson has not dedicated his muse to the minor keys. Much the same thing made Mark Twain break out into irreverent parody when the New England poets sat around Whittier and praised his muse, and an English writer, Mr. E. B. Osborn, has long after the fact vented his spleen upon those who felt Mark Twain jested out of season. Mr. Robinson's escape is due to the circumstance perhaps that we have no Mark Twain now, and that the other poets take their calling too seriously to jest. Perhaps the fear that so much solemn praise would not do for a dinner-party is what led them to print them all in a newspaper, where the cold type cries out for the speaking voice and glancing eye. Vachel Lindsay hits off in an epigram what several say more prosaically. "Robinson is a novelist distilled into a poet." This is somewhat amplified in phrases that define him as "the relentless seeker and finder of human beings," with an ingratiating portrait in a few lines:



A "NOVELIST DISTILLED INTO A POET."

The tribute given Edwin Arlington Robinson on his fiftieth birthday. The portrait here is reproduced from the painting by W. Sherman Potts.

"He is the high gossip among the more humorous angels and men. He 'tells on' people, yet is no tattle-tale, but rather the bracing historian who gives the final human news."

Herman Hagedorn, touching on the personal relationship between poet and reader, says:

"Robinson seems to me by all odds the greatest living American poet. I turn to his poetry, as I turn to the other everlasting things in literature, for sustenance and revitalization; not out of curiosity, but out of a sheer need which he alone of the moderns seems to me able to satisfy. Life—humorous, grave, sordid, wistful, terrible in detail, but never altogether without hope—rises and falls with the inevitability of the tides through his lines. You listen to it as you listen to the sea, and learn many things that can not be framed in words."

Louis V. Ledoux adds even further definition to serve perhaps as useful introduction for those who have felt Robinson too "difficult," as many admit, for frequent intercourse:

"In tense sympathy with those who have suffered misfortune—mental, physical, or moral—the desire to feel with all men under all circumstances, but especially in the crises of failure and unhappiness; insistence upon the possible nobility and beauty of those who seem ignoble, unbeautiful—these are to me the bases of Robinson's poetry.

"He sees the happiness that might be, never the happiness that is; but as the poet of the unattained he is unrivaled in clearness of perception and exquisite tenderness of understanding."

From these things it might seem that Robinson was in intention the poet of the common people; Miss Amy Lowell, however, claims him for the Parnassian select:

"He is a poet for poets, his art becomes only the more interesting the more it is studied. A realist, he is also a foe to materialism; a skeptic, his poems are full of spirituality. He is an austere artist and the dominating note of his poetry is nobility. Strong, virile, contemptuous of shams, no one has voiced the contradictory elements of the American character better than he. He stands for the great American ideals and faiths, he has never given way a jot in matter or manner to criticism. He has sought nothing for himself, he has been content to work, and now, looking back, we see him as a leader, an inspirer. The young men to come will envy us, his contemporaries, who have the chance to tell him of our admiration and affection."

There are many others like Percy MacKaye, Edwin Markham, John G. Neihardt, Josephine Preston Peabody, Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, George Sterling, Sara Teasdale, Ridgely Torrence, who express the personal gratitude that the inarticulate might also feel, and seek in the New York *Times Book Review* (December 21) for their own souls' tribute. More literary is the garland woven by Bliss Perry, who gives a hint of Robinson's spiritual history:

"It is a long road that Mr. Robinson has traveled since 'Children of the Night' was written—a road down the river from Tilbury Town to 'Broadway's hard-throated siren-calls.' Yet the road has been a straight one. His work has been uncompromising, consistent, integral. He has not had to burn any bridges behind him. Like a wise strategist, he has kept in touch with his reserves, with his own poetic instincts, with the traditions of his race, with the slowly matured forms and modes of English verse. His most obvious triumphs have been in the creation of imaginary personalities, and in revealing them through the medium of the dramatic monologs and the dramatic lyric. 'Ben Jonson Entertains a Man from Stratford' is surely one of the most superb dramatic monologs in our language and one of the subtlest studies of Shakespeare.

"There is as much of Browning as of Donne in Mr. Robinson, and he sometimes makes his readers work hard to pay for their pleasure. His avoidance of the fatuous and the flamboyant has limited his audience, no doubt, but, like Browning, he 'had his choice' when he began writing. The thought is packed very tight, except in the humorous diffuseness and wilful Wordsworthian flatness of occasional passages in the monologs.

"The athletic spareness of epithet, the suppression of climaxes, the projection of the planes of the poem beyond the lines of the poem itself—these are Robinsonian characteristics that will continue to repel some readers as certainly as they fascinate the adepts.

"Yet the very subtlety and originality of the substance of Mr. Robinson's poetry has caused some undervaluation, possibly, of his mastery of form. The variety of his lyrical measures is remarkable. Like every real master of versification, he knows how to make a new stanzaic pattern by simply changing the *tempo* and phrasing of an old one, as Mr. Masefield, for instance, has done with the 'Chaucerian' stanza. To choose one illustration only, the critics who have discust Mr. Robinson's technical versatility seem to me to have failed to do justice to his extraordinary skill in employing the feminine ending in blank verse. No English poet since the Elizabethan John Fletcher has surpassed Mr. Robinson in managing such cadences as,

> And if he live there'll be a sunset spell
> Thrown over him as over a glassed lake
> That yesterday was all a black wild water.

"In 'Merlin,' with which certain poets have profest themselves dissatisfied, there are scores of wonderful lines like that, a delicate and strange music modulated to the green and gray magic of Broceliande. Time and fate triumph in that story over the magician and the woman, but whether one reads 'Merlin' for the romance or for the music, it seems to me one of the most unassailable of Mr. Robinson's achievements.

"But a prose-man should never quarrel with poets, particularly over another poet on his birthday. It is enough that so many American writers felicitate Mr. Robinson upon his sincere and noble art."

The anonymous writer in *Scribner's* "Point of View" gives some tastes of his verse which the reader here may add to by turning to the department of Current Poetry. "Mr. Robinson's keen sense of humor is always sympathetic," the writer observes. "It never degenerates into a mere exposition of the ridiculous or grotesque, it is never bitter or warped, and with it he relieves the inevitable sadness of life."

"Sometimes the whole poem is quizzically humorous, like the verses about Uncle Ananias, beginning:

> His words were magic and his heart was true,
>   And everywhere he wandered he was blessed.
> Out of all ancient men my childhood knew
>   I choose him and I mark him for the best.
> Of all authoritative liars, too,
>   I crown him loveliest.

"Frequently it is a dry, whimsical humor, as when he tells us that

> There be two men of all mankind
>   That I'm forever thinking on—
> They chase me everywhere I go—
>   Melchisedec, Ucalegon.
>
> Ucalegon he lost his house
>   When Agamemnon came to Troy,
> But who can tell me who he was—
>   I'll pray the gods to give him joy.

"Then we have the sad case of 'Miniver Cheevy, child of scorn,' who

> . . . loved the Medici,
>   Albeit he had never seen one.
> He would have sinned incessantly,
>   Could he have been one.
>
> Miniver curst the commonplace
>   And eyed a khaki suit with loathing.
> He missed the medieval grace
>   Of iron clothing.

"Mr. Robinson's humor is not the sort that makes you laugh aloud; you smile to yourself, and read the lines to some one with whom you can share your enjoyment. The words stick in your mind, and each time you think of them they appeal to you more strongly.

"There was never a master poet who depended for his name less on any individual poem. In writing of Mr. Robinson, verse after verse comes into one's head that would well emphasize some point that one has been making. The temptation is strong to continue quoting poem after poem. The technique is so perfect; there is everywhere such evidence of painstaking toil and refining of words. There are some who believe that geniuses do not need to work—there seems to exist a hazy belief that they produce their masterpieces with as little volition as a spider uses in spinning a web. As far as I have been able to ascertain, master minds are no more exempt from toil than the rest of us; the only difference is that with their work they can accomplish results that are beyond the possibilities and scope of ordinary mortals."

GERMAN "RAPPROCHEMENT" WITH FRENCH LETTERS

GERMAN LETTERS MAY BE THE FIRST to establish a real bond with France; at least in the *rapprochement* suggested by Otto Grautoff in the *Literarische Rundschau* (Berlin) there is little of the grudging acquiescence shown by the German politicians. Herr Grautoff tells his countrymen what the French men of letters were engaged in during the period of hostility, leading us to the assumption that the German censor saw to it that contemporary literature was not allowed, tho we have often been assured of the contrary. He naively warns his readers that works of a bellicose nature will continue to appear, publications like the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue de Paris*, and the *Revue Hebdomadaire* printing "novels and essays which clearly were written during the period of hostility and by press of material have until this time lain in the editor's drawer." Naturally, so it is observed, "the subject-matter of these stories and essays is adverse to Germany or constitutes a defense of the French conduct of the war upon military, political, and ethical grounds, and a glorification of the French national virtues." What inspired the following tribute would be interesting to determine:

"If one were to ask me what Frenchmen during the war spoke with the most definite clarity, gave voice to the most ringing utterances, and found the most effective following, I should be compelled to reply René Viviani and Georges Clemenceau. Both are, indeed, the most hostile leaders of a people most hostilely inclined toward us. Their productions breathe a most hateful keenness against us. Nevertheless it is useful for us to appreciate their literary leadings. . . . The speech which Viviani delivered in Chicago on May 6, 1917, is, in its structure, in its choice of words, and in musical rhythm, of most uncommon beauty. Politically, it is not a cause of rejoicing to us; from the standpoint of literature, however, it stands as a classic example of the new French art in words. It throws entirely in the shade Bergson's oration before the Academy on January 25, 1918, and also Paul Bourget's rather wearisome piling up of sentences. In quite a different manner Clemenceau's political leading articles in *L'Homme Enchaîné* exemplifies the French literary art and brilliancy as shown in the first years of the war. While Viviani's oration was clear and sharp and of brilliant radiance throughout, Clemenceau calls back the old *Gauloiserie*. His work is all on fire with irony, word-play and bizarre comparisons, and is built up in rounded periodic formation."

The writer regards Anatole France's "Le Petit Pierre" as one of the few books coming from the older writers that holds itself aloof from a political view of things. "Strong in power and not soon to be forgotten are some of the works of the poets who have let themselves fall under the influence of the human impulse." First among these is Henri Barbusse, whose "Le Feu" aroused the attention of the world during the war, but which Madame Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, daughter of the Premier, now visiting America, says was regarded as "defeatist literature" by the French, for whom she speaks. The French issue of this book reached the height of three hundred thousand copies, the German writer declares. Barbusse's newest romance, "La Clarté," has "promise of being equally successful and is already translated into German." Romain Rolland is bruited for his three new books. "One of these dealt with the Greek *Empedocles*. Another has the title 'Colas Brugnon,' the hero of which is as far from the *Jean Christophe* of his earlier novel as an old Gaul is from a real German. Rolland's third volume is a satire of the times in dramatic form under the title, 'Liluli.'" The other writers selected for notice are not far out of sympathy with the Barbusse school:

"Georges Duhamels has written a new book, 'La Possession du Monde,' which exemplifies fully humane ethics and spirit. It consists of a series of reflective essays and suggests Emerson, Sir John Lubbock, and especially reminds us of Maeterlinck's 'Trésor des Humbles.'

"Among the psychological publications of the period, Daniel Halévy's book, 'Charles Péguy et les Cahiers de la Quinzaine,' holds first place. It sets forth the spiritual and ethical life of an entire race, recalling Romain Rolland's characteristics.

"Now, while arms are grounded and the time draws near when the pen shall no longer be dipt in poison, many poets are coming out of the shadow, and a company of them who before 1914 sought unison of spirit with the German youth are making possible an approach to friendship with Germans of like spirit. To them should Germans look in the immediate future."

A PITTSBURG QUIXOTE

CAN ANY GOOD THING, besides steel, come out of Pittsburg? Those who look at the city by night from the hills surrounding it and are moved, as Sir Henry Irving was said to have been, to name it "hell with the lid off," would answer, "No." Pittsburg, we know, has advanced its claim as an art center, but received a grudging response, perhaps not at all commensurate with its claims and its accomplishments. It has a wider program now than just winning approbation from fellow cities. It jumps clean over us and lands upon Europe with a panacea for the world's ills. Philip Gibbs met the evangelist thereof in London, and gasps out his own surprize in these words: "The remarkable thing about this new missionary is that he comes from Pittsburg, Pa., and that his particular prescription for our present discontents—international hatreds, social unrest, materialistic philosophy, despair—which he diagnoses as morbid neurasthenia, is a comradeship of art." Mr. Gibbs, writing in the London *Daily Chronicle*, sees something "startling about that idea coming to us straight out of Pittsburg":

"It is at least a gentle thought that, instead of a warfare between the classes, general strikes, and a reign of violence, of which most of us see dark visions ahead, humanity should get back to sanity and self-respect by a worship of beauty (spiritual in its inspiration), and by an artistic comradeship between nations.

"Says the gentleman from Pittsburg: 'Mental reconstruction can come to a neurasthenic world only through the arts. That is Pittsburg's answer to Bolshevism—our challenge to the forces that rend and destroy.'

"People will wonder why this gospel should come from Pittsburg of all places in the world—a city which they imagine is typical of all that is most lurid and frightful in American industrialism. To some extent that is true. I happened to go to Pittsburg in the early part of this year, and I remember now the sight of the city by night, looking down upon it from the heights outside, and seeing gusts of white flame rising out of black gulfs, and wild fires making the sky of night all ruddy, and a world of chimneys and factories illumined by these blast furnaces from which Pittsburg gets its wealth.

"Yet, remembering this picture (not without beauty of a devilish kind), I remember also a building in Pittsburg dedicated to the fine arts, and to all that is lovely among civilized peoples. It is truly a noble building, with marble cloisters and halls, and picture-galleries, not garish or overdecorated, but finely designed with a knowledge of classical models, yet modern in its inspiration.

"I do not know the architect, but he deserves fame, and the only blot on the building (necessary, perhaps, in the circumstances) is the statue of the man who gave the money for it, sitting there with a little square beard on his rugged old face and an expression as tho to say: 'I done it! The best that money can buy.'

"It is the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, covering ten acres, and free to all the people."

In plain prose the evangelist is merely the agent of the Carnegie Institute looking up pictures for the International Exhibition of Fine Arts, held there for eighteen years until interrupted by the war. In Mr. Gibbs's phrase, "the missionary who is now in Europe with the good tidings, is conducting a hustle through many countries, from which he is collecting pictures for Pittsburg." The effect he produces must be electric to judge from the account:

"He has already visited thousands of studios, surprizing large numbers of artists by arriving in a taxicab, knocking at the studio doors, and saying by way of introduction, 'Excuse me, but I come from Pittsburg—you know—the place the steel comes from. Have you any picture for exhibition'—or words to that effect.

"It is amazing to artists who believe that war killed the world's interest in art, and who are back there in their studios, after the years of war, trying to blot out from their vision many ugly things which come like ghosts between their paint-brush and their canvas, and dedicating themselves anew to the beauty of life, laughing at their own folly, with now and then a bitterness of despair at the thought of so much that was killed.

"But here, in their very studio, is a man who has come a long way to tell them that art is still desired, that Pittsburg (where the devil is Pittsburg?) desires it ardently, and will give it generous welcome and housing room.

"The gentleman from Pittsburg, Pa., finished with London a few days ago. He mapped it out into blocks—St. John's Wood, Chelsea, and so on—and astonished taxicab drivers by his carelessness of time and space. He has collected sixty paintings by English artists whose works will make a good show, he tells me, by the side of French, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Russian, and other painters.

"England has always been well represented in the Carnegie Exhibition, and in the permanent collection I noticed canvases by Lavery, Orpen, Shannon, Alfred East, and others. To get his present collection, this hot-gospeler of art as a world-restorative has traveled far and fast, and believes that he has earned an epitaph similar to one of his fellow countrymen upon whose tombstone is the modest claim—

He done his damnedest:
Angels can do no more.

"He has had experience in former years which has given him a very wide knowledge of European art, and in order to bring America into touch with its more modern expression he arranged an exhibition of Futurists, Cubists, and others, which opened at San Francisco. It was the first time the American people had been privileged to see these revelations of the modern mind (further revealed in the atrocities of war), and they were startled. The room in which the most advanced school was shown came to be known as the 'My God!' room.

"It was on the top floor, and visitors arrived there somewhat out of breath, so that when they were confronted for the first time by such pictures as that of Marinetti's portrait of himself (with a real mustache) they had only wind enough to utter the words 'My God.'

"Pittsburg is not taking any pictures like that, but is not conservative or narrow in its choice, and its exhibition is, I suppose, the most representative of international art in the United States.

"Joking apart (and the gentleman from Pittsburg has a great sense of humor), there is a good deal to be said for art as a healing influence in this time of world-tribulation, and all will not be right with the world until civilized nations are stirred with an artistic renaissance in which something nobler than hatred is exprest, and the beauty of life is revealed as a reproach to those who would spoil it by brutality."

By painting, by literature, and by music, peoples may learn to understand each other, and by understanding, to like each other, says Mr. Gibbs, with a little note of fearfulness that this gospel has been shot out of men's minds:

"Art at least has no frontiers, no tariff walls, no tribal vendetta. It is international and universal.

"It is, if it is true, the expression of human character and of the less ferocious instincts and emotions by which mankind is moved. In art there is a comradeship of all men in the world who do homage to the understanding of truth. Anyhow, let us say, it is less harmful than poison-gas.

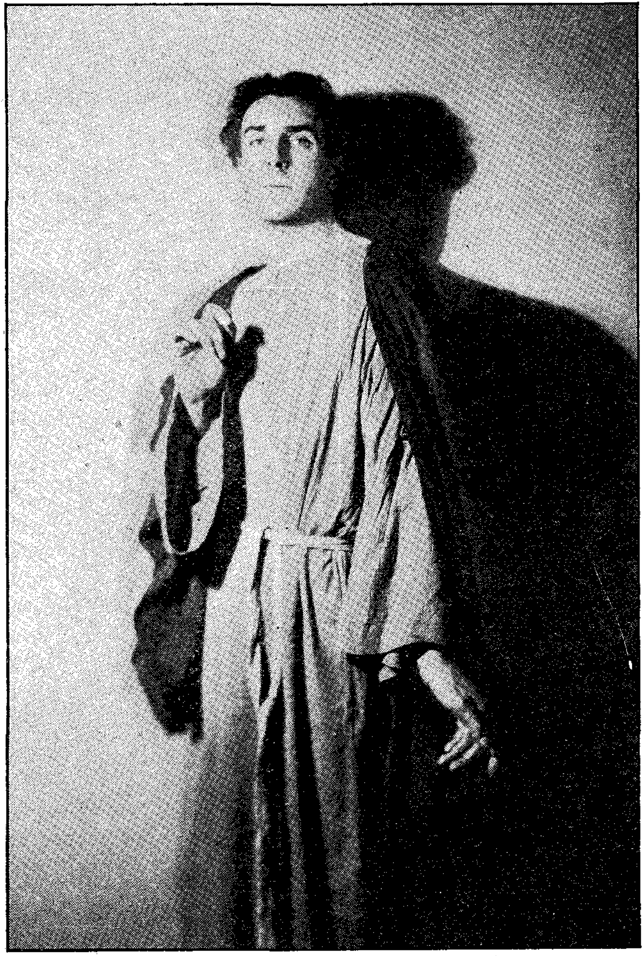
"So Pittsburg has a real message. It would be good if there were reciprocity, and I personally should like to see in London an exhibition of American art. There is a school of painting in Chicago which has something to say, and in New York there is good work being done in many studios where the influence of Whistler and Sargent is not forgotten."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCH PAGEANT

WILL THE CHURCH REVERT to some of its medieval activities and sponsor plays that may be to an advanced intelligence what the mysteries and miracle plays stood for in the simpler days of the medieval church? A certain parallelism may be seen between these ancient plays and the great spectacle that is being presented at the Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the Inter-Church World Movement. "The Wayfarer" is the same vehicle that was employed by the Methodists at Columbus during the summer and attracted the great crowds that gathered for the Methodist Centenary exhibits. "Bringing this intimate force into the life of the community, making people share in it, is in line with the big developments of the drama," says Mr. Walter Hampden, who enacts the leading part in a spectacle employing over three thousand people. He believes that the time is ripe for "a distinct development in the big spectacle" and that "it will become a medium for the championing of great causes." On the other hand, "spectacle merely for the sake of its pageantry" he sees as a thing of the past. He says:

> "Bringing this intimate force into the life of the community, making people share in it, is in line with the big developments of the drama. I hope the time may come when spectacles will be put on every year during the festival season. Singers, choral societies, and other public bodies might enter them. The standard might be kept so high that it would be reckoned an honor to be allowed to have a share in them."



THE WAYFARER.

Impersonated by Walter Hampden, who sees great future possibilities in the use of spectacle in the promulgation of religious truth and the representation of religious history.

Mr. Hampden would go even further than the present effort and make it a folk festival that approached even nearer the "Passion Play." To him "the restrictions against allowing the figure of Christ to appear seem ridiculous." But he would not stop with just the representations of the ideals of the Christian religion. He visions "a series of big religious spectacles in which the great figures who have done so much for humanity should be symbolized"; we ought, he thinks, to "recognize the other religious founders worshiped by millions of people." Mr. Hampden, who has recently come into prominence for his Shakespearian impersonations, notably *Hamlet*, has also played in the West the part of *Buddha* in a dramatized "Light of Asia." These views given to Ishbel Ross, for the New York *Tribune*, are in part seconded by Dr. Frank Crane, of the New York *Globe*, who, speaking more as a general observer than as a dramatic critic, mentions the weakness of the spectacle as a means of dramatizing religious truth:

> "It is to be expected that the theme of Christianity should seek expression in the theater, because the stage is the place where all passions of the human soul seek to reflect themselves.
>
> "The modern theater probably began in the miracle plays of the Church, for the master enthusiasm of the Middle Ages was religion.
>
> "Richard Wagner's 'Parsifal' is a marvelous interpretation of this feeling by a master.
>
> "Horace Bushnell said that in time to come both the drama and the novel would turn to religious themes, as they are undoubtedly of a higher as well as of a more permanent appeal than romantic love or any other human emotion.
>
> "'The Wayfarer' in its attempt to dramatize the strongest of human feelings is striking. The scenes are conceived in the grand style and are altogether worthy of the subject. As a spectacle it is tremendous.
>
> "As for music, the religious theme has at its command, of course, the most inspiring and thrilling in the world; for what secular music can compare with the 'Stabat Mater' or the 'Hallelujah Chorus'?
>
> "The words were mostly taken from the King James translation of the Bible, the most sonorous and imposing literature extant. Where other words were used the effect is disappointing, for what living author can keep step with the immortals? . . . . . .
>
> "Altogether the performance was an exceedingly interesting experiment. It could be done better, of course; and if the idea is well received it will doubtless attract genius of the highest order, and if the chief motive force of the race is to be presented at all upon the stage it ought to be handled in the very best way.
>
> "As a religious appeal, however, I confess it has not the power that a simpler, a more modern, and a more frankly dramatic production has. As propaganda for the cause of Jesus Christ it is far surpassed, in my judgment, by that most impressive, fascinating, and convincing of plays, 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back.'
>
> "There is just one reason why plays with the religious motif do not succeed upon the secular stage: they are not well enough done."

The present spectacle is revised and adapted for its metropolitan audience. The outline of the action published by the publicity agency of the production shows it carrying out the fundamental idea of an old morality play, "Everyman," made familiar to audiences not exactly theatrical some dozen or more years ago:

"*The Wayfarer* represents the average man. He appears in the prolog an allegorical figure, discouraged by recent world events, disheartened over the outlook for mankind, and inclined to doubt the potency of Christianity. At his elbow, *Despair* attempts still further to break his already wavering faith and shows to him in the first of the big scenes a battle in a Flanders village with its attendant horrors as symbolical of what the world is coming to. 'How can these things be?' he cries and calls for *Understanding*.

"She comes to him, radiant, confident. Reassuringly, she tells him such things have always been in every crisis of every era, but that always there arises a stabilizing force that restores man to his own.

THE TWO MARYS

Searching for the body of Jesus, as shown in "The Wayfarer."

"*Despair* protesting, but following, she takes *The Wayfarer* back through the ages and shows to him the Jews in despairing captivity 'By the waters of Babylon.' They are revealed in the ruins of a temple at secret worship and lamenting their plight. A runner enters swiftly and tells him their beautiful Temple in Jerusalem has been defiled and that their altars have been overthrown. This latest disaster overwhelms them until their outcries are stilled by the appearance of a *Heavenly Messenger*, who prophesies that not they, because of their departure from the teachings of their fathers, but their children's children shall be released from bondage and restored to the ancient glories of Jerusalem, where a Messiah shall arise to offer them everlasting life."

From now on the drama closely follows biblical history. The story of Christ is suggested, tho not enacted. The accompanying scenes of his life on earth until the final hour on Gethsemane, and the third day later, when the finding of the empty tomb proclaims his resurrection—all these pass before the observer's eyes, until *The Wayfarer* has had proved to him the triumph of the Master over death. To add further evidence, there is depicted the power of Christianity in the subsequent history of the world. Thus—

"*Understanding* tells *The Wayfarer* that she has proved to him the triumph of the Master over death, and that if he still does not believe, to follow her for further evidence. She takes him to the Court of the World, *Despair* following now in his own despair. There she summons the leaders of history who have borne the Cross over all obstacles. When these by their presence and records have testified, *Understanding* calls the nations of the world and they come from north, east, south, and west bearing their standards to prove 'Emanuel, God with us.' Convinced, *The Wayfarer* regains his faith as *Despair* sinks out of sight and the 'Hallelujah Chorus' sounds the world's thanksgiving."

The producers claim for their effort neither the name of drama, pageant, nor opera, but the New York *Tribune* grants to them that "few spectacles seen farther up-town where the lights are brighter can compare with 'The Wayfarer' in the magnificence of the scenery, the brilliance and beauty of the lighting effects, and the richness of the costuming." Then—

"It is a hardened sinner indeed who can not feel the urge of such music as 'Holy Night,' Verdi's 'Praise Ye,' the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' and similar selections. Nor was all of the music borrowed, several of the selections being the creditable work of Henry Hadley, under whose direction, by the way, a large orchestra played magnificently. The immense chorus, said to contain three thousand voices, probably will improve with a little more practise. . . . . . .

"The big structure was filled, and it probably was the queerest first night that New York ever saw. The hardened theatergoer was conspicuous by his absence; it was a church congregation that filled the chairs."

The Evening Post agrees with *The Tribune* that "from the point of view of the promoters" the spectacle may be pronounced a success.

"The show itself, in its dimensions, its animation, its coloring, and scenic and musical accessories, is, of its kind, an indisputably good one. Whether it possesses all the potencies of moral and spiritual revival with which it is supposed to be charged and really is epochal in the history of pageantry and dramatic art, is another question. But if it does not always inspire reverence, it is very careful never to offend it, and spiritual topics are treated with decorum and conscientious zeal."

AN EXPERT ON THE SOLDIERS' RELIGION

ALMOST UNIVERSALLY, the war brought men who were facing danger into the consciousness of a spiritual world. This is the conviction of the new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. John Kelman, formerly of Edinburgh, who sees the present task of the Church to be that of "interpreting the experience of the trenches in terms of practical Christianity." The imminence of death did not, he says, make Christians. On the other hand, it did not create unbelievers. Dr. Kelman takes a middle stand between those who think "that there was a tremendous religious revival—that the war made many Christians"—and those who hold that "the war drove many soldiers further away from the Church and Christianity." The value that he sees in this awakened consciousness of a spiritual world "is that such men will always have had a rich experience which has led them toward religion. The danger of the same experience is that it may degenerate into the mere memory of an emotion, and may remain detached from intellectual and from spiritual life."

Dr. Kelman has recently published a volume on "The War and Preaching," in which he sets forth what he sees to have been the effect of the war upon the soldiers' character and belief:

"The crowning virtue discovered by the war was the men's unselfishness. For this in ordinary life many of them had doubtless been anything but conspicuous; in France it was the daily and hourly principle of their lives.

"I have known a wounded man to stay for two days in a flooded trench that he might hold up the head of a comrade mortally wounded and save him from drowning. I have waited for hours attempting to relieve the suffering of a wounded lad in a tent until at last the ambulance arrived. When I tried to lift and help him to the wagon he absolutely refused to enter it until the man who had been lying next him in the tent was safely lifted in. But at the front such stories excited hardly any interest—they were daily occurrences, the only thing a fellow ever thought of doing.

"Idealism was another reserve of character called out by the war. Ordinarily, we Britons, whether we have ideals or not,

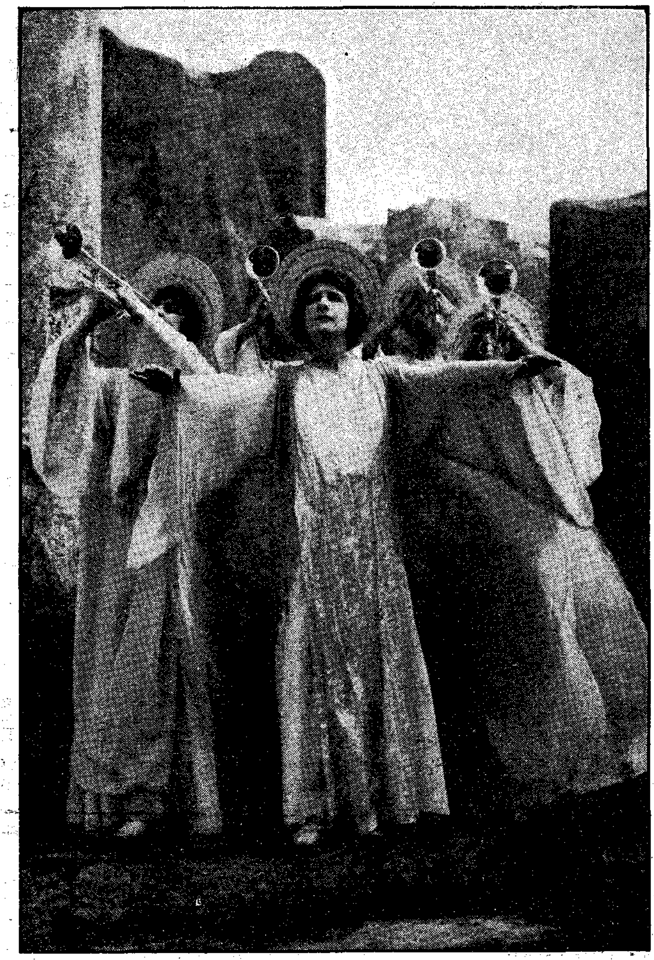
> carefully pretend that we have none. John Morley told us long ago, 'We execute noble achievements, and then are best pleased to find shabby reasons for them.' But it was not for fun or the love of fighting or the call of adventure that the vast majority of our boys went to the front. Still less was it for any worldly gain or ambition. One of them, whose life had few prizes in it, pathetically described the situation; 'There's not much to live for, but there's plenty to die for, so that's all right.'
>
> "Three ideals above all others were the soldiers' reasons for going to the war. Love was one—the love of women and children. When news came of the Belgian atrocities the men enlisted in tens of thousands. Anger was in their hearts, yet it was the anger not of petty hatreds, but of love. There was little rancor against the German people, and still less against the individual man in the German trenches, except when he was detected in some brutality.
>
> "Freedom and love of country was another of the central ideals. This extract from a young American's letter to his father typifies the sentiments of hundreds of thousands: 'I can not explain it, father, but nowadays when I pass by a building and the Stars and Stripes is flapping out in front, I feel a big lump come up in my throat, and I would consider it an honor to die for that flag.'
>
> "Not less than these, and increasing in intensity toward the close of the war, was the ideal of peace. As they saw the fact of war in all its illimitable insanity and outrage, and as they realized that this thing, if it were not ended, must spread into the future, the soldiers vowed in their secret hearts that it must end before their children were slaughtered on its altars. They sacrificed their own chance of peace that they might win it for the world."

Coming from Great Britain, where the interest in spiritualism has been so wide-spread, it is natural that Dr. Kelman is pre-occupied with the theme which Sir Oliver Lodge will soon come to this country to exploit. He dwells also on the cognate theme of the doctrine of immortality, upon which another lay visitor, the poet Maeterlinck, will discourse. From this book, Mr. Henry B. Curry gathers up some of Dr. Kelman's observations which he sets before the readers of the New York *Evening Post*. "Mystical legends," he admits, "ran along the trenches like fire":

> "'Many strange tales were told with the utmost conviction. One lad had lain wounded in a shell-hole for thirty-six hours and was growing desperate, when, as he reported, he saw Jesus, drest in white, standing on the edge of the hole. "So," the boy added, "I lay down in the mud and fell asleep, and the next thing I knew the stretcher-bearers woke me up to carry me back." No doubt there will always be those to whom the mystical point of view will be the most convincing way of receiving truth.'
>
> "Concerning the soldiers' creed, Dr. Kelman makes prominent in it the phenomenon of fatalism. The common phrase was that if his 'number was up' he'd be killed, and that nothing could 'get' him except the bullet or the bit of shrapnel that had his name upon it.
>
> "'But this fatalism,' Dr. Kelman argues, 'did certainly bring both comfort and strength. Surely it implied a subconscious sense of Some One to whom the men were passing over their burdens. If the number is up, who put it up? If the name is on the bullet, who wrote it there? As in the tragedies of ancient Greece, fatalism did not destroy liberty of action or the impulse to act. On the contrary, it quickened these.'
>
> "The soldier's affection for his favorite comrade, his 'mate,' also entered into the religion of the trenches. 'The strongest and most compelling motive at the front was the remembrance of mates and the sense of loyalty to them. In the ancient Church of Aquileia there is a newly carved head of Christ known as 'The Christ of the Trenches.' It was carved by an artist of high talent, who took for his model the face and head of a comrade lying dead beside him in the trench. The expression of the white marble is indescribably human, while tears still linger below the lashes of the eyes, newly closed in death. This is Jesus, the Mate, and the rediscovered humanity was passionately felt.'"

In the effect of war upon the popular conception of death, Dr. Kelman finds "one of the most deeply interesting of psychological phenomena":

> "At the front Death became familiar. Every day the fighting men looked into his eyes and heard the rattle of his loaded dice. But the effect of all this was in the highest degree surprizing. One might have supposed that the horror of death would be intensified to an inconceivable degree, but it was not so. The men did not want to die any more than they had done before, yet the fear of death had vanished. It was on the rarest occasions that one found any trace of it. The men had discovered that they did not believe in its finality. Apart altogether from religious faith, they had the firm conviction that all does not end at the grave, but that those who die are still alive somewhere, still active and aware. A young officer of my acquaintance was killed in France. Three days later his sister dreamed that she saw him sitting in a mess-room, evidently in the highest of spirits. 'Why, Dick,' she exclaimed, 'I thought you were dead!' 'Dead!' he shouted back with a hearty laugh. 'We're not dead; we're only waiting for new uniforms!' Nothing could more perfectly express the view of death I have known as general at the front.
>
> "Toward the Christian faith in immortality the soldier's discovery of his own immortality is but a step, yet it is a very great and important step. It remains for us preachers to take advantage of the advance the soldier has already made and to show him the further advance which it involves."



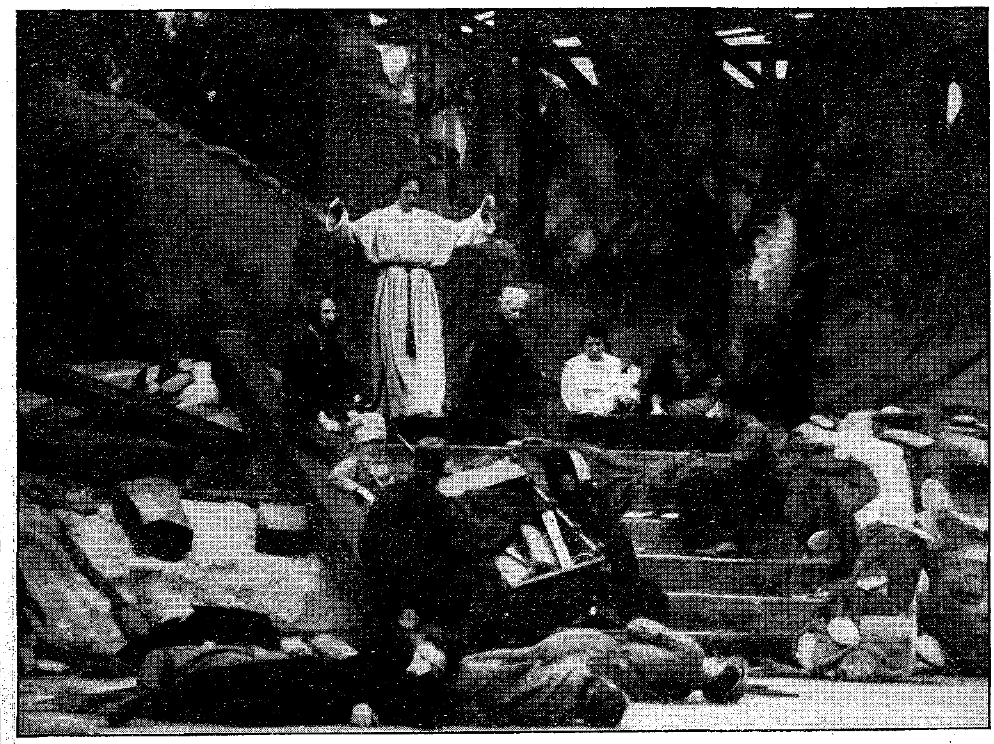
A GROUP OF GLORIA ANGELS

Surrounding Helen Newett, the prima-donna of "The Wayfarer."

Of those who have been bereaved by means of the war Dr. Kelman has found few who have not been "wonderfully patient." A great many feel that, altho their sacrifice was terrible, it will be worth while, and they will not grudge it if the ideals for which the lost ones perished are won and established. From Maeterlinck he quotes: "In each of our houses there lives and reigns a young dead man in the glory of his strength." To end:

> "The heaven of which we think to-day is not the heaven of five years ago. It is full of young men whom we know and love. Thomas Aquinas believed that the dead are all of the age at which Christ died, the old going back to that age and the children forward. It is some such heaven as this that we feel to be above us now."

"BUSHIDO" IN JUDGMENT ON THE WEST



THE WAYFARER, IN DESPAIR,

Views the ruins wrought by the late war. The action of the piece embraces not only biblical history, but the life of man in ages since then.

BOTH RELIGION AND LAW are so mingled in the Japanese conception of *Bushido* that the Western mind finds it difficult to square this Eastern ideal with any in his mental organization. *Bushido* is defined by a modern Japanese law professor as "the warrior's way," tho at the same time it is "no longer the exclusive property of the warrior class," but "an embodiment of the ideals of the Japanese people." It is the "essence of justice," and belongs to merchants and farmers as well as warriors. Embedded in the heart of Japan's ancient religion it is as much a matter of faith as of ethics. After making this distinction Prof. Mitsuma Shinzo, of the Law College in Tokyo, takes exception to many views set forth in Allied countries of the course needful to be taken with the conquered Central Empires, at the same time protesting his lack of sympathy with these people other than as seeing them victims of judgments that contravene the Japanese sense of justice. His words are translated for *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Tokyo), where we see that America shares in his condemnation:

> "It would be absurd to suggest that Christian countries like Britain and America should act on the teaching of the Bible and love their enemies. But their treatment of enemy subjects—especially enemy women and infants—and their treatment of private property of enemy subjects during and after the war, are something of which we can not conscientiously approve. It appears that things were even worse in America than in Britain. The actions of the Anglo-Saxons in this respect have been governed exclusively by feelings and not by anything like religion or *Bushido*. To protect enemy subjects may appear traitorous in the eyes of some nations or their governments, but it is a course of action approved and enjoined by *Bushido*, for enemy Powers are distinct from enemy subjects. Nay more, humanity or *Bushido* may find room for play even in the treatment of an enemy as such. We do not want to be carried away with the feelings of the Anglo-Saxons and cooperate in the work of destroying *Bushido*. I am not an admirer of the Germans and Austrians, but I abhor those scholars and statesmen who are half Anglo-Saxonized. I do not want a German-Japanese alliance; but at the same time I would not have Japanese diplomacy turn upon the hinge of Britain or be influenced by Americophobia. Instead of being a planet moving round Britain or America, why should not Japan be the sun in the Far East, as she is amply warranted to be, both on historic and geographic considerations? If Japan can not act on a self-centered policy in the Far East, it is because she is afraid of Britain and America. The perpetual failure of her dealings with China is not due to any deficiency of strength, but a result of hesitating diplomacy. Hesitating diplomacy may, however, be tolerable, but an Anglo-Saxonization of *Bushido* is utterly intolerable."

Japan, in the light of her conceptions of fair-play, reads the West a lesson which may make her see that instead of being just she has been vindictive:

> "When the war broke out many German scholars were half-frantic in defending the action of Germany and denouncing the attitude of Britain and France — more especially of Britain. Some of them went so far as to set up pleas which were not consistent with the theories and doctrines with which they had previously identified themselves. On the other hand, the ideas exprest by the Allied scholars in the conferences of Academicians were equally narrow-minded. According to the report of Doctors Tanakadate and Sakurai, the Japanese delegates to the London Conference, the first resolution of that conference went to the effect that the Powers at war with the Central Powers should promptly withdraw from existing scientific international conferences and societies and organize new societies of their own and get neutrals to join them. In a later conference held in Paris it was resolved that an international scientific conference should be organized in pursuance of the said resolution passed in London. I understand that it is for the purpose of carrying that resolution into execution that Dr. Onodzuka has been recently ordered to Europe. On the other hand, I hear that the Allies intend to ignore the priority of the Germans and Austrians in respect of various inventions."

Next the question of the Kaiser's punishment is dwelt on with the same impersonal spirit as regards the individual. We find, too, that the motive behind the famous story of the "Forty-seven Ronins" is not lost in its application to the German proffers of vicarious sacrifice:

> "It is reported that the Japanese delegates opposed the proposed punishment of the party responsible for the war. Nothing could be more reasonable than such an objection. Legal maxims such as 'No man may be both accuser and judge,' and 'A person ought not to be a judge in his own cause,' must hold good at all times and in all places. It is another question to deal hard blows at the enemy in the way of war, but after his surrender has been accepted and he has been caused to sign a peace treaty practically equivalent to an absolute surrender, he is like a bird who has taken refuge in the fowler's own bosom, and in the eye of *Bushido* it is incomprehensible how he can be tried by a court composed of delegates of the victors. But it is more incomprehensible still how the Allies could refuse the appeal of certain devoted vassals of the ex-Kaiser for permission to be tried and die, if necessary, in place of their master. It is a grave question whether it is advisable to make a precedent for punishing individuals, after a war and after the signing of peace, as offenders against international morality and international law. In any case, it is unjustifiable for one party to a cause to try the other, and the action can not be justified by any argument, for the trial of the ex-Kaiser is suggested, not by reason, but by feelings."

"Sorry I must rout you, Mr. Ox
But something you've about you, Mr. Ox,
Is wanted at our party
To make it extra hearty
We cannot do without you, Mr. Ox."

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U.S. TRADE-MARK REG. NOS. 47153, 48461, 48964.

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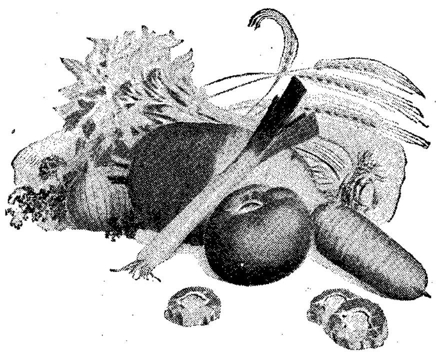
There is nothing more acceptable and satisfying.

The marrowy sliced joints and rich nourishing broth are blended with tender diced carrots, sweet yellow turnips, a puree made from whole tomatoes, celery, parsley and plenty of strength-giving barley.

We add a slight touch of leek and onion, choice spices and just enough flavoring to make it "delicious."

And that is what you are sure to say.



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Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT POETRY

CORDIAL recognition of the sharply distinctive poetic gift of Edwin Arlington Robinson takes concrete form in wide-spread appreciation of his productions on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his birth. Record of this congratulation and greeting on the part of literary observers is made in another department of this issue. Here we offer a group of Mr. Robinson's poems from two of his books, "The Man Against the Sky" and "Captain Craig." They are of varied character, but all marked by his strong individuality of thought and expression.

TWILIGHT SONG

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

Through the shine, through the rain,
  We have shared the day's load;
To the old march again
  We have tramped the long road;
We have laughed, we have cried,
  And we've tossed the King's crown;
We have fought, we have died,
  And we've trod the day down.
So it's lift the old song
  Ere the night flies again,
Where the road leads along
  Through the shine, through the rain.

Long ago, far away,
  Came a sign from the skies;
And we feared then to pray
  For the new sun to rise:
With the King there at hand,
  Not a child stept or stirred—
Where the light filled the land
  And the light brought the word;
For we knew then the gleam
  Tho we feared then the day,
And the dawn smote the dream
  Long ago, far away.

But the road leads us all,
  For the King now is dead;
And we know, stand or fall,
  We have shared the day's bread.
We can laugh down the dream,
  For the dream breaks and flies;
And we trust now the gleam,
  For the gleam never dies;
So it's off now the load,
  For we know the night's call,
And we know now the road,
  And the road leads us all.

Through the shine, through the rain,
  We have wrought the day's quest;
To the old march again
  We have earned the day's rest;
We have laughed, we have cried,
  And we've heard the King's groans;
We have fought, we have died,
  And we've burned the King's bones,
And we lift the old song
  Ere the night flies again
Where the road leads along
  Through the shine, through the rain.

In the portrait of *Bewick Finzer* the poet presents a figure we all know as a type. Here, through the medium of Mr. Robinson's vision, we feel we know him as an individual person.

BEWICK FINZER

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

Time was when his half million drew
  The breath of six per cent.;
But soon the worm of what-was-not
  Fed hard on his content;
And something crumbled in his brain
  When his half million went.

Time passed, and filled along with his
  The place of many more;
Time came, and hardly one of us
  Had credence to restore,
From what appeared one day, the man
  Whom we had known before.

The broken voice, the withered neck,
  The coat worn out with care,
The cleanliness of indigence,
  The brilliance of despair,
The fond imponderable dreams
  Of affluence—all were there.

Poor Finzer, with his dreams and schemes,
  Fares hard now in the race,
With heart and eye that have a task
  When he looks in the face
Of one who might so easily
  Have been in Finzer's place.

He comes unfailing for the loan
  We give and then forget;
He comes, and probably for years
  Will he be coming yet—
Familiar as an old mistake,
  And futile as regret.

In Mr. Robinson's gallery there is another vivid portrait of a social derelict which we quote in part.

THE POOR RELATION

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

No longer torn by what she knows
  And sees within the eyes of others,
Her doubts are when the daylight goes,
  Her fears are for the few she bothers.
She tells them it is wholly wrong
Of her to stay alive so long;
And when she smiles her forehead shows
A crinkle that had been her mother's.

Beneath her beauty, blanched with pain,
  And wistful yet for being cheated,
A child would seem to ask again
  A question many times repeated;
But no rebellion has betrayed
Her wonder at what she has paid
For memories that have no stain,
For triumph born to be defeated.

To those who come for what she was—
  The few left who know where to find her—
She clings, for they are all she has;
  And she may smile when they remind her,
As heretofore, of what they know
Of roses that are still to blow
By ways where not so much as grass
Remains of what she sees behind her.

They stay a while, and having done
  What penance or the past requires,
They go, and leave her there alone
  To count her chimneys and her spires.
Her lip shakes when they go away,
And yet she would not have them stay;
She knows as well as any one
That Pity, having played, soon tires.

. . . .

Bereft enough to shame a sage
  And given little to long sighing,
With no illusion to assuage
  The lonely changelessness of dying—
Unsought, unthought-of, and unheard,
  She sings and watches like a bird,
Safe in a comfortable cage
  From which there will be no more flying.

The House of Mystery that one occasionally finds in town or country is always the more baffling the more one hears of its story. In the following poem one has the satisfaction of realizing one's personal impressions in tangible form.

STAFFORD'S CABIN

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

Once there was a cabin here, and once there was
  a man;
And something happened here before my memory
  began.
Time has made the two of them the fuel of one
  flame,
And all we have of them is now a legend and a
  name.

All I have to say is what an old man said to me,
And that would seem to be as much as there will
  ever be.

"Fifty years ago it was we found it where it sat"
And forty years ago it was old Archibald said that

"An apple-tree that's yet alive saw something,
  I suppose,
Of what it was that happened there, and what no
  mortal knows.
Some one on the mountain heard far off a master
  shriek,
And then there was a light that showed the way
  for men to seek.
"We found it in the morning with an iron bar
  behind,
And there were chains around it; but no search
  could ever find,
Either in the ashes that were left, or anywhere,
A sign to tell of who or what had been with
  Stafford there.

"Stafford was a likely man with ideas of his own—
Tho I could never like the kind that likes to live
  alone;
And when you met, you found his eyes were
  always on your shoes,
As if they did the talking when he asked you
  for the news.

"That's all, my son. Were I to talk for half a
  hundred years
I'd never clear away from there the cloud that
  never clears.
We buried what was left of it—the bar, too, and
  the chains;
And only for the apple-tree there's nothing that
  remains."
Forty years ago it was I heard the old man say,
"That's all, my son." And here again I find the
  place to-day,
Deserted and told only by the tree that knows
  the most,
And overgrown with goldenrod as if there were
  no ghost.

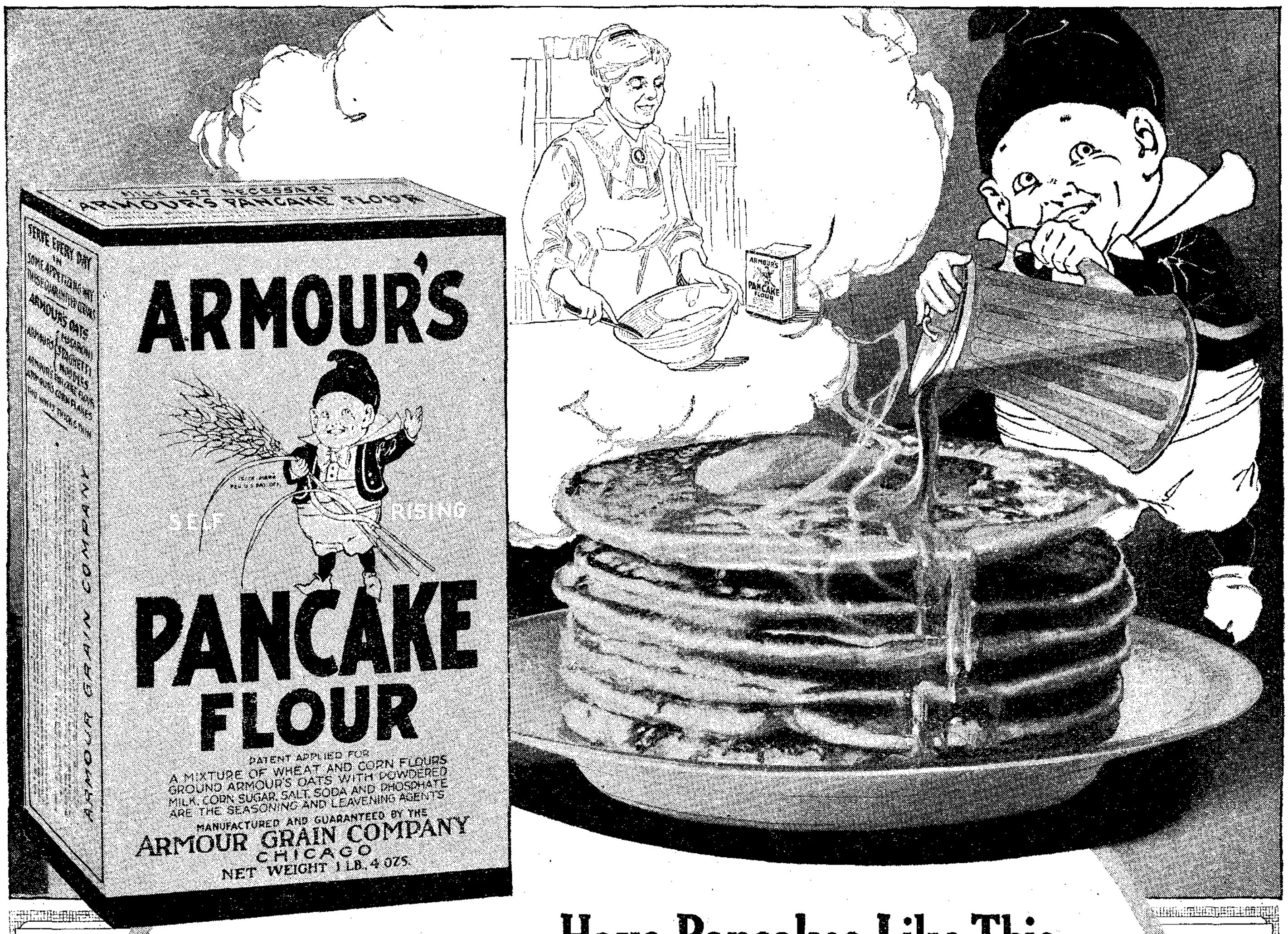
The message of the following sonnet is the word of courage that keeps student and philosopher faithful and patient in the pursuit of truth.

THE SAGE

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

Foreguarded and unfevered and serene,
Back to the perilous gates of Truth he went—
Back to fierce wisdom and the Orient,
To the Dawn that is—that shall be, and has been
Previsioned of the madness and the mean
He stood where Asia, crowned with ravishment,
The curtain of Love's inner shrine had rent,
And after had gone scarred by the Unseen.

There at his touch there was a treasure chest,
And in it was a gleam, but not of gold;
And on it, like a flame, these words were scrolled:
"I keep the mintage of Eternity.
Who comes to take one coin may take the rest,
And all may come—but not without the key."


MILK NOT NECESSARY
ARMOUR'S PANCAKE FLOUR
SERVE EVERY DAY
ARMOUR'S
SELF RISING
PANCAKE
FLOUR
PATENT APPLIED FOR
A MIXTURE OF WHEAT AND CORN FLOURS GROUND ARMOUR'S OATS WITH POWDERED MILK, CORN SUGAR, SALT, SODA AND PHOSPHATE ARE THE SEASONING AND LEAVENING AGENTS
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Try the worth-while recipes on every package for making light waffles, muffins and other good things to eat.

Have Pancakes Like This for Tomorrow's Breakfast!

A MAN starts out feeling "fit as a fiddle" after a breakfast of hot pancakes made "Mother's Way." And Armour's Pancake Flour makes them so you'll want them again the next day!

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Armour's Pancake Flour does not require a skilled cook. Just stir in your milk or water and bake and you'll have success each and every time.

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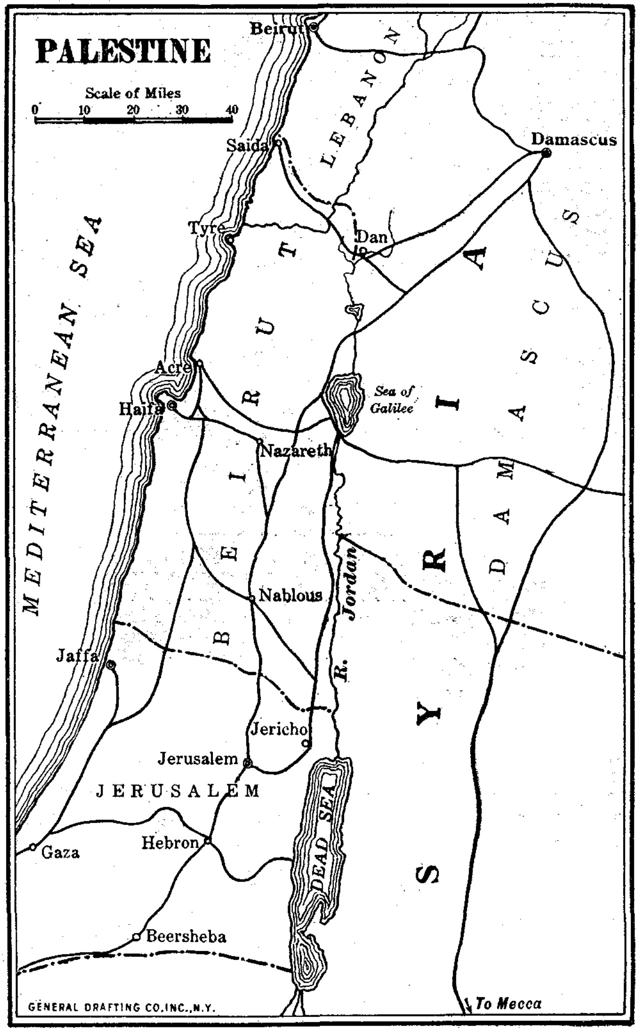
PALESTINE

MOTHERLAND OF THE JEWS—The last Jewish state vanished in A.D. 70, when Jerusalem was taken by the Roman general Titus. In 132 the Jews of Palestine rebelled against Rome and the rebellion was successful for the period of three years. In 125 a Roman army conquered the rebels and the dispersion of the Jews practically began with the overthrow of this last Jewish political government. The new era of the motherland of the Jews definitely opened on December 10, 1917, when the British general Allenby, at the head of British troops, marched into the city of Jerusalem, and the liberation of Palestine from Turkish dominion was begun. Some weeks earlier, on November 2, 1917, Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addrest a note to Lord Rothschild officially declaring that—

"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."



MOTHERLAND OF THE JEWS.

In Palestine, is now being realized " the national dream that has sustained the Jews for a score of centuries."

CLOSE-UP OF PALESTINE TO-DAY—A compact and glowing account of Palestine of to-day and to-morrow is offered by a correspondent of the New York *World*, who writes:

"Palestine is a land where living is cheap, help abundant and intelligent, and where nobody worries about coal. You can rent a first-class stone house for a few hundred dollars a year and have efficient household help for ten dollars a month. The land is under British rule and will likely remain so, and it is thus assured of law, order, and progress. The Turk is gone forever, and under British rule there are no race-riots, no crime-waves, no political corruption or grafting. There are no vested interests, and little likelihood that there ever will be any. It is a land undeveloped, with a great future in the sense of opportunities for all.

"There are no latest fashions in Palestine; some of the styles now worn were worn five thousand years ago. You may wear a stove-pipe, a cap, a turban, a panama, a fez, a skull-cap, a derby, or anything or nothing, and nobody will pass any remarks.

"There are no blue laws and never will be, because Mohammedans keep Fridays holy, Jews Saturdays, and Christians Sundays.

"The climate is anything you desire. Generally the winters are mild and the summers hot but dry, but you can have from the everlasting cold of the mountains to the ultra-torrid Dead Sea plain.

"The scenery is varied and never dull—the grandeur of the mountains, fertile plains, placid inland lakes, great salt lakes, forests, and deserts.

"Palestine is healthful if the ordinary rules of sanitation are followed. The land abounds in hot and curative springs; surf-bathing and boating can be enjoyed every day in the year.

"Capital is scarce and in demand; you can name your own rates and the security is good. Those who depend upon the income of capital can have their money work there for twice the wages and yet live on half what it costs to live in America, and live better besides.

"Palestine is a land of industrial freedom, religious freedom, political freedom, social freedom, racial freedom, and personal freedom.

"There is no prohibition—no need for it—and no likelihood that there will ever be. Wine is plentiful, good, and cheap, but the Mohammedans never drink, the Jews never get drunk, and the Christians don't care for it.

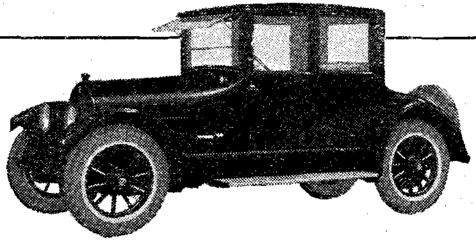
"Life is primitive but you can live 'civilized' if you want to. Transportation needs improvement, good schools are still lacking, factories are non-existing, and agriculture backward, but this gives the wide-awake their opportunity."

FAVORABLE INFLUENCES TO PALESTINE—Mr. Balfour's statement was one more indication of the deep interest taken by British statesmen in the problem of Palestine, it is pointed out by Prof. Richard Gottheil in a pamphlet on that country, published by the American Association for International Conciliation. Thus, Professor Gottheil relates that—

"In 1916 Lord Cromer had written that one of the consequences of the war will almost certainly be that the whole Jewish question will in the future have to be approached under auspices which differ widely from those which have hitherto obtained. He added that 'altho possibly the Jewish question will not mature quite so quickly as some of the more enthusiastic Zionists consider probable, it is rapidly becoming a practical issue, and before long politicians will be unable to brush it aside as the fantastic dream of a few idealists.' As early as April, 1917, Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, who led the British troops up to the gates of Gaza, had said in a proclamation, 'What shall we do with Palestine, this country liberated from the century-old Turkish grip? There can be little doubt that we should revive the Jewish Palestine of old, and allow the Jews to realize their dreams of Zion in their homeland. All the Jews will not return to Palestine, but many will do so. . . . The Jews would at least have a homeland and a nationality of their own. The national dream that has sustained them for a score of centuries will have been fulfilled.' That such is not merely an expression of the misguided passion of a few in Great Britain or an attempt to make the sympathies of a race dance to the tune of their own

(*Continued on page* 101)

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD



Isn't it perfectly natural for American women who are Cadillac owners to speak of the car with a satisfaction they do not even seek to conceal?

Which one of us does not prefer the possession of things which are *known* to be superlatively good?

The social desirability of the Cadillac has always been recognized by thoughtful American women.

But that desirability was made keener than ever by the laurels it won in army service in France.

For that, we have to thank the ardent and enthusiastic officers and men who are still telling eloquent tales of the pride they felt in Cadillac performance in the eyes of all Europe.

It is the standard seven passenger car of the American Army—and that mark of distinguished endorsement gives it added value in the eyes of American women.

It is good to know that you own the most perfect piece of motor mechanism your country produces.

But it is better still to know that its fame is as great in the old world as in the new.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

CADILLAC

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

WORLD-WIDE TRADE FACTS

DEBT, HIGHER PRICES, AND PAPER MONEY

The Manchester *Guardian* for November 26 points out some remarkable contrasts in figures for the principal countries of the world:

Since 1914 our (Great Britain's) public debt per head of the population has risen by £157—a larger increase by far than that in any of the other great nations. Germany comes next with an increase per head of £128, and next to her is France, where the debt per head has risen by £114. In the United States the rise is little more than a third of ours—£55—while Japan's increased burden amounts to no more than 3*s*. 2*d*. a head. The figures are given in a White Paper issued very recently, which gives in tabular form a comparison of the production, price movements, currency expansion, and war-debts of the principal countries of the world as between 1910–14 and the present year.

PER CAPITA DEBT INCREASE

United States	£55.5	France	£114.4
Japan	0.16	Sweden	3.8
Netherlands	10.1	Belgium	74.8
Denmark	5.0	Roumania	19.3
United Kingdom	157.5	Serbia	26.6
Switzerland	12.3	Germany	128.6
Norway	2.2	Austria-Hungary	89.0
Italy	73.0		

One of the most interesting features of the comparison is the contrasting of the expansion in currency with the rise in prices. The figure of 100 is again taken as the standard for the prewar years. For the United Kingdom the figures show that the currency in August, 1919, stood at 244, as compared with 100 in 1913, and retail food-prices at 217, as compared with 100, the prewar figure. In the United States in May, 1919, the currency was represented by 173 and retail-food prices by 181, as compared with the prewar standard of 100. In France the currency figure had reached in June last 365, and retail food-prices 263 in Paris and 293 in other towns.

The highest food-prices rise in any country occurred in Sweden, where in April last the retail prices were represented by 336 and the currency by 275. The lowest rise was that in the United States. The figures are as follows:

	Currency (Prewar 100)	*Food-Prices (Prewar 100)*
United States (May)	173	181
Switzerland (June)	230	250
Denmark (July)	240	212
United Kingdom (August)	244	217
Netherlands (September)	270	203
Sweden (April)	275	336
Norway (May)	305	271
France (June)	365	*263 †293
Italy (April)	440	281

* Paris.

† Other towns.

Dealing with the estimated yield of certain crops in countries for which particulars are available, the figure of 100 is taken to represent the average aggregate yield during the five years preceding the war. On this basis wheat during the present year shows a slight decrease to 99.3. Rye, on the contrary, has gone up to 123.6, and barley has risen to 104.0. There is a drop in oats to 97.1, linseed has gone down to 53.1, and ginned cotton (United States production), 73.6. Tobacco (United States production) has increased to 128.9 and maize to 104.8. There is also an increase in silk cocoons to 139.1. The world's production of sugar has dropt to 96.3—*National City Company.*

FURNITURE MARKETS OF EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina is the best South-American market for the sale of imported furniture and stands fourth in importance in the world's markets for American furniture, according to a report on furniture markets in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil issued December 21, 1919, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Previous to the war, the report says, Austria had the largest share of the trade in chairs and some other lines of cheap furniture, with the United States second. It is the opinion of the author, Trade Commissioner Harold E. Everley, that our share of this trade can be materially increased. England had dominated the metal-furniture trade and still holds the largest share, which consists principally of brass and iron beds. American manufacturers have had practically all of the office-furniture business in Argentina, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars in normal times. As the country is rapidly expanding commercially and in some respects industrially, the outlook for an increase in office-furniture business is very promising. House furniture of good quality comes mostly from European manufacturers. American makers of this class of goods have paid very little attention to the market in the past. The domestic industry supplies a good part of the low-priced house furniture. Total imports of all kinds of furniture into Argentina before the war averaged about three million dollars annually, but considerably less than a million since.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD FROM THE UNITED STATES

(From a report issued by the United States Bureau of Mines.)

Gold Exports to	*October, 1919*	*September, 1919*
British India	$21,396,259	$1,289,276
China	8,198,170	8,841,323
Japan	5,000,000	9,014,019
Hongkong	3,869,586	3,768,230
Dutch East Indies	2,150,000	1,174,000
Mexico	467,805	329,916
France	432,375	372,430
Canada	354,932	693,487
Colombia	150,000	200,000
All others	2,129,863	2,367,785
	$44,148,990	$28,050,466

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM UNITED STATES

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to December 5, amounted to 72,262,000 bushels of wheat and 7,764,000 barrels of flour, making a total equal to 107,200,000 bushels of wheat compared with 83,652,000 bushels of wheat and 7,755,000 barrels of flour last year to December 5, the five days of December being prorated from the monthly total, making a total equal to 118,550,000 bushels of wheat.

The United States Grain Corporation announced on December 11 that it purchased that week about 6,000 barrels of straight flour at an average price of $10.29.

COPPER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

(From Moody's *Investor Service.*)

Month	*1919* (*Pounds*)	*1918* (*Pounds*)	*1917* (*Pounds*)	*1916* (*Pounds*)
January	135,733,511	165,431,568	174,658,603	132,280,900
February	111,649,512	160,011,364	180,726,627	137,124,400
March	102,040,460	185,525,168	190,211,648	153,134,000
April	98,808,998	163,207,096	185,930,898	167,296,500
May	92,652,975	181,070,350	185,750,810	170,909,000
June	95,856,570	166,723,599	171,341,047	175,020,000
July	100,369,247	159,329,031	117,810,739	175,492,500
August	117,190,000	165,550,799	117,445,458	176,692,500
September	115,430,000	157,992,487	118,477,872	179,258,300
October	120,700,000	168,638,775	145,945,608	187,095,000
November	....	159,217,588	141,995,659	164,382,400
December	....	161,801,916	158,100,976	165,982,500
Totals	1,090,431,273	1,994,499,741	1,888,395,945	1,984,668,000

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT LARGER

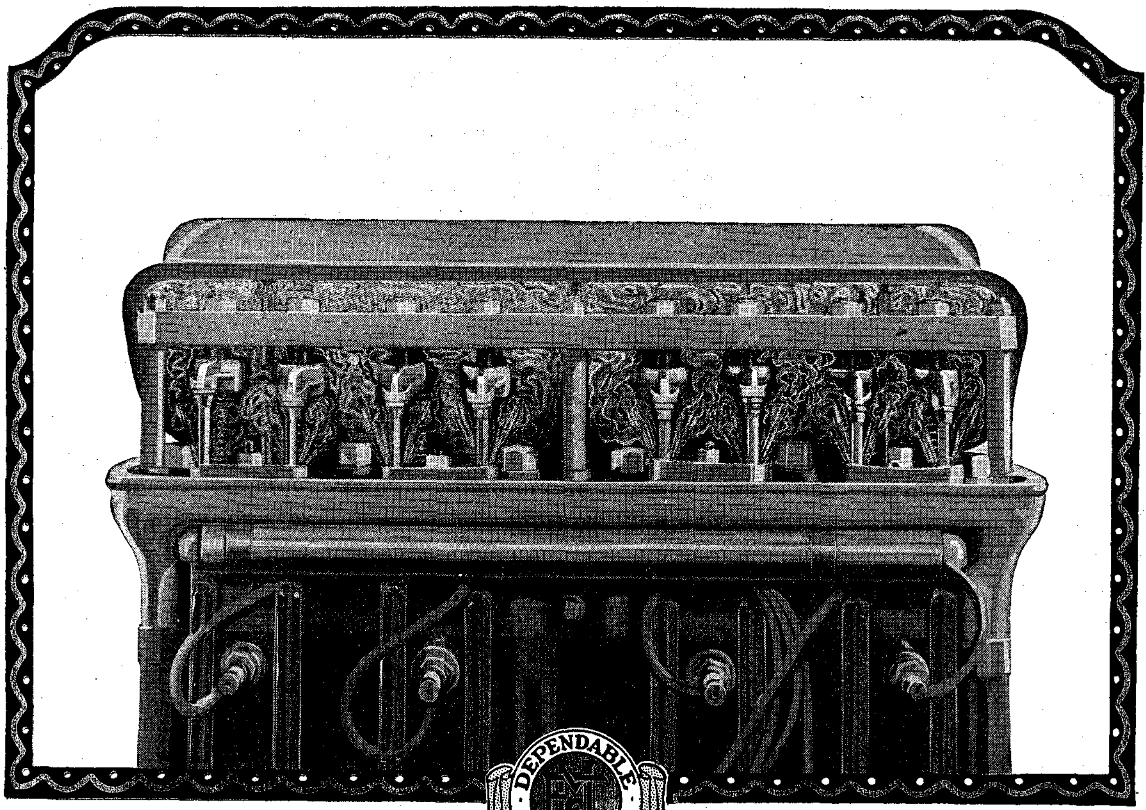
The output of gold from the Witwatersrand district during October (in fine gold), as reported by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, amounted to 705,313 ounces, as against 680,359 ounces in September, and 667,955 ounces in October a year ago. From the outside districts 18,409 ounces are reported, as against 18,199 ounces for the previous month. The total return, therefore, made to the Chamber, represented 723,722 ounces, as compared with 698,558 ounces for September, an increase of 25,164 ounces. The total value is given as £3,074,174, against £2,967,257 for September. The daily production works out at 23,346 ounces, as compared with 23,285 ounces in September. The monthly returns since January, 1917, follow:

	1917	*1918*	*1919*
January	£3,324,418	£3,033,653	£2,871,718
February	3,063,976	2,802,477	2,704,647
March	3,343,363	2,957,614	3,025,992
April	3,155,121	3,046,045	2,951,936
May	3,310,618	3,148,915	3,079,583
June	3,227,101	3,091,058	2,983,515
July	3,219,094	3,127,174	3,081,713
August	3,214,079	3,144,211	3,001,739
September	3,135,807	3,008,267	2,967,287
October	3,191,279	2,887,455	3,074,174
November	3,070,426	2,797,983	....
December	3,068,639	2,723,836	....
Total	£38,323,921	£35,768,688	£29,742,304

—*Bradstreet's.*

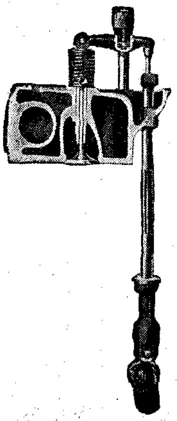
MIDWEST

TRUCK *and* TRACTOR ENGINE



This Midwest engine is unique in that it belongs essentially to these new, high speed times. It is built to pull a heavy truck *loaded to capacity*—at comparatively high engine speed; whereas, until now, practically all truck engines have been designed for slow speed—and have been, as a rule, unfitted for the incessant torture of high-speed made possible by the almost general adoption of pneumatic tires—on trucks.

Above is shown only one of the Midwest precautionary and protective features. Note how a fog of lubricant (arbitrarily indicated by red) is drawn up the eight tubes surrounding the push rods. The rocker arms and valve mechanism are constantly bathed in this oil mist, thereby reducing friction and wear to the minimum. Bear in mind, too, that all this is merely a part of an automatic internal "breathing" operation—no gritty outside air can possibly enter this motor—meaning *no cutting out of bearings.*



There are other distinctive and gratifying features in this Midwest engine, over which any sincere engineering student will become enthusiastic. May we send you the full facts?

Address, Sales Division A

Midwest Engine Co.

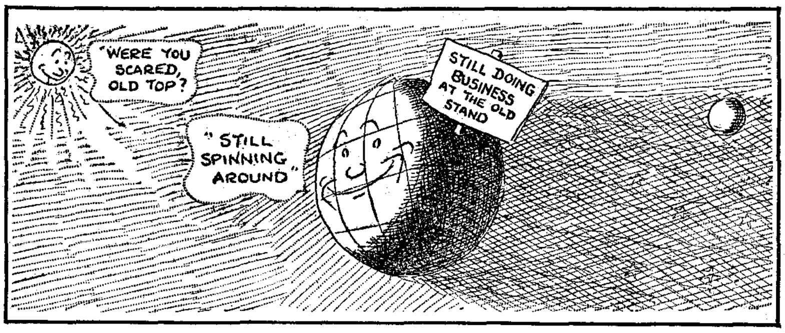
Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Dependable Power

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

THE RECENT WORLD-CATACLYSM THAT WENT ASTRAY

THAT PECULIARLY FASCINATING IDEA of the end of the world, which seems to have as many lives as a cat, and then a few more, appeared in time to gladden the Christmas season by suggesting that there might be something even worse than the high prices. Nevertheless, it is admitted that the comparatively solid and unemotional old earth once more disappointed a number of earnest persons who confidently expected to attend its obsequies, along with their own. The end was prophesied for December 17, but, as numerous veracious editors have pointed out, it was "unavoidably postponed." And the disappointed ones didn't even receive rain-checks. At the same time, not all was lost when the predicted cataclysm went astray; a considerable crop of harmless hilarity, among other things, was salvaged from the wreck of expectations and crash of astrological experts. For, if scientists and other "highbrows" were outraged by the prediction while thousands of very credulous persons prepared in fear and trembling for the grand smash, the great masses of humanity "met the threatened catastrophe with the good-natured ridicule it deserved." December 17, notes a cheerful commentator in the Pittsburg *Sun*, "provoked more impromptu satire than any event since the strategic retreat of the German Crown Prince."


"WERE YOU SCARED, OLD TOP?"
"STILL SPINNING AROUND"
STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND

Copyrighted by John T. McCutcheon.

AND NOW WE'VE GOT TO FIND SOMETHING ELSE TO WORRY ABOUT.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

A certain Professor Porta, a member of the astronomical or of the astrological profession—authorities differ—who lives out in California, started all the trouble by pointing out the fact that on December 17 the planets would be "lined up" in a peculiarly lop-sided manner, six of the eight on one side of the Sun, leaving Uranus alone on the opposite side, and the earth off in a corner of its own. This arrangement, it was suspected in astrological circles, would result in violent solar disturbances, which in turn would cause storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and even riots on the earth. Altho these might appear to be deep and devious results, especially in the case of the riots, they made a wide, popular appeal. The bad news traveled fast and far, and got worse the farther it went. Bible-reading, it is authentically reported, became unusually popular in the back country districts of the Catskills, and doubtless in many other places. An Ohio farmer attained national distinction by paying $15 for a reserved seat to see the world come to an end. Students in Porto Rico are reported to have been so unfavorably imprest with their chances for continuing to live that they asked for a vacation in order to be with their parents when the blow fell. Don Marquis, writer of a humorous column, called "The Sun-Dial," for the New York Evening *Sun*, was affected, as revealed by notes scattered through his daily grist of humor to the following effect:

> To-day, December 17, the world is to come to an end, according to some prophet or other . . . and we will have to work fast to get the column ready for the printer before Gabriel obliges with his long-deferred solo on the trump. We suppose, speaking of trumps, that it is the ace of trumps which Gabriel will play.
>
> · · · · · · · ·
>
> Almost noon, and the zenith hasn't cracked yet. The welkin is also still intact under the strain. Even the Weather Bureau is functioning just as if to-morrow were coming. "To-morrow, fair and colder," says the Weather Bureau, bringing comfort to many who feared that to-morrow might be smoky and warmer.
>
> · · · · · · · ·
>
> Two o'clock in the afternoon, and for some reason we are feeling solemn . . . suppose the world does come to an end this day, December 17, after all! Will there be any Sun-Dials in eternity, or are they exclusively for the registration of time?
>
> · · · · · · · ·
>
> Four o'clock in the afternoon, and if the world is going to end in time for the event to get into the evening papers it will have to hurry.
>
> · · · · · · · ·
>
> Feeling somewhat reassured. A friend drops in to say the thing has been postponed . . . the end of the world won't really be here until January 16, 1920. And then, he says, he is going to Cuba.

In a somewhat graver manner, the New Orleans *States* reports progress from southern Louisiana:

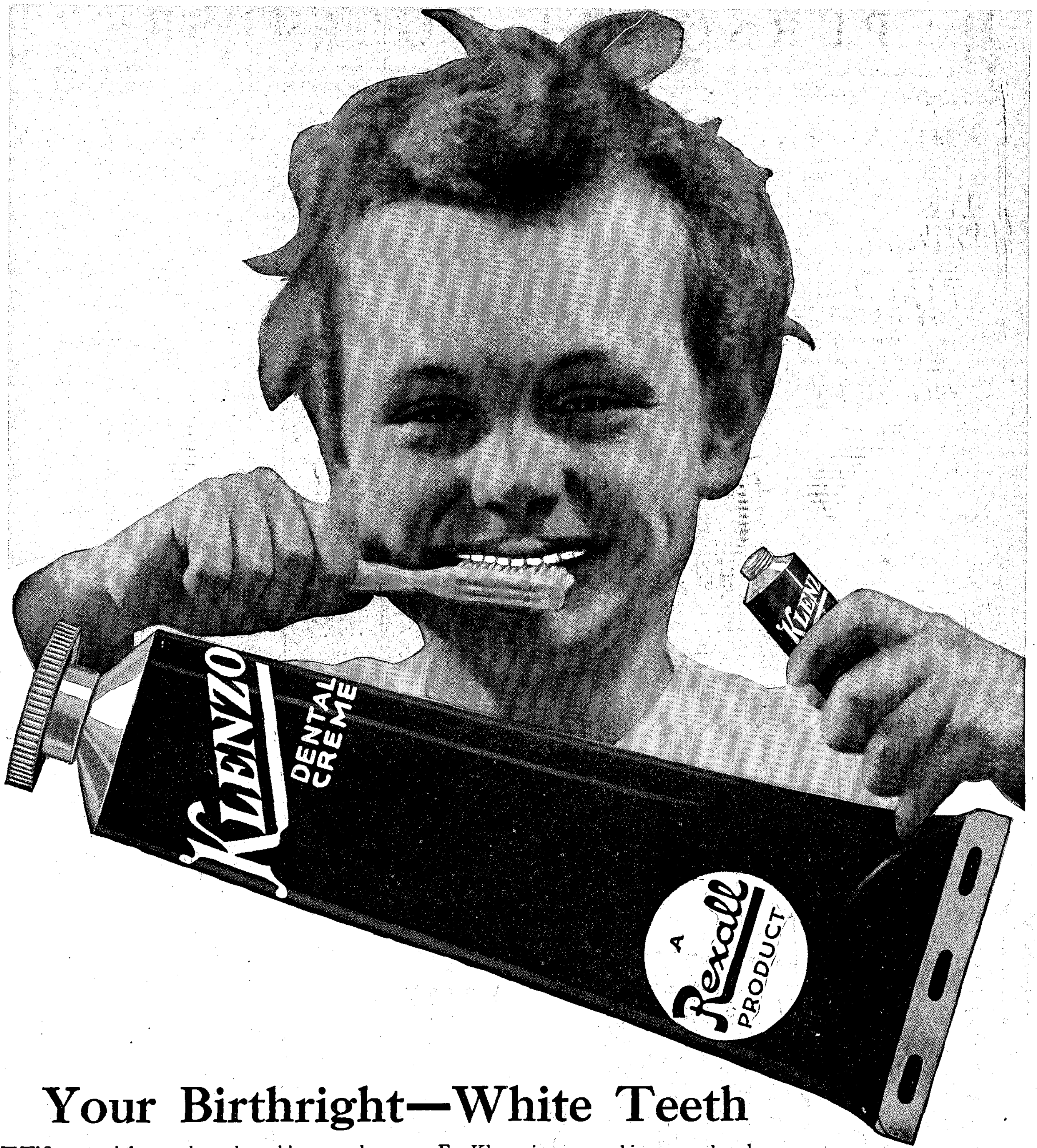
> Despite the satisfying assurances of the learned that the world will not come to an end at this time, superstitious persons Wednesday had prepared themselves for the worst. Many negroes, reading with alarm the vivid accounts of the impending "calamity," were in a state of fear Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. As a precaution and final preparation, special services were conducted in several negro churches here Tuesday night.
>
> Other persons, less superstitious, were in a state of trepidation for fear of hurricanes and other events of ill-boding. Numerous calls were received at Loyola University and newspaper offices by persons who wished to ascertain if the world really would be destroyed.

There were some "timid and gullible mortals" around Syracuse, New York, admits the Syracuse *Herald*, who "talked and acted kind o' nervous-like." *The Herald*, however, discovered at least three Syracusans "who vowed they didn't care whether the earth was knocked into smithereens or not." Of these careless citizens, we are informed:

> One of them had invested in a stock of liquor for sale at fabulous prices during the wet interlude before January 16. He looked impending Chaos in the face without a tremor. Another was an irrepressible optimist. He said he was fully prepared to die along with all the rest of creation, including his enemies and the Bolsheviki, because he could think of no advantage in living alone on a shriveled-up planet. A third was a Syracuse Democrat who pretended that he would welcome the violent demolition of the earth because he saw no other way of jolting the Republicans out of the City Hall.

Surveying the field of the missing catastrophe, the New York *Sun* remarks and expatiates:

> With the stage set for the greatest show of all and with farmers out in Ohio paying as much as $15 to city slickers for reserved seats, Old Earth simply failed to respond to the celestial yanking, and by refusing to play its part as advertised gummed the whole performance. Assailed by a blare of "I told you so's" from the astronomical fraternity and traced to his lair in San Francisco by a representative of the outraged human race, it is regrettable to note that Doc Porta took refuge behind an excuse as ancient as politicians.
>
> He said in brief that he had been misquoted and never had prophesied the end of the world and that altho most circumstances were favorable to the production of the cataclysm it



Your Birthright—White Teeth

IT'S *natural* for teeth to be white—pearly white. The teeth of little children have that true pearl whiteness.

It's unnatural to have discoloration and decay. They come from neglect and improper care.

Everyone should have white teeth. Make up your mind today that *your* teeth shall be pearly white. Begin by using Klenzo Dental Creme. Use it carefully, at least twice a day. Then watch how soon the discoloration begins to leave—how pearly whiteness replaces it.

For Klenzo is a snow-white cream that cleans, whitens, and polishes in a different way. No other dentifrice is made by the Klenzo formula.

You *know* Klenzo is at work in your mouth. You know it by the Cool, Clean, Klenzo Feeling.

Get a tube today at the nearest Rexall store. No other druggist has it. Every tube is sold with this distinct understanding: Your money back if Klenzo fails to improve your teeth.

Claim your birthright—pearly white teeth. Start using Klenzo today.

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UNITED DRUG COMPANY

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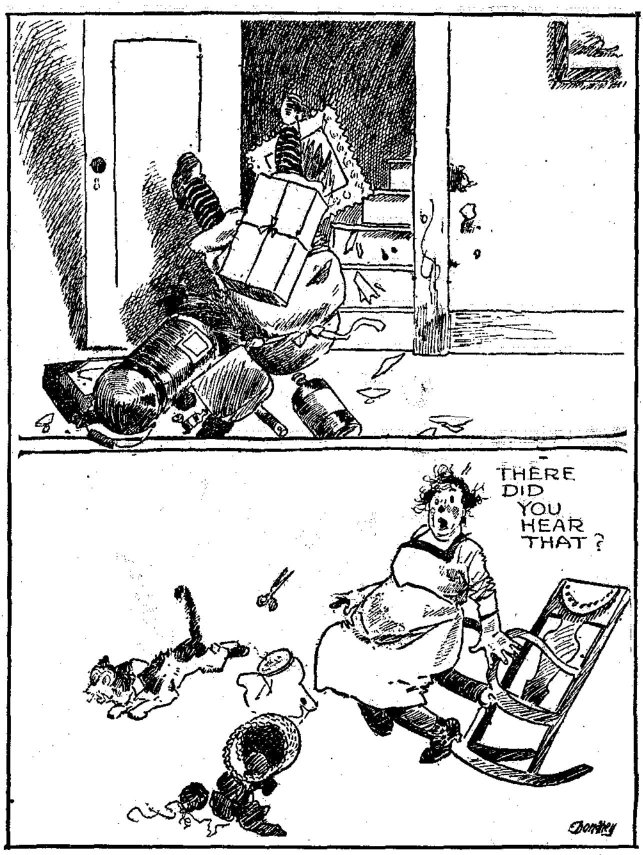
really couldn't happen because the sun was rotating. The situation having thus been clarified and the San Francisco pundit exculpated, it became possible to take stock of what really did take place on the spurious judgment day.

Out in West Salem, Ohio, Charles Johnson, a farmer, sixty-five years old, was visited on Saturday by two pious-looking men who said that as the end of all things terrestrial was to come yesterday, the members of the religious sect to which Johnson belongs were to repair to a house in Cleveland and there await translation as the Millerites did on a hilltop more than half a century ago. The veracious Associated Press is authority for the statement that Johnson paid $15 for a reserved seat in this house and that on betaking himself thither early yesterday found the house empty and that no one in the neighborhood had even heard that the end of the world was at hand. Johnson thereupon complained to the Cleveland police, but at last account had not recovered his $15.

In the Miami zinc- and lead-field in Oklahoma several mines were closed because the miners refused to go down into the ground with the prospect of the world crumbling to pieces while they were at work. In Indianapolis all the steam-whistles in the city started shrieking after daybreak and a choir of church-bells joined the tumult. Such persons as were ready to believe that man was responding to the fateful summons from on high hurried to the churches to set their souls in order. A woman called up a newspaper office and said: "I guess it's notice of the end of the world. The whistles are calling the people to church, and I'm going." Explanation: The throttle of a whistle at a railroad roundhouse had jammed and the other whistles and the bells had joined through force of example.


THERE DID YOU HEAR THAT ?
Donahey

IF NORA HADN'T TRIPT ON ALL THAT RUBBISH IN THE STAIRWAY, AUNT JANE WOULDN'T HAVE THOUGHT THE WORLD WAS COMING TO AN END.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*.

Everywhere the men who sit in observatories watching the procession of the heavens were beset by inquiries as to how Professor Porta's doomsday was getting along. The reply usually amounted to this: "Go about your business. When the end of the world comes you'll know it without consulting an astronomer."

A great majority of mankind found the day a subject of facetious conversation, but there is no doubt that in the aggregate the number of those who took the matter seriously was very large. Maybe most of the latter were children, to whom all this talk of catastrophe promised a greater wonder in store than ever was known before. It was, of course, a Brooklyn boy, aged seven years, who upon meeting at the foot of the apartment-house stairs a neighbor's child of three said to her: "Elizabeth, it's a shame you are so young and have not lived your life, for the world's going to come to an end to-day."

Searchers for Professor Porta—Prof. Albert F. Porta—whose name has gone whistling to the ends of the earth, were inclined, until quite recently, to suspect he was the grand vizier of the Ahkoond of Swat. Philadelphia papers had spoken of him as "the eminent New York astronomer." New York heard that he was a resident of Ann Arbor, Mich., and even a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan. The university, it developed, knew him not, but it was "understood" he used to be a professor in the University of Turin, Italy, and was now said to be an amateur astronomer at present living just outside Los Angeles. Los Angeles went hunting for him in vain. It looked as if the professor had hied himself to some peak for closer communion with astral affairs until finally San Francisco, with only a change of an initial, came through with this:

"Prof. Albert A. Porta, San Francisco meteorologist, from whose deductions on a planet configuration the prophecy of the world coming to an end to-day was said to have sprung, reported to-day the prognostications were greatly exaggerated. The rotation of the sun, preventing the pull of the planetary phalanx on any one place of the sun's surface for any considerable length of time, would prevent the formation of any sun-spot, Professor Porta said. It was this sun-spot that he feared.

"'Heavy electromagnetic energies produced by the tension of the planets on the sun would produce a huge sun-spot which would in turn cause a cataclysm, but which event is prevented by the sun's rotation.' Professor Porta said. 'Those who garbled my original predictions are responsible for the wide-spread fear that the end of the world is coming. I am well satisfied to let the turn of events prove my contention that serious storms, earthquakes, and other disturbances may be expected.'

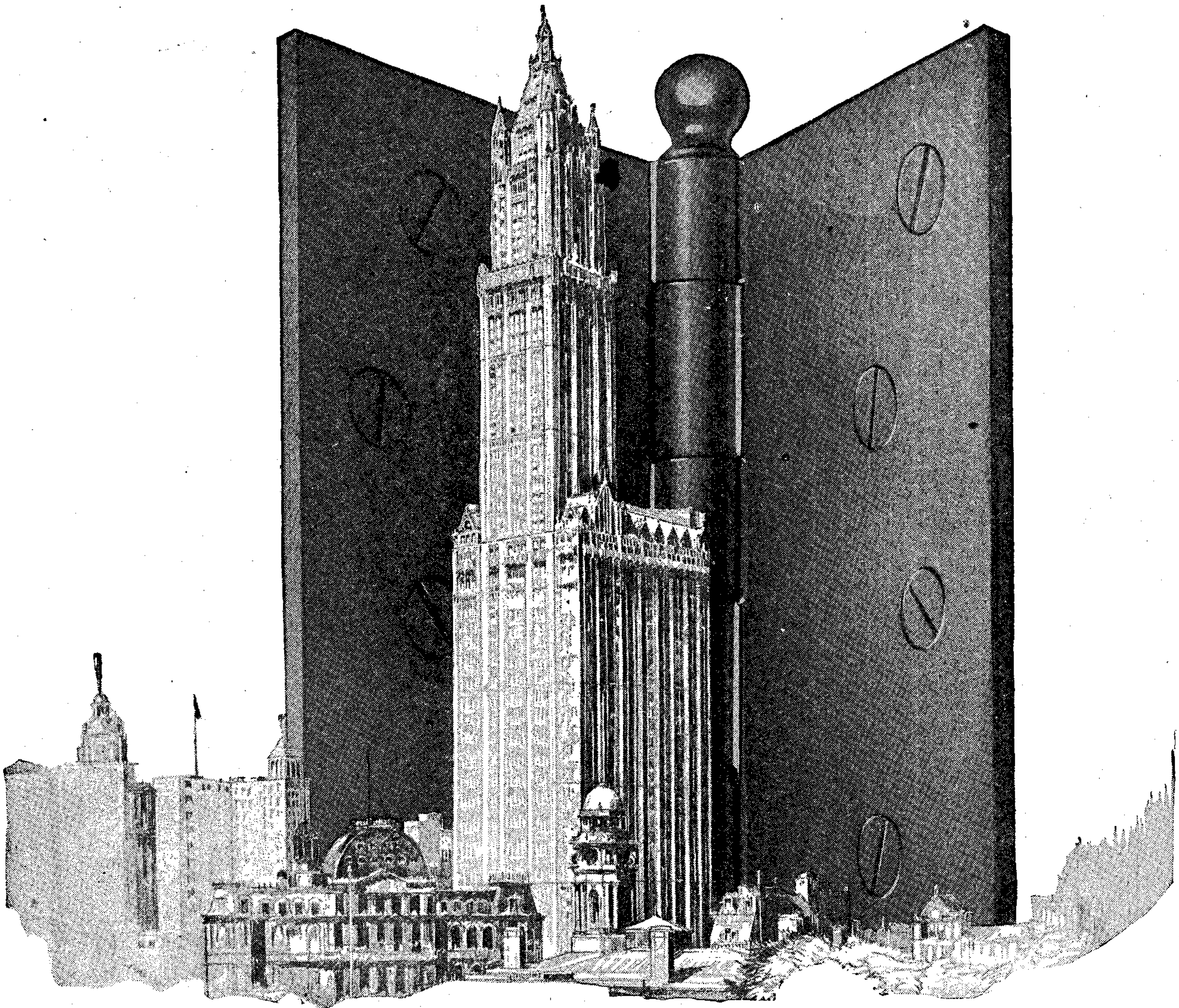
"'And anyway,' added the San Francisco meteorologist, 'there is going to be a serious storm on the Pacific coast.'"

Harold R. Jacoby, professor of astronomy at Columbia University, said the other night at the Columbia observatory that not even a display of the aurora borealis had thus far accompanied the "lining up" of all planets with the sun.

"I did not expect any special display," he added, "but as one explanation of the aurora is that it is caused by an electromagnetic discharge, I thought it just possible this planetary arrangement might produce something. It has not, however; perhaps observers farther to the north may have something to report. There is nothing unusual in the way of sun-spots, so far as I know. The prophecy that the world would come to an end was, of course, too ridiculous for words."

The Kansas City *Star*, after boldly prophesying on December 16 that the world would outlast the following day, was reminded of certain historic occasions when prophecies of a grand mundane wind-up excited far more concern and less amusement than did the present one. "This little old globe has a way of disappointing its credulous inhabitants," remarks *The Star:*

> Time and again it has been scheduled to perform the closing-up scene, but always it has failed to come up to the scratch. Many a prophet in high standing it has put out of business by simply spinning past the appointed time on its regular schedule. Old-timers are now recalling the excitement that swept the country in 1881, the date fixt for the wind-up by the famous Mother Shipton. Had not all her other prophecies come true—the railroads, the steamships, the telegraph, the submarine, the rise of the Jew, Disraeli? There remained only one to be fulfilled—
>
> And this world to an end shall come
> In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.
>
> True, the old lady had fixt no particular day or date for the big event, but after eleven months had rolled away, the true believers centered their hopes on December as a last chance. The Prophet Daniel was invoked again and his figures were found to coincide quite accurately with Mother Shipton's year. But when New-year's day came, Terra opened up for business at the same old Firma stand and an investigation of Mother Shipton was started which resulted in the discovery that all of her prophecies had been made for her by an Englishman some five hundred years after her death.
>
> The year 1843 was another widely advertised terminal epoch that failed. A decade before that William Miller, the founder of the sect of Second Adventists, had published a book, based upon the Old-Testament prophecies, in which he set forth elaborate calculations which he claimed showed that in 1843 "Christ would appear the second time in the clouds, raise up the dead and judge them with the living, and purify the



Activity *in* every Building swings *on* HINGES

In and out! Open and shut, door after door responds to your desires. And hinges make doors possible.

From the time you bound out of bed till you retire—doors, *doors*, DOORS, continually serve you. The home, the office, the factory, the public buildings—all are made serviceable by doors.

And hinges make doors possible.

Think how many times each day you unconsciously bring hinges into play. Unnoticed and forgotten they serve the need for which they are created.

They demand no attention. No repairs. Blending into the needs of everyday life, McKinney hinges and butts do their work quietly yet thoroughly. What better test is there for quality?

For more than 50 years the McKinney Manufacturing Company has produced hinges and butts which swing effectively, unnoticed, unassisted—without a squeak.

During this time McKinney hinges and butts have filled every hinge need. From the common berry crate and tiny cabinet door to the huge industrial gate and cathedral portal—there is a McKinney product of proper beauty and design to fit.

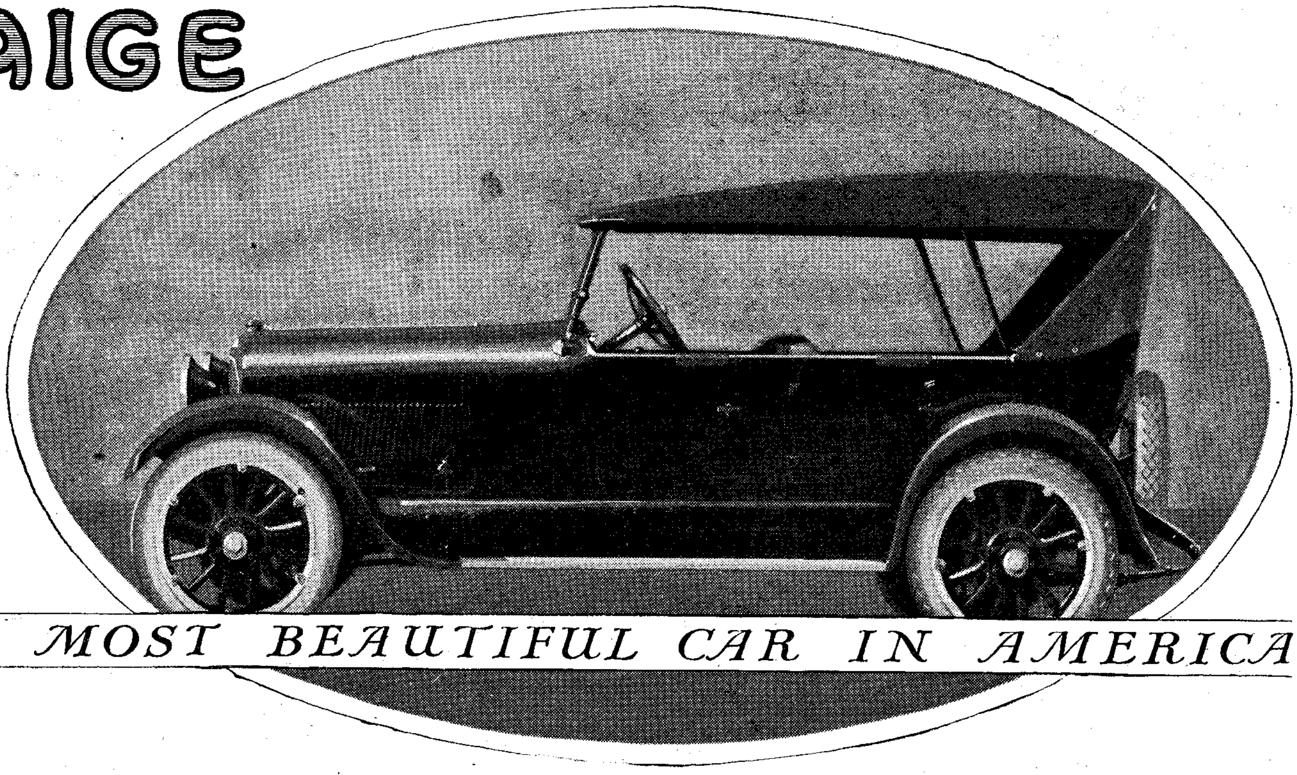
Remember! When you build or repair, the little hinge item may seem small, but it grows big in its unfailing usefulness year after year. See that the name "McKinney" is stamped on the hinges or butts you buy. Then you have settled the hinge question for life. The hinge is vital. It deserves your attention.

Also manufacturers of McKinney garage and farm building door-hardware, furniture hardware and McKinney One-Man Trucks.

McKINNEY
Hinges and Butts

McKINNEY MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh. WESTERN OFFICE, State-Lake Bldg., Chicago. EXPORT REPRESENTATION

PAIGE



THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA

A New Paige Motor

For three years the Paige engineers have been devoting their efforts to the development of a New Six-Cylinder motor. With every facility for research and experiment, these men have worked with one definite object in mind—the production of the most efficient power plant in the world.

That motor is now an accomplished fact. It has passed from the laboratory to the road and there it has been tested mercilessly and continuously. It has been subjected to every stress and strain that brutal driving might suggest, but in each instance it has emerged with a flawless record.

These long, exhaustive tests have convinced us that the new Paige Motor is indeed the most efficient of all light sixes. In economy of operation, hill-climbing ability, acceleration and flexibility it has far surpassed any power plant developed by this organization.

Best of all it is an original Paige product—conceived by Paige engineers and built by Paige mechanics in the Paige shops. In it we have incorporated every approved feature that is known to automotive engineering.

In brief, it represents the sum total of current engineering knowledge. It expresses accurately and completely the tremendous strides of scientific development during the entire war period. It is a strictly modern achievement—a product of the combined genius of two continents.

A New Paige Car

The war has taught American manufacturers many valuable lessons. In the past three years, for instance, we have developed an entirely new conception of precise manufacturing in large sale production.

You will find a striking example of this practice in the New Paige "Glenbrook" model.

The scrupulously accurate methods that were applied to delicate Government mechanisms are now producing every unit of our car.

With the closest inspection, vastly increased equipment and much broader experience, there could be only one result—a highly refined, highly standardized product.

One ride in the "Glenbrook" tells an eloquent story of finely-balanced construction. The smooth, even power of the motor sweeps you along without a suggestion of vibration or mechanical noise. There is merely a gentle purr from the exhaust as the car glides on its way with the buoyancy of an aeroplane.

All road shocks and jars are immediately absorbed in the velvety spring suspension.

There is no danger of sway or "side slip" no matter what the speed may be, for every ounce of weight in the chassis is distributed with scientific precision.

Inside the car there is body room, leg room and elbow room for five adult passengers to travel in luxurious comfort.

The upholstering is soft and inviting—the equipment and general appointments throughout are the best that money can buy.

So far as the design is concerned, you of course know what to expect, for this is "The Most Beautiful Car in America."

The "Glenbrook" model is our latest achievement. We merely ask you to see it—ride in it—drive it—and form your own opinion. We shall be quite content to abide by the result.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks earth with fire." The propaganda spread rapidly throughout the New England States, and as the time of judgment drew near camp-meetings were held throughout the country, and numbers of preachers and speakers went about warning the people to prepare for the day. A large tent capable of holding five thousand people was constructed, and Miller made a tour of the large cities of the New England States and of New York State until the fever reached the stage of hysteria.

As the appointed year drew near Miller reduced his calculations to a more concrete basis, and announced October 21 as the particular day upon which the business of the final judgment was scheduled to begin. Collections were taken up at the various meetings for the erection of tabernacles in which the faithful were to congregate, clad in white robes, ready for the day of doom. Several days in advance of the date thousands thronged to the tabernacles, bringing with them provisions enough to last them to the end, and remained there praying and singing until the morning of the 22d. Many of them remained all day on the 21st on the roofs of houses, wearing their judgment-robes and with their eyes fixt upon the east. In many of the country districts farmers refused to reap their crops, saying that it was "flying in the face of Providence" to store up crops for a season that would never arrive. But the day passed like other days, and Miller "confest his great disappointment, but still believed that the day of the Lord is near, even at the door."

Ten years before that, on November 13, 1833, the western hemisphere was given the biggest scare recorded in its existence, without any prophetic warnings. That was "the night when the stars fell." It was a night of terror never forgotten by those who had witnessed it. From two o'clock until daylight, the sky being serene and cloudless, the heavens bombarded the earth with a barrage of meteors of huge size and brilliancy, which illuminated the atmosphere like a deluge of fire. During these hours the skies literally rained meteors. One astronomer computed that not fewer than two hundred and forty thousand were visible at one time above the horizon of Boston and a similar display was witnessed throughout the United States. Panic was wide-spread. People ran about the streets shouting that the day of judgment had come. Thousands flocked to the churches to pray. The negroes in the South rushed forth and threw themselves prostrate in the fields with skrieks of terror, praying to be saved. But when the accounts were checked up a few days after it was found that no damage had been done and the little old globe went bumping along as if nothing unusual had happened.

One of the most mysterious of natural phenomena that ever occurred on this side of the water and one that, for the time, convinced the forefathers of the republic that the end of things had really come, was the so-called "Dark Day of May 19, 1780."

Beginning suddenly at ten o'clock in the morning of that date, which fell on a Friday, an extraordinary darkness, for which no scientific explanation ever has been given, enveloped all of the New England States. The sun was blotted out as if by a local eclipse, without even a corona showing. The chickens went to roost, the birds flew to their nests, and the cattle went to their stalls. So complete was the darkness that people were not able to make their way about the streets without lighted faggots. This condition continued until midnight, no stars or moon being visible. It was attended by strange aberrations of the barometer and a suffocating thickness of the atmosphere. The belief that the world was doomed to destruction spread far and wide. To add to the terror, heavy thunders began to boom from dense, massed banks of clouds, without any accompanying lightning, and a thick, gummy, black rain began to fall.

"Thousands of the good people of that day," writes a chronicler of the event, "became fully convinced that the end of all things terrestrial had come. Many gave up, for the time, their secular pursuits and betook themselves to religious devotions, while many others regarded the darkness as not only a token of God's indignation against the various iniquities and abominations of the age, but also as an omen of some future destruction that might overwhelm the land unless speedy repentance and reformation took place. The ignorant indulged in vague and wild conjectures as to the causes of the phenomenon, and those profounder minds, even, that could 'gage the heavens and tell the stars,' were about equally at a loss for any rational explanation of the event.

"It is related that the Connecticut legislature was in session at the time and that so great was the darkness the members became terrified and thought the day of judgment had really come; a motion was consequently made to adjourn. At this Mr. Davenport, one of the members, arose and said: 'Mr. Speaker, it is either the day of judgment, or it is not. If it is not, there is no need of adjourning. If it is, I desire to be found doing my duty. I move that candles be brought and that we proceed to business.'"

And after all, the policy of the philosophic legislator turned out for the best, and in a little while the business of making laws and the other concerns of the republic went on as usual. Within twenty-four hours the sun came up smiling again and the "dark day" soon became a memory.

"And," says our quoted historian, "it may easily be imagined that, as the deep and mysterious darkness which covered the land on that memorable May 19 filled all hearts with wonder and fear, so the return, at last, of that brightness and beauty characteristic of the season brought gladness again to the faces of the young and composure to the hearts of the aged, for never before did nature seem clothed in so charming an attire of sunshine, sky, and verdure."

HAITI'S PROGRESS AS A WARD OF UNCLE SAM

THE UNITED STATES is doing in Haiti to-day "just what it did in Cuba," say recent observers of conditions in the two Haitian republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti. Great improvements of various kinds are said to have been made in both these miniature republics since Uncle Sam has been keeping an eye on them. Lawlessness has been checked, it appears, and the whole island has been made safe for travelers, with the exception of some of the remote mountain fastnesses which, we are told, are still the stronghold of bandits. In Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti, much progress has been made in cleaning up the city and improving the sanitary conditions. No longer do the "distinct and original" smells, remarked upon by visitors in times gone by, assail the nostrils of the tourist who goes to Port au Prince. To quote from a recent letter written by Marine Corps Commander N. T. McLean, of the United States Navy, now acting as Sanitary Engineer of Haiti:

> Within the past year it has been my privilege to entertain and show to such an eminent public health official as Major-General W. C. Gorgas (retired), United States Army, the city of Port au Prince, as well as to a number of other officials of the Army, the Navy, and to others in civil life who are conversant with public-health matters.
>
> The consensus of opinion expressed by these gentlemen to me has been that the streets of Port au Prince proper were in better condition than those of the majority of American cities in so far as their cleanliness is concerned.

From a letter written by the representative of a prominent banking corporation who lives in Port au Prince, we learn that the sanitary department in the city is doing commendable work, and daily service from house to house is kept up so that no garbage or refuse is thrown in the street. There is a sewerage system in the down-town portion of the city, and all the main streets of Port au Prince are said to be as well paved as Broadway, New York. The conditions are further described in a letter from Seth H. Seelye, also a resident of Port au Prince, from which we quote as follows:

> Disembarking from a ship docked at the well-constructed concrete pier at Port au Prince, the traveler walks on clean concrete pavements to the custom-house. He then may pass out into the city, and his first impression must be that of cleanliness. A concrete paved street over a hundred feet in width borders the water-front. Here one may hire a carriage and drive around the city for an hour without leaving similar pavements. From sidewalk to sidewalk all the streets in the central part of the city are surfaced with concrete and kept absolutely clean. Only in the outskirts of the city can macadam or unpaved streets be found, and these are well drained and maintained. Obnoxious odors may perhaps be found in the back alleys of some of these districts, but unless the curious traveler goes "slumming" he will not find them.
>
> The main market is in two large interconnected steel structures each covering a whole block. Here on the concrete floor the native venders sit with their produce arranged in neat piles before them. Another market covers a large plaza in front of the cathedral. Here similar produce is exposed on straw mats on the ground, with no protection from the sun or rains. Yet

in either of these markets one finds surprizingly few flies, and this absence of flies must surely be indicative of cleanliness and sanitation.

A brief account of conditions in Haiti, both past and present, is also contained in a recent issue of the New York *Times*. On the authority of Maj. W. W. Buckley, of the Marine Corps, it is said that the native Haitian constabulary, 2,500 strong, under American officers, "has attained an efficiency never dreamed of in the old days when one politician after another massacred his way to the Presidency." Prior to the landing of Admiral Capterton and his Marines in July, 1915, we are told it was not safe for white men of any nationality to go into the interior, and "even in most coast towns it was well to keep in touch with the legation." Hectic politics appears to have been the principal curse of the island under the old régime. According to William D. Boyce in his "United States Colonies and Dependencies," of twenty-three rulers of the Black Republic since 1804, "only three left the Presidential chair physically intact." As late as 1912 the Haitian "White House" was blown up, and with it President Leconte and several hundred of the citizens. However, as we read in *The Times:*

> In spite of tragedies of this sort, which were in the day's work of a professional politician, the Haitians were not all savages. As a matter of fact, most of them were industrious and harmless, and even the higher education was not neglected. The wealthier Haitians went to France for culture, and returned to be lawyers, physicians, and journalists. The natives are not usually associated with typewriters and sewing-machines, but these evidences of civilization are imported every year in increasing numbers. It is doubtful if most Americans know that there are 2,500,000 people in the republic, 240 to the square mile, "a population seven times as compact as that of the United States." Under American protection and supervision the abundant resources of Haiti will be developed, and it is sure to become a rival of Cuba in tropical products. In this estimate Santo Domingo, which is being similarly conducted on the road to peace and industry, should be included.
>
> A Haitian election was formerly an orgy of murder, an expression none too extreme. In 1917 a president was chosen with American Marines looking on. A New England township election could have been no quieter. Not a shot was fired. Every vote was counted. President Philippe Sudre Dartiguenave was as safe in his "palace" near the Champs de Mars as an American Executive in the White House. Never before was a Haitian ruler able to retire for the night without a scrutiny of his surroundings, including his personal attendants, and sleep like an honest man. For the first time Haiti is paying its debts with an assurance that it can meet all legitimate claims in due course. Crops are being harvested, public works undertaken, business enterprises entered upon, and the Government is being administered with the welfare of the people always in view.
>
> The treaty with the United States may not satisfy the Old Guard, but the people are prospering and contented under the American "protectorate," which was too long deferred for their interests. Haiti, it may be remembered, declared war upon Germany, but it is not generally known that hundreds of Haitians volunteered and fought in France, and that many of them were decorated for valor. In a memorial of the defense of Verdun the Haitian flag has a place. "Now that the United States," wrote M. Charles Moravia, the Haitian Minister to the United States, "has extended its hand and offered to help the young republic, the hope may be entertained that its progress will be rapid, that the Haitian masses will be educated, their standard of life bettered, and that when the country becomes prosperous the American people will be doubly paid—in money by an increase of their commerce and in glory for having made another Cuba."

As has already been suggested, Uncle Sam's activities in the island of Haiti are not confined to the republic of that name alone, which occupies only a third of the island, but extend also to Santo Domingo, which occupies the other two-thirds. In the New York *Times Magazine* Charles H. Noxon, Jr., former first lieutenant, *Guardia Nacional Dominicana*, tells of the progress being made in that country. While the people of Santo Domingo differ from those of Haiti in that the leading elements are not negroes, but of Spanish extraction, it appears that unsettled conditions similar to those in the smaller republic prevailed within the Dominican borders also until the advent of the United States Marines in 1916. Since then there has been a marked improvement. It seems that banditry was, and to some extent still is, the main difficulty Uncle Sam has had to combat in Santo Domingo. We read:

> As a check on the lawless elements and as the first big step toward order, the proclamation of the military occupation was promulgated on November 16, 1916. The occupation was explained, certain rules of conduct laid down and, above all, a date set by which all arms must be surrendered. The penalty for disobedience was severe at first, but has since resolved itself into six months' imprisonment or a fine of $300—so that to-day the country is almost entirely free of all unlicensed firearms. One can now travel in all the provinces but one without seeing unauthorized men armed with machetes or revolvers.
>
> The papers told little of what was going on because events of this island republic were overshadowed by the European war. Perhaps some one has asked you what the United States is doing there? You may reply, "Just what they did in Cuba," and that is to stabilize, to establish law and order, to teach a weaker nation how to do and then later on to expect them to take their place with other nations as an example of American training and of the application of the Monroe Doctrine.
>
> To-day we find the forces of the United States in every province of the republic. In the capital of each there is a military Provost Marshal, who attends to the policing of his province. Over all is the Military Governor, a Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, whose position is much the same as that occupied by General Wood some years ago in Cuba. Two regiments of Marines forming one brigade are showing the Dominican how to live and govern himself without recourse to lawlessness. Some 5,000 Marines are maintaining order in a country of 700,000 people, and at the same time American capital and genius are creeping in and showing the Dominican the American way. Dominicans are educating their children in our schools and universities, and these in turn are bringing back American methods and ideals.
>
> Now, with the exception of the Province of Seibo, the country has been rid of bandits. That means that eleven provinces out of the twelve have been cleaned out. To-day it is safe to travel unarmed in almost every section of the country. How vastly different from the times when every man carried his gun, and no man's life was safe.

Santo Domingo presents the unique situation of a republic with neither a chief executive nor a law-making body. The country seems to function, however, in a fairly satisfactory manner, under the watchful supervision of Uncle Sam, who, it is understood, both lays down the law and enforces it. As we read:

> Be it understood, however, that the Dominican flag still flies in every town and province on all public buildings except American Headquarters. The Dominicans still run their own school system and their own courts, have their own forms of civil government in their towns, and elect their own men in local town offices. The United States reserves to itself the control of the Treasury and customs, so as to build up the finances. It also makes the appointment of the governors of the provinces.
>
> As yet, there is no president nor congress. But Dominican officials administrate practically all the offices they had before. Only they are responsible to Uncle Sam for the proper execution of their duties instead of to one of their own number, who, as President, always proved unable to maintain even the semblance of a well-ordered government.
>
> The biggest factor for a well-regulated government undoubtedly is the organization of the native army known as the *Guardia Nacional Dominicana.*
>
> This organization is entirely a product of the policy of the United States in teaching the Dominicans how to manage their own affairs. The writer, having served as a company commander, was privileged to observe the inner workings of the organization, which, in all probability, is now described to American readers for the first time. Almost unconsciously the whole trend of organization has been after that of the Marines. The captains and first lieutenants are American officers detailed on detached duty from the Marine Corps. They, of course, receive compensation from the Marine Corps, and also from the Dominican Government, serving for the time being as officers of the Dominican Government, wearing the native emblem on their hats, and for purposes of instruction becoming Dominican in attitude. However, in its growth and expansion, Marine Corps methods have had the molding influence. Besides the captains and first lieutenants, the majors and commandant are also American officers detailed from the Marine Corps.
>
> Starting with nothing in the line of soldiery in our sense to work on, the organization has been built up until to-day there are

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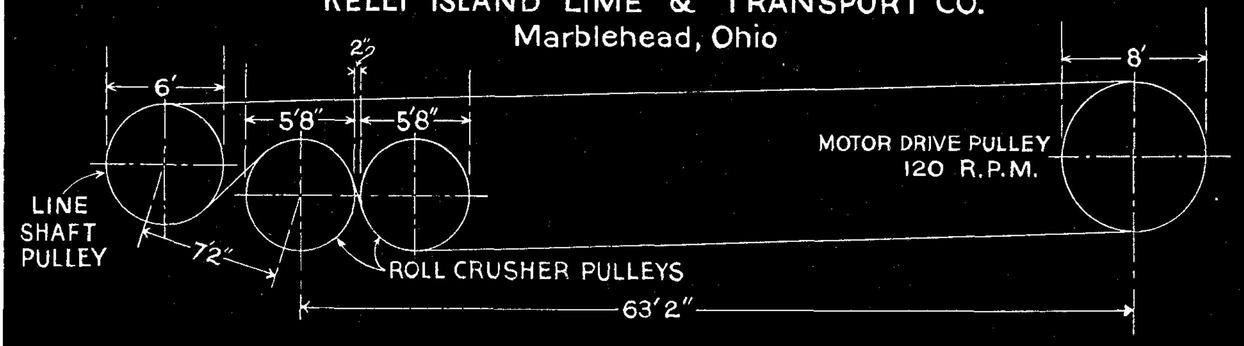

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Belt Speed	3010 F.P.M
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48 Months Versus 18 Months—and the G. T. M.

Up to four years ago the Edison roll-crusher drive shown in the blueprint was considerable of a trouble maker as regards belts. The tremendous burden of starting and turning the 15-ton rolls proved too great for the belts being used, their average life being about eighteen months. Then a Goodyear Belt was tried. It has already given nearly 48 months of service. Thus the Kelly Island Lime & Transport Company has already received from the Goodyear Belt 30 more months of service than from any belt used previously on this drive.

They have gained more than 30 months in service alone. When our Mr. Foster called four years ago he found that the belts then in use gave trouble. In damp weather they tightened so much that they endangered the bearings. In hot, dry weather they stretched so that frequently they had to be taken up several times a week in order to move the rolls at all. In addition, the grit and dust of the crusher used to chew up the belts and make them ragged and inefficient some months before they had to be discarded.

After careful study Mr. Foster recommended a Goodyear Belt of Blue Streak construction—absolutely waterproof, friction-surfaced, unstitched, supple, and extraordinarily strong. The Kelly Island Company agreed to try it out.

The Goodyear Belt has never had to be taken up in its four years of hard work. The grit, dust, exposure and hard work have affected it so little that it looks good for two more years.

After the Goodyear Belt had been working for some months, Mr. Foster called again. The Kelly Island Company were well pleased with the belt and interested in the construction which made possible the excellent service they were receiving. This Mr. Foster explained, adding that even that construction might be of little help if it didn't fit conditions. He pointed out how he had studied the drive, how he had specified for it a belt to fit the need, and had his recommendations checked by the Belting Engineering Department at Akron to be absolutely sure of proper application. A 10-ply belt seemed too heavy for the power, but it was certainly necessary to start the heavy 15-ton rolls.

Then he told them about the Goodyear Plan of Plant Analysis—of having a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—study every drive in a plant and specify the proper belt for it. They had a plant analysis made—not only in the Marblehead plant, but in all the plants of the company—and have since ordered many belts according to specifications of our engineers.

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GOODYEAR

fourteen companies of eighty men each, one company located in the capital of each province. The enlisted men are, of course, drawn entirely from the native population. Their enlistment is for three years with the old American rate of pay of $15 per month for the private. They have their *cabos*, or corporals; *sargentos*, or sergeants; and *sargentos primeros*, or first sergeants, just as the Marines do. The effort has been to equip and train them along the lines of Marines. Their outfit is almost identical —canvas leggings, khaki pants, O. D. shirts, soft hats. Instead of Springfield rifles they have the Krag Jorgensen, which is really the only difference in the equipment of the two organizations.

Thus with Americans in control, teaching, guiding, and directing, yet with the positions from private to second lieutenant filled by natives, the Dominican is fast learning the American method of policing one's own country so as to make it safe for all. The *Guardia*, referring to the men collectively, make remarkably fine soldiers. They have proved quick to learn American drill in marching and with the rifle—all of which is done in English. The commands for the various movements they understand completely. It is the requisite of the non-coms that they be able to drill in English and to read and write Spanish. Picture a Dominican sergeant putting his men through daily drill on the parade-ground, giving excellent English commands, and yet if you asked him his name you would be met with "*Yo no hablo Inglés*" (I don't speak English).

WAR-TORN FRENCH FARM-LANDS AGAIN UNDER THE PLOW

"FRANCE FARMS again its fighting fields," or at least such portions of them as have thus far been restored, we are told in an article by Alfred H. Gurney, appearing in the Providence *Journal*, and describing the vast reclamation task confronting the people of northern France at the end of the war. It will take a long time to restore all the devastated areas, aggregating millions of acres, but such of the inhabitants as remained have apparently lost no time in getting to work. They have already reclaimed 1,100,000 acres, of which at least 500,000 have been planted or are ready for planting. Before the war the stricken sections of France, such as Picardy, Champagne, and Artois, contained some of the finest and best-developed farming land in the world. When the fighting ceased, they presented "a desert of waste," says Mr. Gurney, with shell-holes, mine-craters, and trenches mingling in grand chaos, the fertile top soil blown to the four winds or buried under sterile subsoil. But the people are tackling the job heroically. "They seem indomitable, these peasants," says the writer. For the purpose of more adequate description, Mr. Gurney refers to the invaded agricultural districts by zones, three in number, of which we read:

> The first zone takes in the actual front where fighting was constant throughout the four years of struggle. This included 2,297,500 acres of cultivated land, or an area nearly four times the land surface of Rhode Island. How much of it will ever be reclaimed no one can yet tell. No plow will penetrate it. Forests have gone; only the stumps of the trees remain. Farmhouses and villages are wiped out. There is, for instance, the town of Brabant, northwest of Verdun. Only a rude sign tells its story: "This Was Brabant."
>
> The second zone, about as large as the first, comprises the territory "behind the front." Much of its soil has been almost irreparably mixed with the subsoil, thus killing its fertility and demanding careful attention before it will produce again. Pastures and farms are badly despoiled. Nor can one find the old property marks. Since the armistice thousands of German prisoners and a small army of civil workers, men, women, and children, have been trying to clear away this zone. They have had trenches to fill, dead shells to remove, telegraph-wires and poles to dig up, and hundreds of miles of barbed wire to disentangle, roll up, and cart to railheads for shipment out of the district. One sees these piles of wire everywhere.
>
> The third zone was the land in the enemy's hands. The Germans held 4,800,000 acres of cultivated ground. This would give a farm of seven acres to every man, woman, and child in this State. Some of the zone was caught in the ebb and flow of the fighting forces. Much of it the Germans wilfully neglected or worked so harshly as to take all life and richness out of it for years to come. Drainage ditches have been filled up and roads blotted out.
>
> In many cases the big stone farm-buildings were strong points in defense lines. And so they were battered to pieces by shell-fire. Other buildings not in strategic positions also crumbled before the guns. In the first two zones of the old front there are few farmhouses, stables, and sheds that have survived. The majority of returning farmers have found no cover worthy of the name to shelter them while they are beginning anew.
>
> Nor have they found anything with which to work. The destruction of farming-implements by the Germans was thorough. What they did not destroy they sent into Germany. When Marshal Foch made the first renewal of the armistice last winter he told the Germans that they must give up all stolen agricultural machinery as well as engines and rolling stock. The failure to plow land in the devastated regions last spring, due largely to the lack of machinery, is said to have cost France at least $400,000,000.

In connection with the work of reclamation, the French farmers have developed an efficient system of cooperation among themselves, according to Mr. Gurney. Government assistance was necessary in the rehabilitation process, but connected therewith was much red tape. One farmer alone, it is said, could not unwind enough of this hampering fabric to do him any good, but a group of farmers were usually able to obtain results—

> So the farmers have banded together by *communes*, or townships, to buy machinery and to work their land in common. This cooperation has "thus become the direct agent of agricultural reconstruction." The first societies, it may be noted, came into existence in 1917, after the retirement of the Germans to the Hindenburg line. Nearly a thousand tractors were shipped into Picardy and the Ile de France to prepare the land. The British and French army authorities also gave men and horses to those farmers who insisted on working even in range of the German guns.
>
> The number of these societies has been constantly increasing through the past summer. You find them now throughout the liberated regions. They work well and they are getting results from the Government. All holdings in a society are considered as one farm and are run accordingly. The management is in the hands of a farmer elected by members of the society. Profits are divided in accord with the area held by each member. The society buys all necessary implements and stock, getting its credit through the system arranged by the Government.
>
> Naturally this cooperation is not perfect. For one thing, it has not yet considered the need of rebuilding farmhouses. The Government has been putting up temporary houses, but its progress has been slow and spasmodic. During the summer thousands of farmers lived in dugouts, in patched barns, and in wooden shacks given them by welfare societies like the Red Cross.
>
> Of the farm-lands damaged by the war it is estimated that the French have already reclaimed 1,100,000 acres. Of this total at least 500,000 have been planted or are ready for fall planting. Working with the farmers were Chinese and Spanish laborers and German prisoners. Thousands of the prisoners are at present returning to Germany. Their loss is felt, even tho they were lazy, and, as individuals, about as useful as a porcelain frog on the parlor mantel. The German Government has as yet made no effort to send real labor into France, as included in the armistice terms.
>
> The cleaning of the ground is far from a complete job. Prisoners and civilian laborers have already rolled up and got rid of 6,500 miles of barbed wire. Thousands of dead shells have been exploded. If one realizes, or is able to realize, that in the neighborhood of the town of Montdidier alone there were at the end of the war at least 100,000 dead shells, or duds, one will appreciate the size of the task of preparing the land for the plow.
>
> A recent report from the Department of the Oise is illuminating. Out of 701 communes or townships in the Department, 263 were damaged. Of this number 102 were totally destroyed. The cultivated land hurt by the construction of trenches, by gunfire, and by fighting amounted to 412,000 acres. Up to June 1 last, 61,478 inhabitants of the 107,208 evacuated in 1914 had returned.
>
> With the aid of soldiers, of prisoners, and of labor introduced by their cooperative societies, they had cleared on August 1 in the districts of Compiègne and Clermont a total of 124,005 acres and put them in a state of culture. Their labor involved the search for and the digging out of projectiles, filling in and leveling old trench systems and of rooting out barbed-wire entanglements. The report of the Prefect of the Department says truly that the "reconstruction of the farm-lands has gone on more quickly than the reconstruction of our cities and houses."
>
> In the Department of the Somme there were in September last over 60,000 workers, including prisoners, engaged in clearing the land for fall plowing and planting. Agricultural implements,

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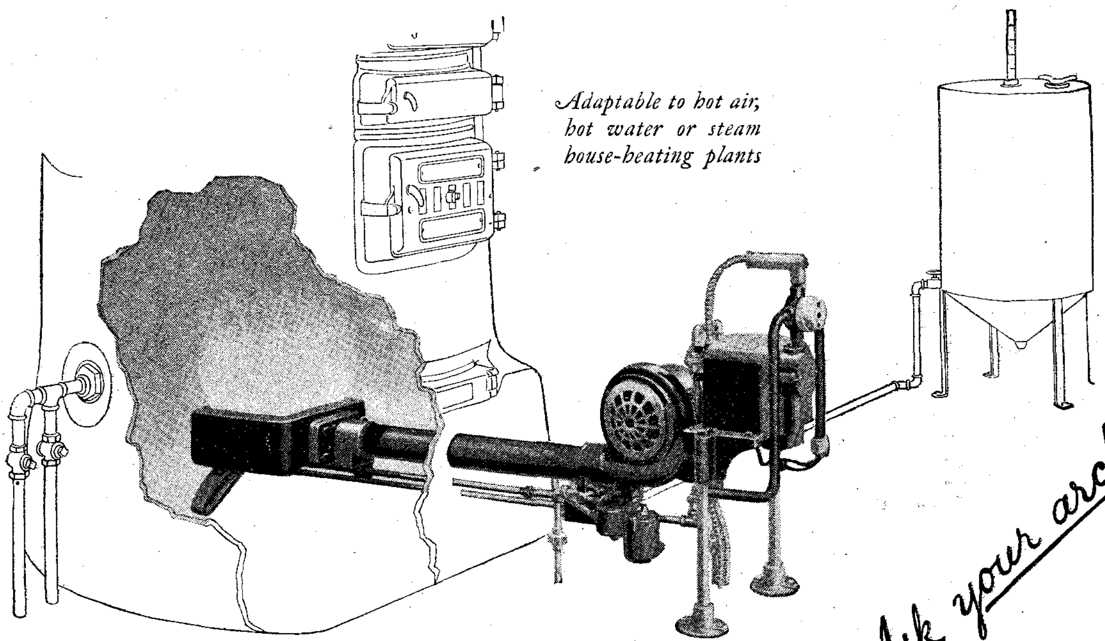
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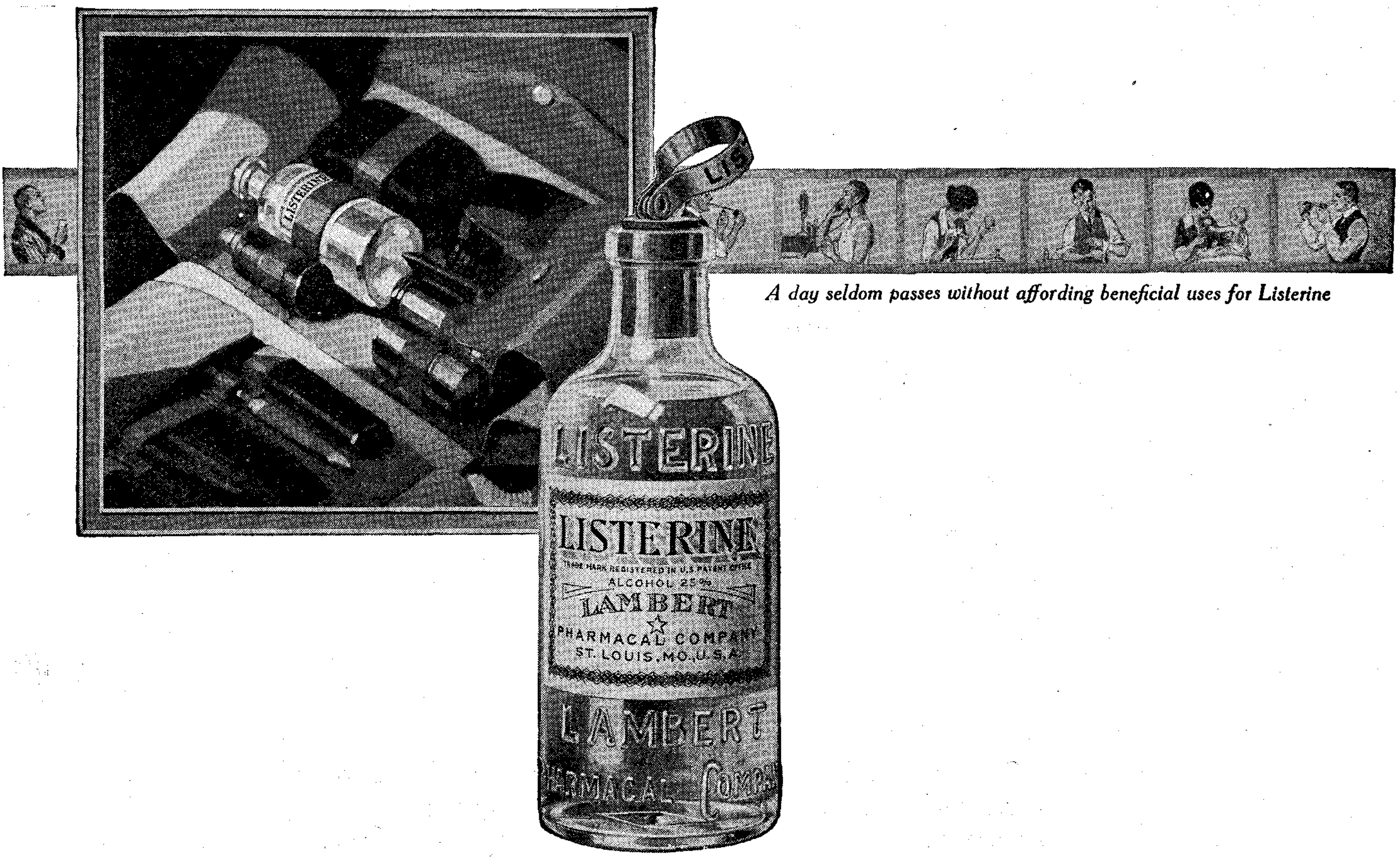
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French, American, and British, are being distributed as rapidly as possible. But it will take many, many months before the demand is met. A conservative estimate gives these totals of necessary implements: 55,150 plows, 39,350 cultivators, 50,750 barrows, 44,000 rollers, 20,040 rakes, 14,000 tedding-machines, 70,000 wagons, 27,000 mowing-machines, and 22,500 threshing-machines.

In the Champagne region the vineyards, for which this section is famous, suffered extensively. The demand for champagne is many times greater than the supply, and it is said that it will be ten or fifteen years before the wine-production will be restored to what it was before the war. Heavy losses have also been sustained in live stock and in the beet-sugar industry. As we read:

> The loss in cattle has been tremendous. In the Department of the Ardennes, famous for its choice cattle, 113,000 head disappeared during the war. Only 4,000 of this number were found after the retirement of the Germans and the return of the natives. The invasion of the Germans in 1914 caused the immediate loss of a million cattle. It took another million to help feed the French Army. The total loss since 1914 is said to be 2,500,000 head. Since 1916 France has been obliged to import between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of frozen meat annually to meet the demands of her people.
>
> Three million pigs have been lost to the country in the last five years. Sheep have fallen off between 30 and 40 per cent. in number. In the days when the army had to be fed, cows were taken along with the bullocks. There was little time for discrimination, for weighing the consequences. In August last the first shipment of cows from America arrived to be distributed in the liberated regions. Holland is also sending in cows. But the few thousands are swallowed up in the territory over which they are being spread. Milk, butter, and cheese are still almost as scarce as they were in the dark days of the war.
>
> The sugar-beet district near the Belgian border is beginning to show faint signs of life. The Germans razed or wrecked 139 beet-factories. Two-thirds of the sugar-production of the country had been coming from the devastated departments. The total acreage under sugar-beet cultivation dwindled from 534,240 acres to 170,420 acres. The losses to the industry are given as $187,789,000 by Mr. Dubois, of the French Budget Commission.
>
> Since the end of the war some fifty factories have been repaired or are in process of reconstruction. A few of the old sugar-beet farms have been put back into workable condition. There was a little planting last March, but the amount of the crop has not yet been made known. The question of homes for the workers is a hard one; labor is very scarce, and the Government has, as usual, been slow about advancing necessary credit to the manufacturers who are eager to get back to producing. In some quarters there is fear that unless something heroic is done this fall and winter France will become almost absolutely dependent on the outside world for her sugar.
>
> The government control of the sugar price, thus affecting the price of beets, has not helped in the recovery of the industry. Some of the former growers have found that there is more money in chicory, and are giving up beets for it. Especially in the Departments of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais chicory is now competing with beets as the leading crop.
>
> Very little has been done with regard to the replanting of the fruit-trees destroyed by the Germans wantonly and by the shell-fire of the artillery of both sides. No one really knows how many trees have been lost. No one, in government circles, that is, really seems to care. But there is agitation in favor of a census and a demand that Germany be forced to return tree for tree. If nothing is done, one writer points out, the German nurserymen will in a year or two be selling, or trying to sell, trees to the French farmers at high prices. There is no doubt that in the wholesale destruction of fruit-trees and of fine shade-trees the Germans had considerable method. By winning the war they could practically dictate to the French what prices would rule for new trees.

It appears that the reclamation work in France is not only arduous but, at least at first, it was exceedingly dangerous on account of unexploded shells. Says Mr. Gurney:

> How many returned farmers and how many women and children have been killed or maimed by the explosion of "duds" and grenades left in the fields no one knows. The number is added to almost daily. During the summer one could not read a Paris newspaper without seeing the account of some tragedy in the liberated regions. Children in particular have suffered.
>
> In many districts there were no schools, and the children ran wild in the fields and among the trenches and dugouts of the old fighting-ground. They found grenades and fuses and other dangerous things of war. Their casualty list would read like the list in America before the advent of the safe and sane Fourth of July.
>
> But danger has not discouraged the French farmer. The slowness of the Government in adjusting claims, in bringing up suitable transport, in providing necessary machinery and materials for improving the reclaimed land has irritated but not dismayed him. For centuries his people have tilled this soil. And he will stick. Moreover, he will bring it back to productiveness, in spite of every difficulty. His struggle may take years, but it will be a winning one.

CAN A SENATOR BECOME PRESIDENT? HISTORY'S ANSWER

FLAT ASSERTIONS that "no Senator has ever been elected President of the United States," and other suggestions that it is about as easy for a Senator to get into the White House as President as it is for a rich man, according to the Scriptures, to get into heaven, do not seem to have dampened Senatorial ambitions. The New York *Evening Post* recalls Tom Reed's famous dream that the election of the President had been given over to the Senate by a Constitutional amendment, that the ballots had been duly cast in the first election, and that the teller rose 'mid breathless silence to announce: "No choice, one vote for each Senator." The Washington *Star* reminds us that among the Senators who are frankly out for the nomination or who have been very strongly urged by their friends are Johnson, of California; Harding, of Ohio; Watson, of Indiana; Sutherland, of West Virginia; Poindexter, of Washington, all Republicans; Pomerene, of Ohio; Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Owen, of Oklahoma, Democrats. Then there are perhaps a dozen other Senators who are likely to be put forward as favorite sons in the party conventions. At the last Republican convention six Senators were put in nomination for the head of the Republican ticket—Weeks, of Massachusetts; Sherman, of Illinois; Cummins, of Iowa; La Follette, of Wisconsin; Knox, of Pennsylvania; and Borah, of Idaho. To assertions that no Senator has ever become President, several editors reply that eight Presidents have served in the Senate and have later been elected President altho none of them stept directly from the Capitol to the White House. James A. Garfield was elected President while Senator-elect, but before he had taken his seat. The Nashville *Banner* presents for the information of its readers the following facts regarding our "Senator-Presidents":

> James Monroe was a United States Senator from Virginia, from 1790 to 1794. He was first elected President in 1817.
>
> John Quincy Adams served in the United States Senate from Massachusetts from 1802 to 1809. He was elected President by the House of Representatives in 1825.
>
> Andrew Jackson served one year in the Senate, from 1797 to 1798, and again from 1823 to 1825. He was first elected President in 1828.
>
> Martin Van Buren was Senator from New York from 1822 to 1828. He was elected Vice-President in 1832 and President in 1836.
>
> William Henry Harrison represented Ohio in the Senate from 1825 to 1829, and was elected President in 1840.
>
> John Tyler was Senator from Virginia from 1827 to 1836. In 1840 he was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Harrison, and became President when Harrison died a month after his inauguration.
>
> Franklin Pierce was in the Senate from New Hampshire from 1837 to 1842, and was elected President in 1852.
>
> Andrew Johnson was in the Senate from this State from 1857 to 1862. He was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Lincoln in 1864, and became President after Lincoln's assassination. He was elected Senator again in 1875. He was the only President ever elected Senator subsequent to his term in the executive office.
>
> James A. Garfield had been elected a Senator from Ohio in 1880, but was elected President the same year before the time for him to take a seat in the Senate.
>
> Benjamin Harrison was Senator from Indiana from 1881 to 1887, and was elected President in 1888.

The Banner comments that "no member of the present Senate seems likely to break the precedent of 144 years, tho there are about ninety-six members who are doubtless more than willing to be invoked by one or the other of the political parties to make the attempt." The Pittsburg *Sun* is inclined to emphasize the gap between Senatorial and Executive service in the case of eight of the Presidents named. They were called to the Presidential chair, it observes, "after the passing years had drawn the veil of gentle forgetfulness over their terms in the treaty-ratifying branch." It is pointed out that the average interval between Senatorship and the Presidency "is a trifle more than eleven years." And the Pittsburg editor thinks it "not improper to suggest to the gentlemen in the upper branch of Congress who are casting covetous eyes at the office they have sought so assiduously to belittle" that "there is now no apparent reason for reducing the average." But the Washington *Star*, perhaps because it is published in a city where Senators live, and move, and have their political being, and has therefore become well acquainted with their good points, is more charitable. It admits that the people of the United States have during a long period of years been accustomed to seeing their Presidents come from the Governor's chair or from the Cabinet. But, it continues, "that does not mean that there has not been good Presidential material in the Senate nor that there are not in the Senate to-day men who would make admirable chief executives of the country."

"GREENS," "WHITES," "REDS," "RADISHES," AND OTHER RUSSIAN TROUBLES

"RADISHES" AND "GREENS" don't necessarily have a vegetal meaning in the vocabulary of the Russian Bolsheviki. It seems that in the *Soviet* vernacular these two terms designate two elements that are working against Bolshevism. A "Radish," Bolshevistically speaking, is defined by Paul Dukes in the London *Times* as "a man who fervently professes devotion to the Communist cause while harboring a secret longing for its overthrow." In other words, he is "red" on the outside but "white" within, and that makes him a radish. The epithet is said to have been invented by Trotzky himself. The "Greens," otherwise known as the "Green Guard," are groups of peasant soldiers who have deserted from the ranks of the "Reds" and the "Whites" because they "didn't want to fight any more." When they cut loose, they made a bolt for the woods and the open country, where they remained in hiding, and hence received the nickname of "Green Guards." These "Radishes" and "Greens," it appears, constitute a large proportion of that great body of malcontents, styled in Bolshevik nomenclature "counter-revolutionaries," which the powers that be in Russia have thus far vainly tried to exterminate. We read:

> It has been one of Trotzky's chief aims to root out all the "Radishes." There are thousands in the Red army. There are many especially young Red officers, to whom the Red army offers an easy field for a career. There are also many who do not care either way, neither for the Communists nor for the Whites. I am talking of more or less thinking people, but people with no will of their own—with no color to their character, if I may put it that way.
>
> "Radishes" are found everywhere, in the army, fleet, *Soviet* institutions, pauper committees, and in the Communist party. There are fewer among the workmen. There are scarcely any among the peasantry. Workmen and peasants, taking refuge in their numbers, rarely simulate sympathy with the Bolshevik régime. At the elections to the Petrograd *Soviet* in July the workmen and women of the Baltic Works openly cried: "We are for Kolchak!" So the election was declared void, as the workers could not be persuaded to work for a Communist.
>
> One discovers "Radishes" only after long acquaintance and cautious feeling of the ground. I was astonished when I joined the Red army to find how many "Radishes" there were among the soldiers. I am inclined to think this was a feature of the Petrograd front. I will call them by a commoner term—"counter-revolutionaries." In England the term "counter-revolutionary" appears to imply an enemy of the revolution as a whole. That is not the significance applied to it in Russia. It means simply any one who is against the present *Soviet* régime. There are multitudes of "counter-revolutionaries" who will oppose any tendency toward reaction. The most violent and unbalanced of the "counter-revolutionaries" are the Left Social Revolutionary party. They are preaching terror against the Bolsheviki.
>
> Every regiment has a political organization attached to it. It is called the "Communist group," and is appointed by the Communist party. The duties of the Communist group are to show a revolutionary example to the non-Communist soldiers, to aid in the propaganda of Communist ideas among the latter, to assist in the maintenance of discipline, and generally to bring up the Red soldier in the way he should go.
>
> In the military unit (numbering about 200 men) to which I was attached the Communist group consisted of six men. This is about the percentage in most regiments. One of the six was the *commissar*. The duty of the *commissar* is to supervise the political work of the whole regiment. He is ordered to keep a strict watch over the actions and behavior of the commander of the regiment and over the officer staff, who are always under suspicion. There are some special regiments consisting almost exclusively of Communists. These are the backbone of the Red army. There are others, of foreign nationality, who are well paid and well kept—the Bashkirs, for instance.

Some of the peculiar methods employed by the *Soviet* leaders to check desertion from the ranks of Bolshevism and to win new recruits are described in the following:

> There is a law in force that no man may occupy any position of authority in the army or navy unless his wife or near relatives are living in *Soviet* Russia. The reason for this is that there have been so many cases of infidelity among the officer staff, or, to put it colloquially, so many "Radishes" have been discovered among them, that it became necessary to adopt some really effective method of control. Every officer is compelled to sign a declaration to the effect that in case of his infidelity he is aware that his wife and children, or other near relatives, will be arrested and deported.
>
> I know numbers of men who are violently hostile to the *Soviet* régime, but who will certainly fight for it in view of this last regulation. It was the most effective measure introduced by the Bolsheviki to check the officers deserting or attempting to join the Whites.
>
> Having proved so successful against the officers, the measure was applied to the common soldiers when desertion became epidemic. When I left Petrograd at the beginning of September there was near Luga a new concentration-camp containing from 10,000 to 15,000 women, the wives, sisters, and mothers not of officers, but of common peasants who had run over to the Whites.
>
> The political organization of the Red army is its most interesting feature. Every conceivable means is employed to turn the soldiers into Communists, even if only in name. Coaxing, hoaxing, and force are applied in turn, but with equally futile results. It is often easier to make them fight than to make them join the Communist party, because they are always being assured that the Whites are already beaten and that the war will be over in a week. The miserable peasant, especially the newly mobilized, then fights blindly just to "get it over."
>
> An order was issued in July by Trotzky for the preferential dispatch of trains bearing literature to the front. Even troop-trains were to be detained, if possible, to allow propaganda trains to reach the front sooner. Vast quantities of literature, all of it Communist, are printed and distributed gratis. The propagation of any other political ideas is a criminal offense as aiding the "counter-revolution."
>
> Only one aspect of this propaganda has met with considerable success. Exhortations to fight for the establishment of the *bourgeoisie*, for the abolition of capital, are of no avail. The peasant does not understand these things. Besides, he has seen these experiments in working and formed his own crude conclusions. Even the division of riches among the poor no longer appeals to him, for he has learned that the benefits are followed by responsibilities in the form of taxes, etc., which he does not want to pay. But the painting of the Whites in the most lurid colors imaginable, aided by the fantastic stories told by bogus deserters from the Whites in which every conceivable atrocity is attributed to the latter, who are said to burn every Red soldier whole, after skewering his eyes out, and so on, has certainly had the effect of making many a Red soldier think twice before deserting.
>
> At a mass-meeting in Petrograd, Zinovieff quoted what he said was an official statement in a White Guard newspaper, in which (as he said) "General Yudentich publicly declared his intention on taking Petrograd to massacre wholesale not only the workingmen and women, but their children as well, as these reptiles will present no less a danger to bankers and landowners in the future than their parents do now!"

The Greens, who consist of deserters from "causes" for

A World-Wide Good Name

This business has not grown just because the automobile business has grown.

It has grown because there has grown up in America, and all over the world, a demand for the kind of a motor car Dodge Brothers build.

It has grown because the users of these cars have given Dodge Brothers a good name as careful, conscientious manufacturers.

The result is that wherever these two words — Dodge Brothers — are seen, they stand as a symbol of exceptional motor car value.

Even when they appear, all alone, on a window, or a wall, or a bulletin board, they instantly mean something special and significant to the passer-by.

They call up a picture of a particular kind of a motor car.

Or, to be exact, a particular kind of motor car workmanship, which people have come to associate with the name Dodge Brothers.

The two words — Dodge Brothers—are an advertisement in themselves, not merely in America, but the wide world over.

The first thought that follows, wherever they are seen, is the thought of a car that is reliable.

The name has come to suggest integrity—integrity in the car, and integrity in the manufacturing and business methods of the men who build it.

Such a good name is, of course, almost priceless in value.

Dodge Brothers are keenly alive to that fact.

They realize that the permanence of their business rests upon the continuance of that good name.

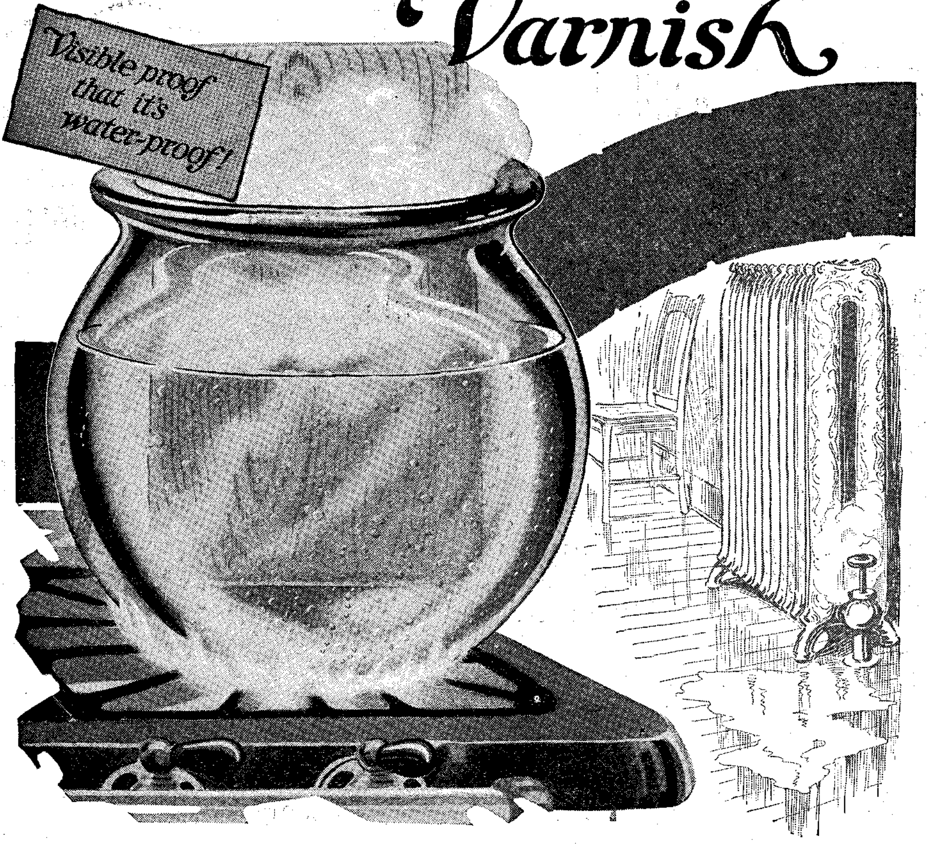
They realize that such a name is a perpetual promise to the people, which must be perpetually fulfilled by a finer and finer product.

As long as the name is attached to their motor car, Dodge Brothers may be depended upon to safeguard and protect it.

As long as they build motor cars they will be the best motor cars Dodge Brothers can build.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT

Pitcairn
WATER SPAR
Varnish


Visible proof that it's water-proof!

IMAGINE your dining room table or your varnished floor in place of the wood panel illustrated above—how much of the varnish finish of either would be left after boiling in water for thirty minutes?

Yet the wood panel has a rich, piano-like varnish finish that will come from the boiling test as freshly elegant as it went in.

Hot water from leaky radiators, driven-in rain, or tracked-in moisture, will not harm your floors—household accidents will not injure your furniture—steam or humidity will not dim the finish of your woodwork—if finished with this superior waterproof varnish.

The visible proof that it is waterproof is in your dealer's window—see the wood panel varnished with Water Spar and dated to show you how many months the finish has been under water.

PITCAIRN
AGED
VARNISH
WATER SPAR
Pitcairn Varnish Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS. NEWARK, N.J.

PITCAIRN · VARNISH · COMPANY
Milwaukee, Newark, San Francisco, Los Angeles & Seattle
EXPORT DEPARTMENT, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY
PITTSBURGH · PLATE · GLASS · COMPANY
Distributing Stocks in all leading cities of the United States

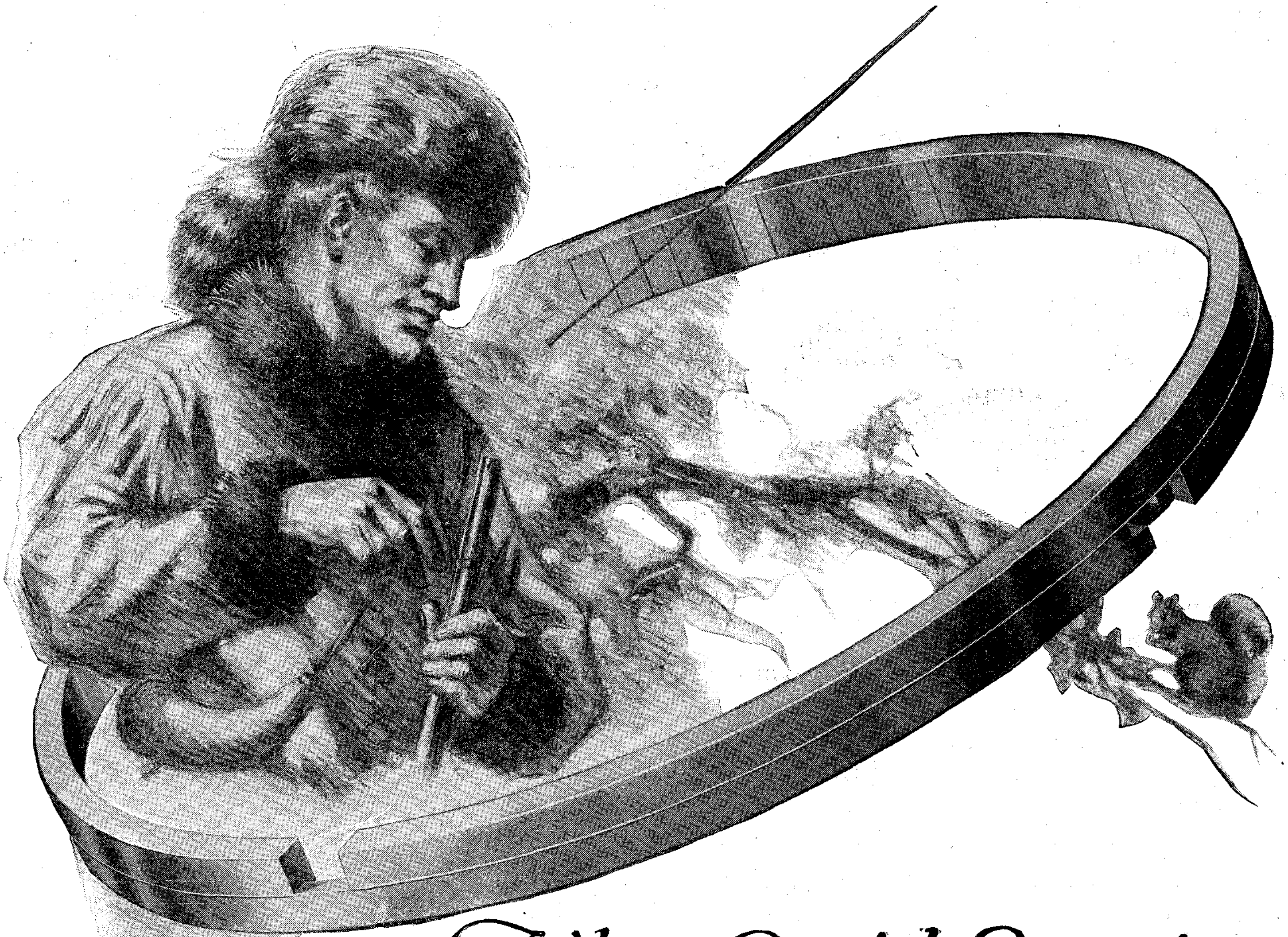
which they refuse to fight any longer, seem to have developed a considerable amount of fighting ability on their own account, after their movement had gained some headway. The account says:

> Tho they don't want to fight for either the Reds or the Whites, they will fight against Commissars, Communists, Bolsheviki, *Soviets*, and all the other paraphernalia of the present régime.
>
> During the summer this movement developed to enormous proportions. In many parts, particularly in the south, they have offered very great service to the White armies, especially in raiding the rear of the Reds. They were estimated in August as numbering hundreds of thousands in different parts of the country. They became the terror of the Communist and *Soviet* officials in many parts of the provinces. In some cases the Greens existed with the connivance, and even assistance, of local Bolshevik authorities, who simply dared not take measures against them for fear of the local population. It was easy for the Greens to maintain their separate existence, for the population was only too willing to feed, support, and aid them in every way. Bread that the authorities could not force the peasants to yield even under threat of severe reprisals the peasants gave up to the Greens gratuitously. When the Green bands get into touch with sensible officers and leaders, who maintain with them terms of *camaraderie*, they are often organized and subject to discipline. But there is as yet no coordination between bands of Greens in different districts.
>
> Here is an incident which is typical of the attitude of the Green Guards. At the arrival at the wayside station of Kuprino (province of Smolensk) of a train of Reds, the Greens, who had seized the station, turned them all out on to the platform, and ordered all the Communist and Jews to "own up." They were shown up readily enough by the other soldiers and were shot on the spot. The remainder were disarmed and taken into the station. Here they were given a splendid feed and asked what they would like to do. They were told they might stay with the Greens or go home disarmed. Most of them stayed.

HOD ELLER TELLS HOW HE BEAT THE WHITE SOX

EVERY contest must have its hero, its one bright, particular star, or the spectators are not quite satisfied. That is one of the reasons for the anxiety to determine just who won the war. So there has been an exhaustive inquiry into the matter of who was the real hero of the great baseball contest in which the Cincinnati Reds beat the Chicago White Sox, thereby winning the world's championship. The documents in the case are pretty well presented in the "World's Champion's Number" of *The Baseball Magazine*, which, after offering various candidates for the office of hero, seems wisely to dodge the issue in an article by J. C. Koford, which concludes:

> It seems to me that Roush, Eller, and Kerr made equally fine records in this series, with Ruether, Weaver, and Neale just a step behind. Jackson and Schalk, in spite of the fact that their work stands out even more prominently than some of the



When Daniel Boone's Ram-rod Leaped Out

DANIEL BOONE, a pioneer of Kentucky, always rammed the wadding in his gun until the ramrod would leap out. Then he knew he had his powder packed tight enough in the barrel to make his shot reach the mark

The wadding in Boone's gun served the same purpose as piston rings in your automobile. Boone learned that it was necessary to ram the wadding tight in his gun in order to get the full force of the explosion. DOUBLE SEAL PISTON RINGS pack your cylinders air-tight and transform the full force of each explosion into driving force.

Double Seal Piston Rings are as superior in comparison to common piston rings as the modern cartridge is to the hand-tamped wadding in Boone's gun. Double Seal Rings will make every piston in your engine shoot uniformly.

Double Seal Piston Rings will confine every fraction of power behind the piston and stop the waste in gas and oil. Ask your garage man. Our newest booklet, "KEEP UPKEEP DOWN," tells how it is done. Write for it.

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If your jobber, dealer or garage does not carry Double Seal Rings, address our nearest sales branch. Each branch carries in stock *all* sizes of rings.

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Cleveland, Ohio - - 1841 Euclid Ave.
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Kansas City, Mo. - - 214 E. 17th St.
Little Rock, Ark. - 414 Louisiana St.
Los Angeles, Cal. - 603 W. Pico St.
Memphis, Tenn. - - 128 Monroe St.
Milwaukee, Wis. - - 160 Mason St.
Minneapolis, Minn. - - 825 Hennepin Ave.
New Orleans, La., 808 St. Charles St.
New York, N. Y. - - 1834 Broadway
Oklahoma City, Okla., 243 N. Broadway
Omaha, Nebr. - - - - 310 S. 19th St.
Pittsburgh, Pa. - - - 206 Werner Bldg. Hiland and Baum Streets
Sacramento, Cal. - - - - 1016 J St.
San Antonio, Tex., 314 Kampmann Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal. - - 1124 Polk St.
Seattle, Wash. - - - 1213 Pine St.
Stockton, Cal., 106 N. California St.
Waco, Texas - - - - 104 S. 4th St.
Windsor, Ont., Can., 19 E. Sandwich St.

SEALS THE WALL OF THE CYLINDER
SEALS THE GROOVE OF THE PISTON
Keep Upkeep Down

LINCOLN ELECTRIC MOTORS

"Link Up With Lincoln"

No amount of skill in the design and manufacture of a machine will insure service unless there is power—enough power and the right kind of power—to drive the machine as it should be driven.

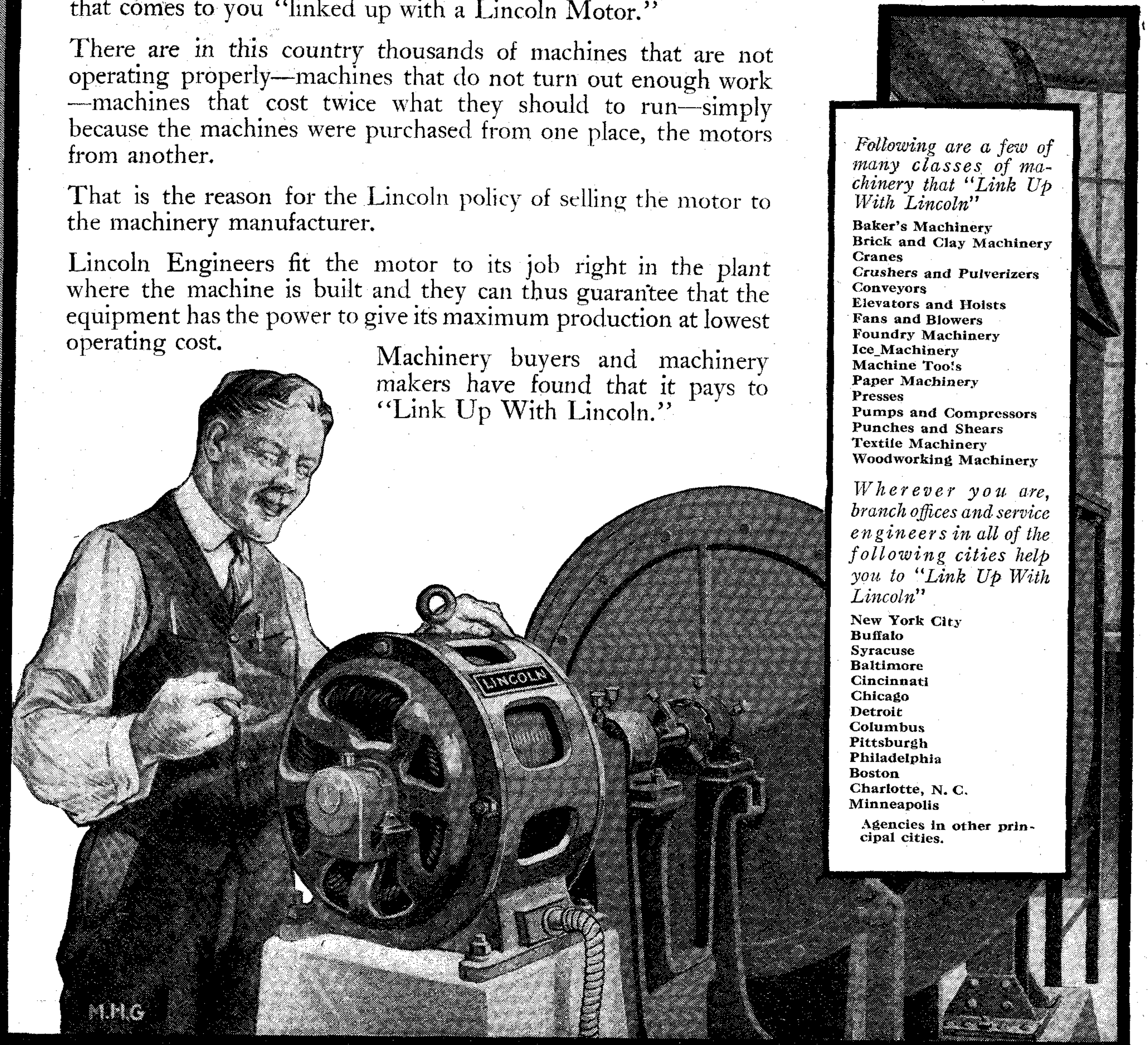
You can depend upon the power being right on any machine that comes to you "linked up with a Lincoln Motor."

There are in this country thousands of machines that are not operating properly—machines that do not turn out enough work—machines that cost twice what they should to run—simply because the machines were purchased from one place, the motors from another.

That is the reason for the Lincoln policy of selling the motor to the machinery manufacturer.

Lincoln Engineers fit the motor to its job right in the plant where the machine is built and they can thus guarantee that the equipment has the power to give its maximum production at lowest operating cost.

Machinery buyers and machinery makers have found that it pays to "Link Up With Lincoln."



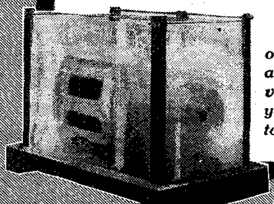
Following are a few of many classes of machinery that "Link Up With Lincoln"

Baker's Machinery
Brick and Clay Machinery
Cranes
Crushers and Pulverizers
Conveyors
Elevators and Hoists
Fans and Blowers
Foundry Machinery
Ice Machinery
Machine Tools
Paper Machinery
Presses
Pumps and Compressors
Punches and Shears
Textile Machinery
Woodworking Machinery

Wherever you are, branch offices and service engineers in all of the following cities help you to "Link Up With Lincoln"

New York City
Buffalo
Syracuse
Baltimore
Cincinnati
Chicago
Detroit
Columbus
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Boston
Charlotte, N. C.
Minneapolis

Agencies in other principal cities.



This Lincoln Motor operated under water at exhibitions and conventions for over 3 years without damage to windings.

The Lincoln Electric Co.

General Offices and Factory: Cleveland, Ohio

The Lincoln Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto-Montreal others on paper, rank just behind them. But, in a series like this, it's a matter of take your own choice. There are enough heroes to go around.

This eminently safe and sane conclusion can not be satisfactory to hero-seekers, but even these will be puzzled to find a better one. If they base their analyses on the popular theory that the pitcher is usually the greatest contributing factor to victory or defeat, they are confronted by the fact that if Eller won two games for the victorious Reds, Dick Kerr somewhat unexpectedly won two games for the defeated Chicagoans. However, it is usually safest to select a hero from the winning side. Anyhow, if *The Baseball Magazine* heads an interview with Hod Eller, "The Man Who Clinched the Title" and tells us, in a subhead, that "Others contributed nobly, but it was Eller's strong right arm that broke the White Sox hopes," why, Hod Eller's claims to preeminence among the heroes must needs be taken seriously.

In the interview referred to, Eller remarks, with evident conviction, that the hardest position in a world series game is that occupied by the player who has to sit on the bench and watch the other fellows win or lose. But, tho he had a long wait on the bench, his chance came at last, and he seems particularly gratified by reflecting that both his victories were on the foreign ground of Comisky Park in Chicago and not on his home field where every player feels surer. He says, in reference to the first time that he appeared against the White Sox:

> I may say I was well pleased with that first game. True, I had been sure I could beat the Sox, but there is a lot of difference between believing you can do a thing and actually doing it. The Sox made just three hits off me and two of these were question-marks. The first caromed off my glove and went for a single. It was my own fault. If I had let it alone Groh or Kopf would have handled it easily. The second was a clean hit, but it counted for nothing. The third came with two out in the ninth. The Sox were hopelessly licked, and they knew it. So did I and I put one across the plate for Weaver and he leaned on it for three bases. It was careless of me, but with two out in the ninth and a big lead you can afford to ease up a little. The next man was out anyway, so the three-bagger didn't count. But I say that hit was a question-mark, for in a tight game I would have pitched differently to him, and I don't believe he would have made it.
>
> After I had got by the excitement of the first inning, a bad inning in any game, particularly in a world's series contest on hostile ground, I settled down to see what I could do. I realized that my control was good and that I had never had more stuff, so I cut loose for three innings. Of the nine men in order who faced me during those three innings the first six struck out, the next two grounded out to me, and the ninth also struck out. I have been told this is a record in world's series pitching. Anyway, it made me feel that I had equaled Ring's fine showing of the previous day.

He takes special and pardonable satisfaction in the fact that he struck out the redoubtable Eddie Collins with three consecutive deliveries, after three balls had been called. Of the seventh game that decided the series he says:

> I will admit that my second game was not as air-tight an exhibition as my first. But I think any one who saw it will bear me out that when I needed to pitch I did. Most of the time I hardly needed to pitch, our boys were so active at the bat and on the bases. They started off with a rush and got me a good lead the very first inning, just what any pitcher likes. And they kept on scoring runs for me in bunches in the following innings.
>
> The White Sox landed on me at first. But with two men on and none out Weaver strikes out, Jackson pops up, and Felsch strikes out. I think the pitcher deserves some credit for that. And remember another thing. The final score was 10 to 5, which looks as tho I got pretty well mauled myself.
>
> But the facts don't bear out such a statement. Jackson caught one of my fast ones squarely and drove it on a line into the bleachers, for a home-run. That is an accident that is likely to happen to any pitcher, but they didn't score another run off my delivery until we had the game on ice by a one-sided score of ten to one. Now I will always claim that in the later innings of a game that you have won by a score of ten to one a pitcher is justified in putting them over and letting them hit. That is what I did, and with a break of luck would have got away with it. But the luck broke the other way. There were two long hits, one of them for three bases made off me that were simply flies that our outfielders lost in the sun. That is a break that wouldn't happen once a year. When such men as Roush and Neale let flies get through them for two and three bases the pitcher has a right to complain of a break in the luck. The White Sox scored four more runs off me that wouldn't have been scored had it not been for the way the sun raised blazes with our outfielders.
>
> And anyway, it's a common saying in baseball that the score makes no difference so long as you win. I am sure that in a tight game I could have held those Sox to much fewer than five runs. But the game wasn't tight. We had oceans of leeway. And in spite of a few bad breaks, we won anyway.

True to his art, Eller emphasizes the point that the importance of the pitching staff was rather underestimated by the experts in their figuring of the relative chances of victory. Thus, he concludes,

> In the light of what happened I can not see why most of the experts picked the White Sox to win. I will concede them a wonderful infield and a great outfield. Perhaps they may have outclassed our team on paper as much as the experts figured, tho they certainly didn't outclass us on the field. For our infield proved fully as good if not better than theirs, while our outfield played rings around theirs. But conceding strength to them everywhere else, the fact remained that they had but three dependable pitchers at most, while we had a full half-dozen.
>
> When one of our pitchers blew up Moran had always another pitcher, equally good, to put in his place. When one of

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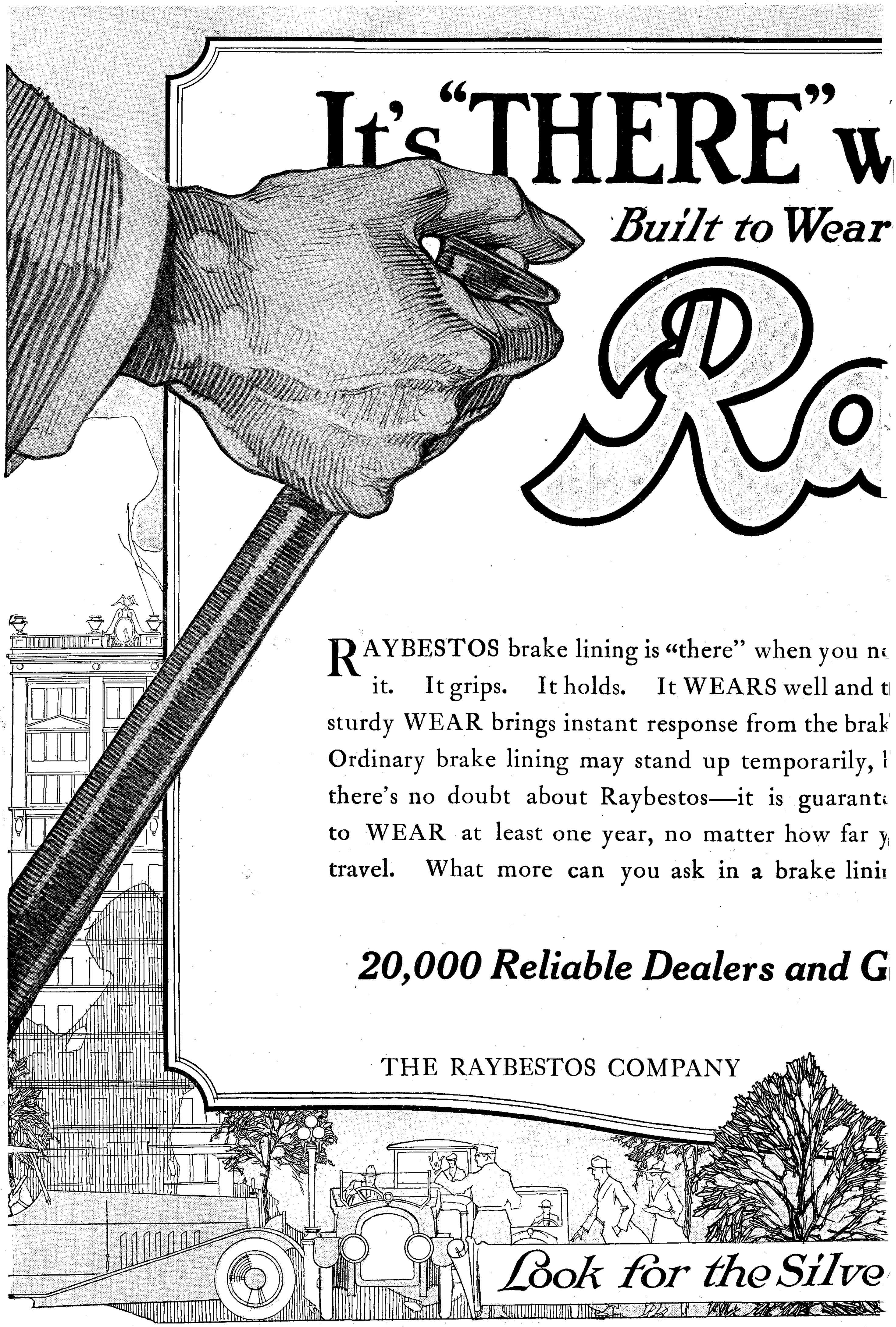

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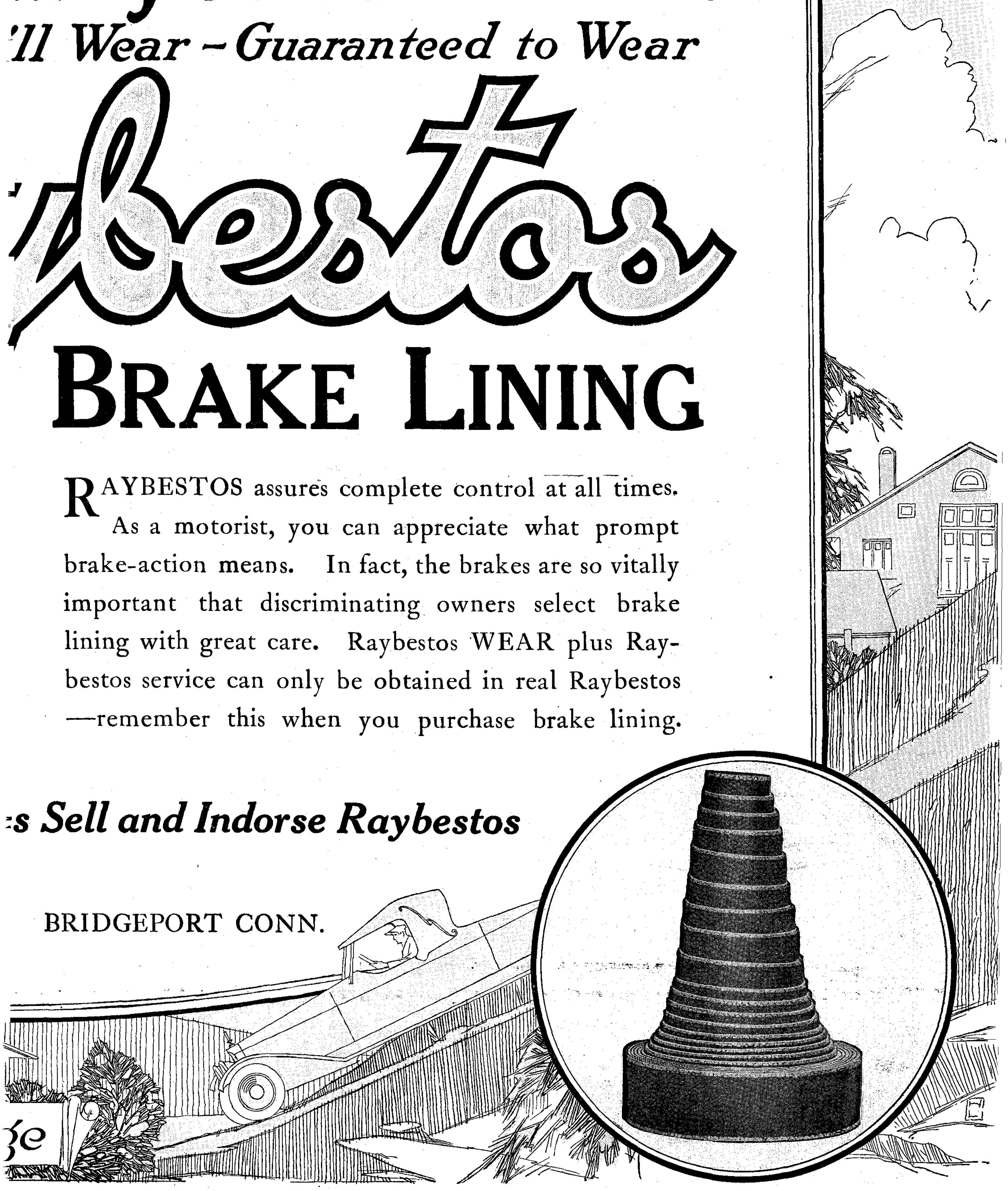

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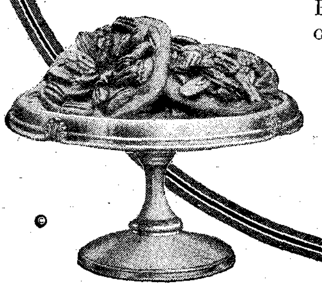

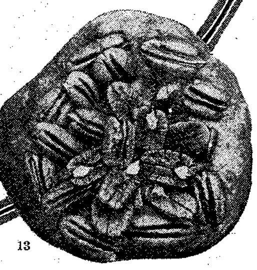

Gleason's pitchers blew up he had to fall back on his second-raters who were not at all successful. It was this weakness in his pitching staff that counted most against Gleason.

But the point I can't understand is this: all the experts agree that pitching is at least 50 per cent. of a club's strength in any series. We had double the pitching equipment of the Sox, and man for man, I think every one will admit we fully equaled them. And yet with a one-sided and rickety pitching staff the experts maintained they outclassed us. I only hope the result has left them satisfied.

HARRY LAUDER USED TO MINE COAL, AND COULD DO IT NOW

THE brawny frame of Harry Lauder was developed, it seems, by digging coal, and it is a cheering thought that if we have another strike this winter, his good right arm may help keep our home fires burning. "Sir Harry Lauder" he is now, and the war has tried and changed him through the death of his son, but still he puts on the grease paint, tells his droll stories, makes his amusing grimaces, and sings the folk-songs of Scotland. "Tell me all about yourself," requested Fred Lockley, interviewer-at-large for the Oregon *Journal*, as they sat in Sir Harry's dressing-room at a theater at Los Angeles.

"Well, I'll go ahead and get ready to go on. You ask me questions," said the comedian. Mr. Lockley reports the following events and conversation:

> As he doffed his street garb and got ready to don his kilts I said, "How did you get those bulging muscles?" He said: "Feel my leg. Now feel my arm. Solid, eh? I got that working at the face of the seam in a coal-mine as a coal-hewer. I kept fit by constant exercise. When I am not on the road I cut down trees and work them up into firewood, dig ditches, and keep in physical trim. I am five feet three inches tall. I weigh 170 pounds. My chest is forty-two inches around. My waist much less.
>
> "My middle name is MacLennon. That was my mother's maiden name. My mother's clan was from the Black Isle, in the north of Scotland. That's it; my full name is Harry MacLennon Lauder. My father was a potter. He made pots and jars and other clay articles by hand. I was born at Portobello, near Edinburgh, August 14, 1870. My father's earnings were meager. There were many mouths to feed. There were seven in our family—five boys and two girls.
>
> "If you have been in Scotland you know that at Dundee, at Fife, and at Arbroath there are flax-mills. When I was eleven past I went to work in the flax-mills at Arbroath as a flax-dresser. We got our raw flax from Russia. I was a half-timer. Most of the lads and lassies thereabout were half-timers. We went to school every other day. I was paid two shillings and a penny a week, which went into the family fund.
>
> "You should go to Arbroath. That's where Sir Ralph the Rover came to grief. As he sailed away he took the bell from Bell Rock for his ship's bell. It warned mariners of the dangerous rocks. The first wreck on Bell rocks was the ship of Ralph the Rover as he sailed home again. He

found what all of us find in time, that 'What ye sow that shall ye also reap.'

"For a year I worked as flax-dresser at Arbroath; then my people moved to a colliery district near Hamilton in Lanarkshire, and I went to work as a trapper in the coal-mines. It was my job to open the trap-door and let the pony with a load of empties come in and the pony with the full rake of cars of coal come out. I spent ten years at work underground. From trapper I rose to be driver, and then to coal-hewer.

"I worked under a man whose daughter I later married. Annie Vallance was my wife's maiden name.

"Even when I was a wee laddie I was fond of singing. I used to sing at contests and at amateur recitals. Finally I became so much in demand that when they had me sing and recite at paid entertainments they offered me two shillings and sixpence for my evening's program. Did I take it? Why, man, I flew at it like a cock at a ripe gooseberry. After two years I raised my price to five shillings for an evening's program. Two years later I raised to seven shillings and sixpence for my services. Many's the week I would put in three evenings at that figure. With what I earned at singing and reciting, added to the thirty shillings a week I made as a coal-miner, I saw I was on the high road to fortune.

"I did my last work as a coal-miner in June, 1894. I quit my job in the mine to go on the road as a Scotch comedian, with the Kennedys, the Scottish entertainers.

"I was fourteen when I first started going with Annie. She was eighteen and I twenty when we were married, twenty-nine years ago, by the Rev. Dr. Wallace, the Presbyterian dominie. I mind when I was going with her I said to her one night, 'Annie, if you will marry me I'll make you a lady some day.' I was always joking. She squeezed my arm and said, 'I'll have you anyway, Harry, lady or no lady.' We were in Australia when word came to me that the King had made me Knight Commander of the British Empire. That meant that I became Sir Harry Lauder and that my wife was Lady Lauder. There flashed into my memory what I had said to Annie so long ago. I turned to her and said, 'Well, Annie, dear love, I told you I'd make you a lady, and I have kept my word.' She said, 'I never doubted but you would, Harry.'

"The name of my estate is Glen Branter, Strachan on Loch Fife, and it's a braw place.

"What advice would I give a young man? Follow his mother's advice, and to do nothing to bring shame or sorrow to her. If he'll do that he won't go far wrong.

"Yes, tho, like most of the Scotch, I have believed in a wee *doch-an-doroch* yet it looks as tho Scotland was going to go dry. It will seem hard for a time to many a Scotchman, yet, after all, a young man has no need of stimulant. The Scotch are hardy and as hard as the granite of our Scotch hills. We can easily get along without liquor once we are used to it."

As Sir Harry rubbed on the grease-paint and laid out his kilts and caps and canes he told me of the Harry Lauder fund for disabled soldiers.

"We have raised over £103,000," he said. "That means more than half a million dollars. I met some Scotch lads in Australia who had been gassed and had been sent to Australia to get back their health with money from the fund I am raising.

"The Australians are a wonderful

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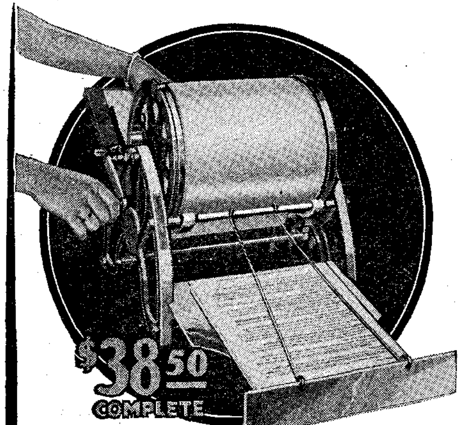

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people. I believe Australia is the greatest country in the world and the Australians are one of the world's greatest people. They are more loyal to Great Britain to-day than ever before in their history.

"I am proud of what my own people did in this war. Think of it, man! We had less than 4,750,000 people, and we sent over 900,000 soldiers into service. That means that one in every three males in Scotland was in uniform. Almost every man of fighting age was in service. From the day of Robert Bruce, and through the ages to to-day, you will always find the lads from the land of the heather in the front line of battle, whenever there is a righteous cause to be fought for. India, Africa, France, from Bannockburn to Waterloo, and on to Ypres and the Somme, the ground has been dyed with the blood of highlanders and lowlanders alike. The Coldstreams, the Seaforths, the Black Watch, and all the other Scottish regiments have shown, on scores of hard-fought fields, the mettle of which they are made."

At another turn in the conversation, the interviewer relates, Sir Harry leaned forward, "and, gripping my knee with his muscular right hand, said, with intense earnestness."

"We are told to love each other. How can you love your fellow man if you don't know him? If we only knew each other we would understand each other better, and then we would love each other better. Listen. Listen. Men can no longer say that the birth, the life, the crucifixion, and the death on the cross of the Son of Man don't concern them. He made the supreme sacrifice, that men might have life. Possibly I couldn't understand its full significance a few years ago; but I do now. My own laddie, my only bairn, laid down his life for his fellows. He made the supreme sacrifice. Thousands of other parents, like Annie and myself, have had their Gethsemane. My boy, John, lies on the hillside beyond Hamel, in Picardy, where he fell. I have stood by his grave. He was our all.

"No, we will not bring him home to Scotland. He will lie there till the final review, with the lads he led. Near him, in one grave, there are buried eighty-two lads of the King's Rifles. John was captain of a company of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Before the war he was a lieutenant in the Territorials. He was at his studies at Cambridge when the call to service came. He was wounded three times. When he had recovered from the third wound he was offered a place in the War Office. He refused it. He said: "I am a soldier; I am needed at the front. My lads know me and trust me." He was in a shell-hole when a German sniper got him with a bullet through the heart.

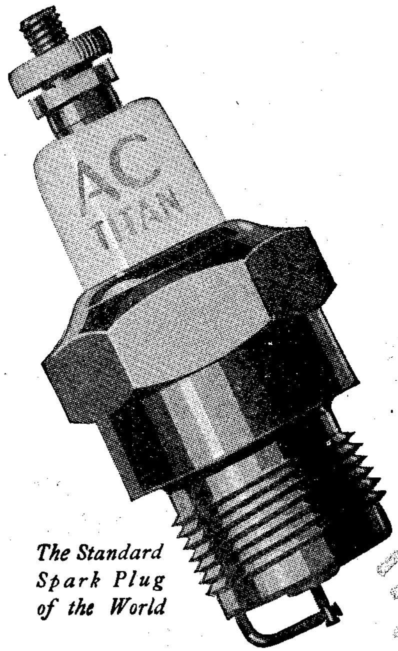
"Am I a Scotch Presbyterian? Yes, but at the front, in France, I got a new vision of life and what it means. It means service—service for others. I am for the simple religion of Jesus Christ. I want no man nor creed to come between me and my God. We have too many creeds. We pay so much heed to our doctrines and creeds that sometimes I think we forget God. We are all serving under the same Great Commander, and all marching forward and upward toward the same destination. Let's get over thinking that our particular belief is the only religion that has God's approval. The day has come for the wiping out of religious intolerance and animosities."

MEXICO'S PEOPLE CLASSIFIED AND ANALYZED

TWELVE million of the seventeen million inhabitants of Mexico never wore shoes and never glanced inside the covers of a book, says James A. Hollomon, in an article in the Atlanta *Constitution,* telling of his visit to the southern republic to learn "the truth about Mexico." Not only do these people lack shoes, it seems, but everything else. "They have nothing and expect nothing." They don't even live, it is said; they merely exist, thousands of them with no shelter but the blue sky. Of the other five million, sixty per cent. are laborers, who are a little more intelligent than the great majority and "sometimes educate their children," when schools are available, which they usually are not. Then there is a class made up of professional men, merchants, traders, and ranchmen, who are well educated, but appear to take no hand in governing the country, for "they know that voting in Mexico is a farce." And, finally, there is a half million or so of what are styled the "gunpowder" class—revolutionists who are "in" and revolutionists who are "out." These, it seems, are the people who attempt to "run" the Government. In the cities there is much gambling, and everywhere there is overwork—of the word *mañana.* Mr. Hollomon explains that his "Spanish in Ten Lessons" had not taught him the meaning of this word, and so when the Mexican railroad official at Juarez suggested *mañana* in response to the American's query regarding the Chihuahua City train, the latter was somewhat in the dark until the American consul told him it signified "to-morrow." Thereafter Mr. Hollomon heard it so often that he concluded it is "the most famous word in the Mexican adaptation of Spanish." For three days he says he waited for his train, each day being soothed with *mañana.* On the afternoon of the third day he asked a Mexican "in a uniform of the vintage of the early days of the Diaz dynasty" why the Mexican Central trains were not running. He was told they were delayed a few days by an alleged washout, his informant adding, however, "it is more probably bandits." Mr. Hollomon seems to have met the situation philosophically. He had come to learn the truth, and thus far had met with reasonable success right at Juarez. There was no reason why he should not continue his quest in that town. He proceeded to do so and gives the result of his observations as follows:

> Passing along the streets of Juarez, altho right in the shadow of American prosperity, the first impression was one of poverty, degradation, degeneration, decay — the tumbling ruins before me of a border city, at one time the seat of the Mexican Government, and a once proud monument to the first one of the only two Mexicans who ever gave prosperity and happiness and security to the Mexican people.
>
> Passing along the dimly lighted streets of Juarez that evening, Greene, an El

They Carried Roland Rohlfs to the Roof of the World



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CLIMBING from Roosevelt Field into the unknown reaches of the air, Roland Rohlfs recently established a new world's altitude record of 34,610 feet.

His Whistling Curtiss Wasp, developing four hundred horsepower, was equipped with AC Titan Spark Plugs.

Six and one-half miles above the ground the cold pierces the leather and the fur of the aviator's suit and cuts to the very marrow of the bone.

And in flying to such a height the aviator passes through many zones of constantly changing temperatures and densities.

Yet so perfect were the AC Spark Plugs that not once did Rohlfs' engine miss, nor did the porcelains crack under the intense engine heat or in that arctic, atmospheric cold.

To the automobile owner, Roland Rohlfs' record-breaking achievement has this significance:

The AC Titan Spark Plugs that carried Rohlfs higher than man had ever been are of the same basic design as the AC Titan Spark Plugs which have been specially developed for automobile ignition.

They will serve just as faithfully in your less exacting service.

Champion Ignition Company
FLINT, *Michigan*

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915
U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917
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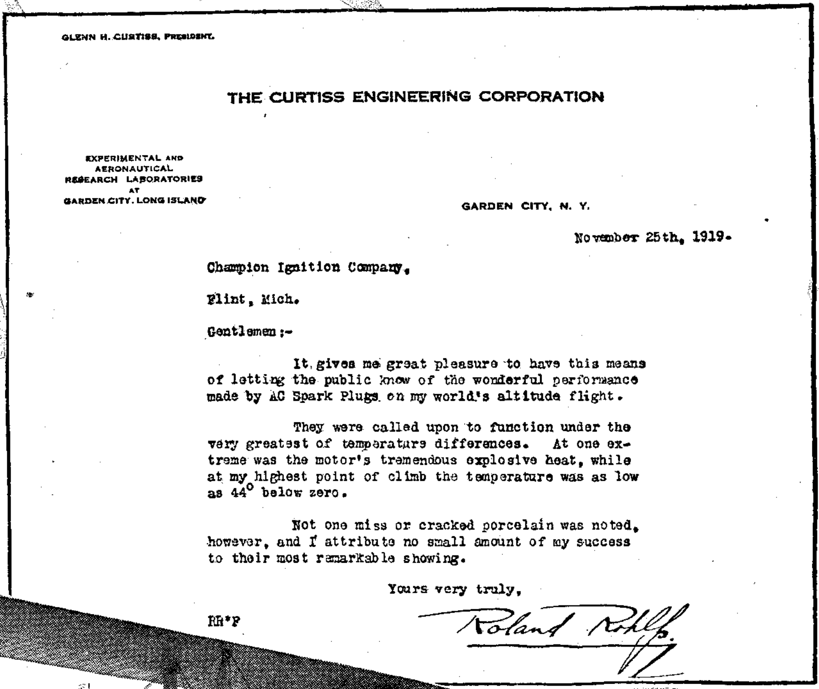

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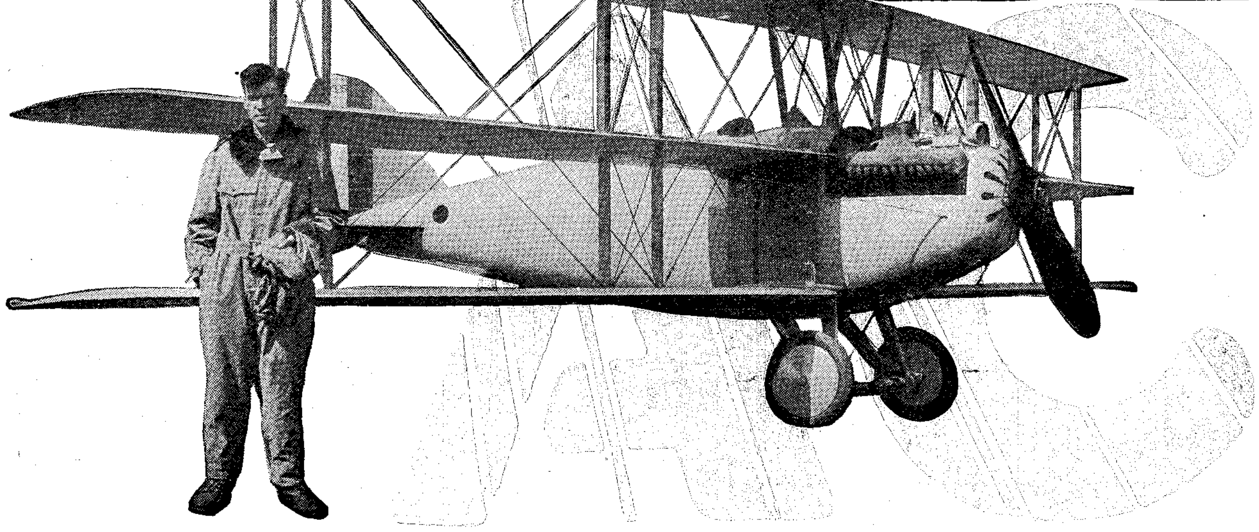
They were called upon to function under the very greatest of temperature differences. At one extreme was the motor's tremendous explosive heat, while at my highest point of climb the temperature was as low as 44° below zero.

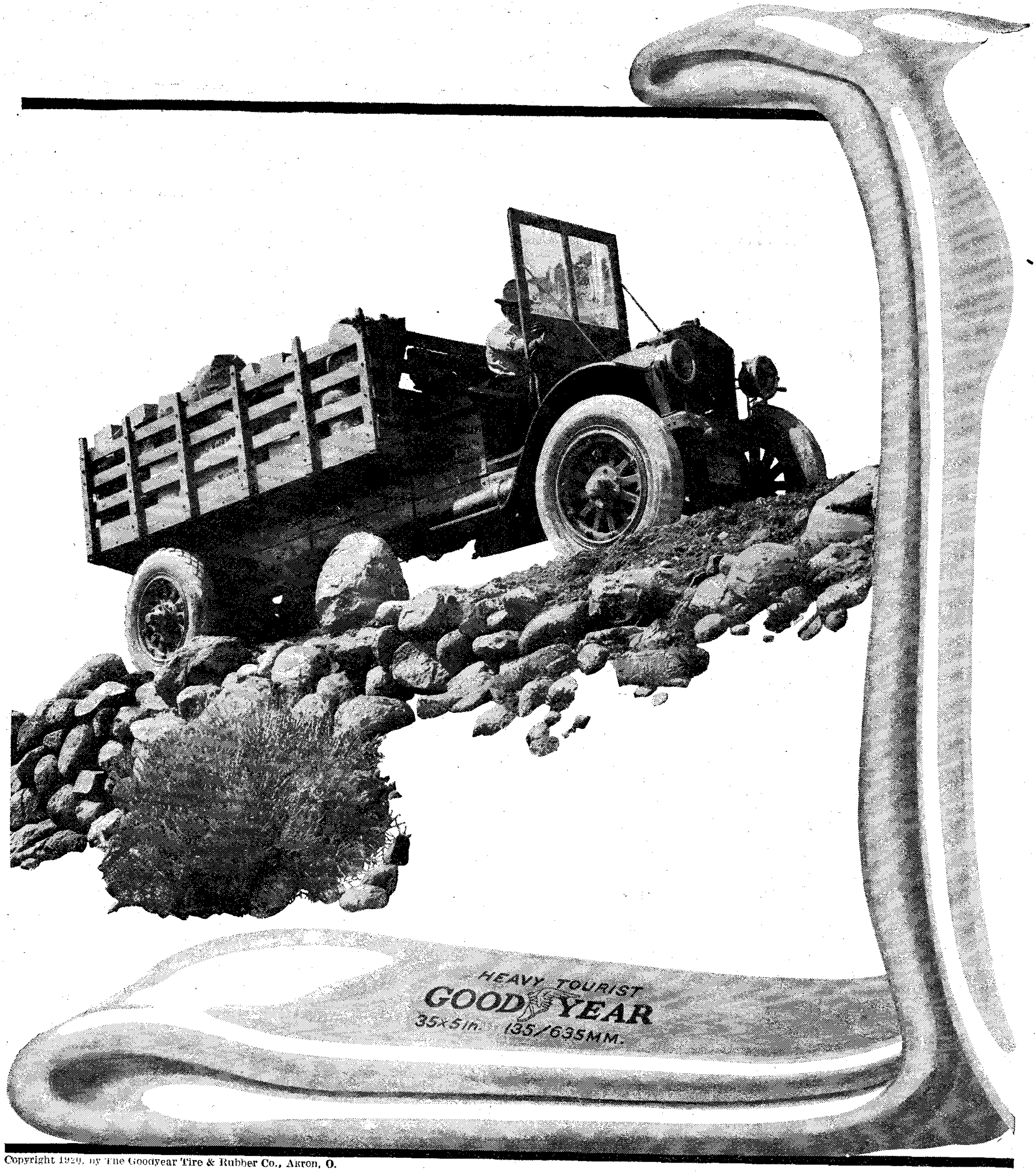
Not one miss or cracked porcelain was noted, however, and I attribute no small amount of my success to their most remarkable showing.

Yours very truly,

RR*F

Roland Rohlfs

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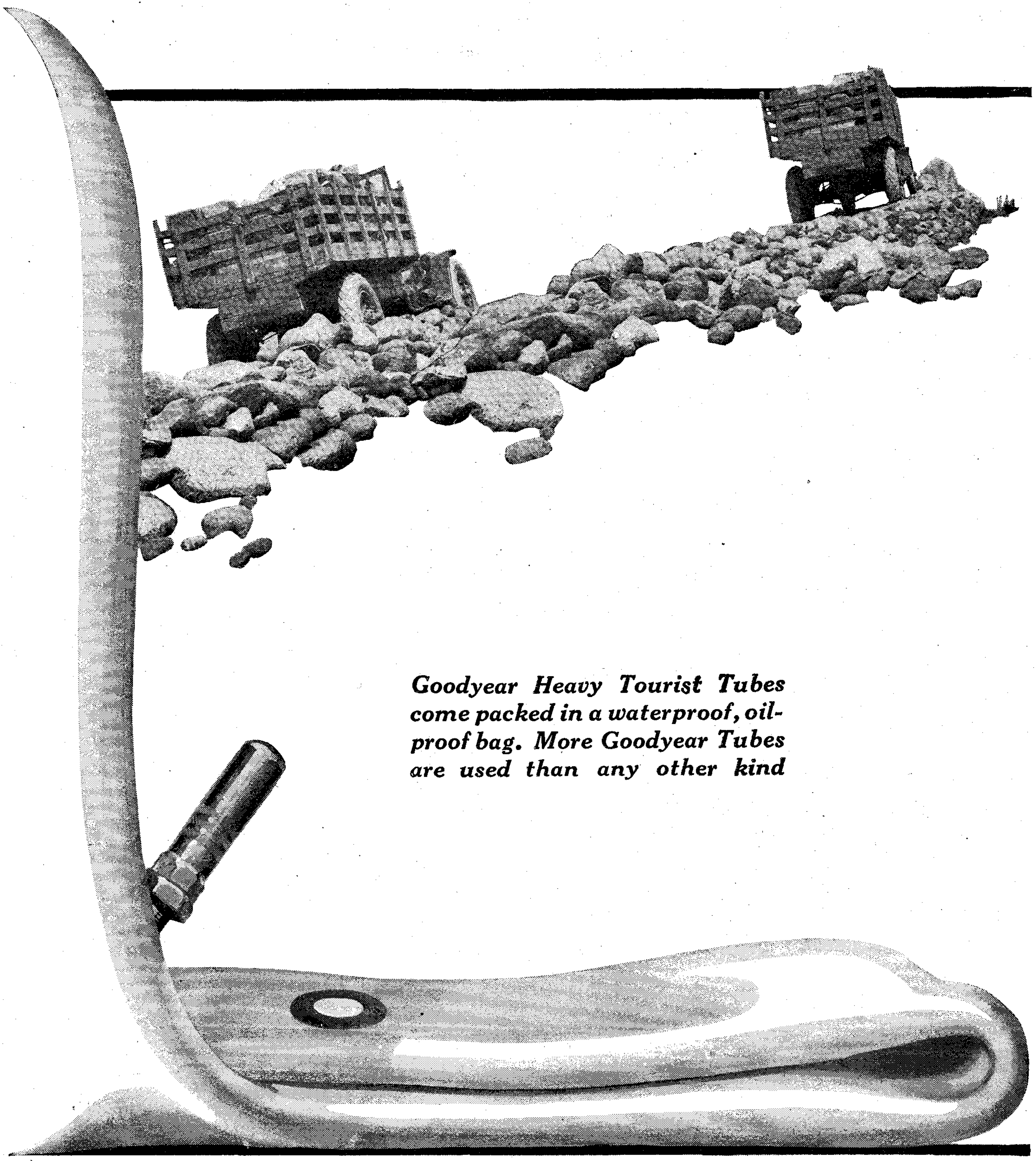

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cars, like the larger tubes for trucks, are made of pure gum strips, *built up layer-upon-layer.* They cost but little more (an average of sixty cents) than tubes of less merit. Surely it is false economy to risk, for so small a sum, a costly casing.

HEAVY TOURIST TUBES

> Paso newspaper man, who had spent seven years in the Philippines and two in Guatemala, cautioned me not to leave the one main street, "as Americans are the special prey of Mexican outlaws, and Juarez, as is all of Mexico, is full of them."
>
> The only places of business open at nights, however, were the *cantinas*, one every other door, and the *fiesta*, the great Temple of Chance that is the big part of Mexican life and the biggest part of Mexican sorrow.
>
> Dropping into the *fiesta*, for which operating privilege the two Russians who own it pay 25,000 pesos a year to the Government's rings within rings, besides rents and other license exactions, the first thing that attracted me was the racial intermingling in a common errand of trying to beat the gambler at his tricks. Mexicans predominated and then Americans and Chinese and Italians, and pure-blood Indians and black-faced North-American Africans, in their order; all shades and sizes and ages and sexes—some in finery, most of them in the plain, working clothes of the laborer, throwing away in intoxication at night the reward of the sweat that had dropt on the burning tropic sands during the day.
>
> Craps, roulette, faro, stud, klondyke, ping-pong, monte—everything that a gambling-house can have—and each table crowded two and three deep—men and women—trying to exchange their dollars for experience! It all opened in one panorama!
>
> Slowly and almost dumfounded, I moved among the throng, watching the drawn expressions, the bulging eyes, and the crestfallen faces, as their last dollars vanished in the gamblers' tills.
>
> The spotters quickly picked me out as an American intelligence officer in citizen's clothes—just why I don't know, but I was subsequently so informed—and when I chose a service table in a far corner, at which no person was sitting, one of them—a Mexican—came over and took a seat in front of me. The band was playing a weird version of the "Spanish Serenade," which is to a Mexican, by some source of reckoning, what the "Marseillaise" is to a Frenchman or the "Star-Spangled Banner" to an American.
>
> "Loco?"
>
> The Mexican looked at me and inquired in perfect English accent. I knew I wasn't crazy.
>
> "What the dickens does he mean by '*loco?*'" I thought, but was slow to speak. I looked around and saw a big brawny, typical soldier of fortune, and a one hundred per cent. American, standing in front of me, half wondering whether he should take the vacant seat at the little table, fearing to intrude possibly into a private party.
>
> I arose and beckoned him to the chair. The Mexican asked for a bottle of Chihuahua beer and soon disappeared.
>
> "What is '*loco*'?" I inquired.
>
> "Oh, that's a new Mexican distillate from the cactus—a raw alcohol that will make a Mexican peon act like a bandit 'general,'" laughed my companion.

The American informed the newspaper man that his name was Sawtell, that he was a Californian, and a friend of Jack London. He had been the private secretary of the noted rebel leader Zapata, and then had joined the Villista forces, having acted as Villa's interpreter and confidential man. Just now, he confided to Mr. Hollomon, he was engaged in the peaceful pursuit of conducting a motor transfer at Juarez. The truth-seeker concluded he would avail himself of the services of this soldier of fortune—

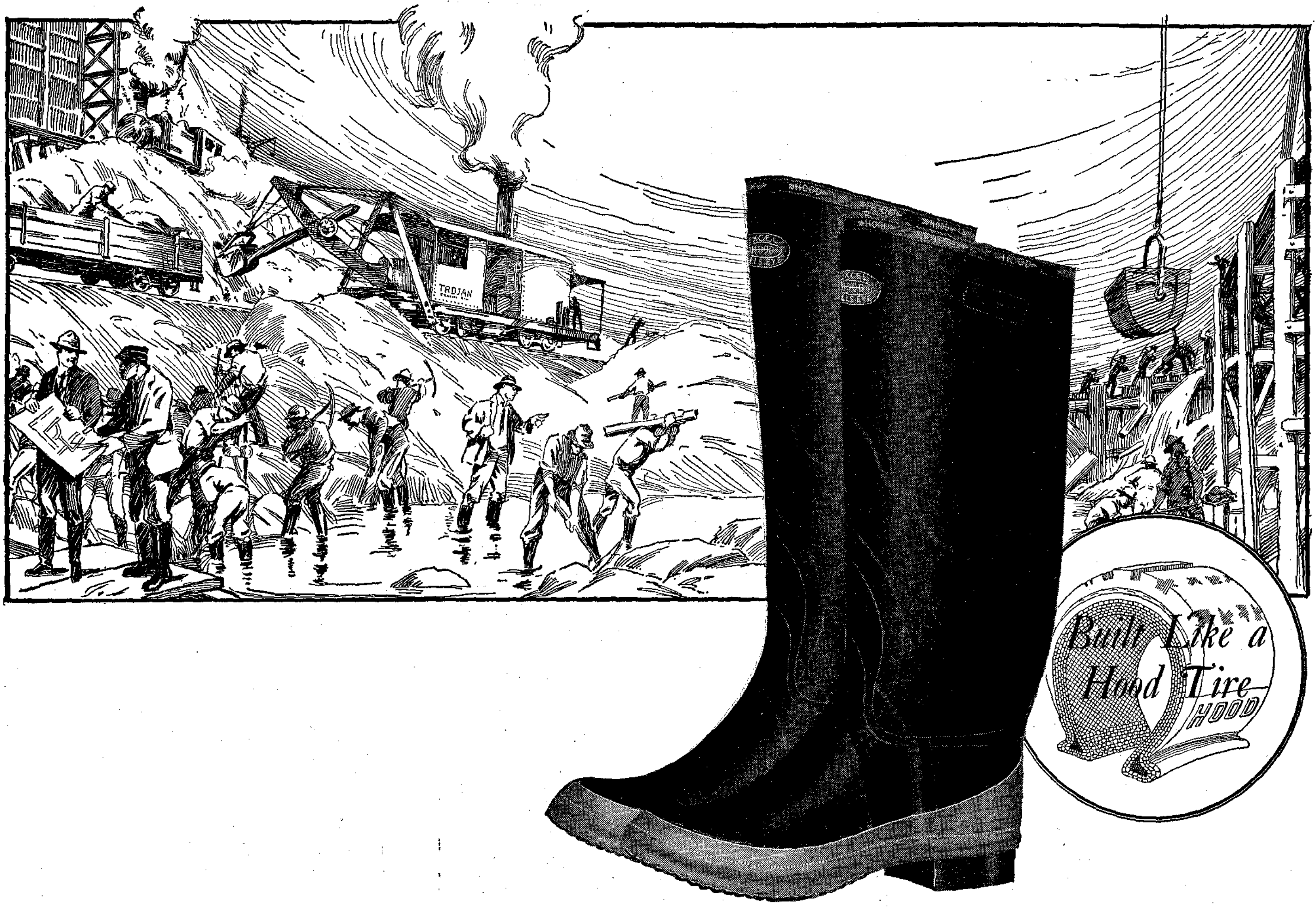
> The next morning, almost before the sun of the tropics had begun to kiss the summits of those rugged mountains of the Mexican northwest, Frank Sawtell and I were moving south in a car equipped with water and two days' rations—out into the passable gravel trails that led into the interior of Mexico, into the heart of banditry, into the very jaws of the lingering danger of the Mexican hills, where human life is as cheap as a cartridge; and far cheaper, if the reward of robbing looks promising, than the life of the desert quail that flutters about among the blistering sands.
>
> Plunging along the old wagon-path in this part of Mexico, by Mesa, Tierra Bancho, and toward Candelaria, my companion pointed out little "specks" in the sand where once stood Mexican settlements, now laid low by revolution; and bringing the machine to a sudden stop, "over there," he said, as he pointed to the crumbling ruins of an old ranch house, "lived a well-to-do American named Wilson. He had a concession of vast lands in this vicinity for mining. He started his industry. He is not there now, and God only knows what became of him and his family. But that is a story common in Mexico. It is everywhere. It extends from the Gulf to the Pacific, and from the North-American border on the north to the Central American border on the south; it has been and is to-day the same story everywhere."
>
> And just then, from out of the cactus plants and dust of a little path on the mountainside, a burro emerged, ridden by a shoeless and almost naked peon lad whose feet trailed in the burning desert sand and left a parallelogram in the wake as tho a gardener were marking rows in a freshly plowed field for seeding.
>
> In front of the rider was a small bundle of sticks, strapt with wild sisal, the limbs of the low, stocky mountain scrubs that represented the only wooded growth in the vicinity.
>
> "Squatter's boy," said Sawtell, "whose parents and brothers and sisters are living around the mountain somewhere in a one-room adobe, possibly; or more probably under a little shelter of scrubs. He is more provident than the average, for this early he is providing wood for the winter.
>
> "His father may be a bandit from necessity. He may hunt quail and venison, and on that little burro which a grateful jungle has given him for the keep, he may manage to get to a settlement occasionally and sell the reward of his rifle. They have no education. They know nothing of schools or churches or of civilization. They are in a way 'blessed' by having nothing, for they would be disappointed if they had anything. They are little more than animals."

There are twelve million such people in Mexico, Mr. Hollomon was told. As to the status of the remaining five million, the one-time "Villista" furnished the following information:

> Three million of them are of the laboring class, many of whom are mechanics, tenant farmers, servants, and so on, in the general line of domestic or public service. Some of them are provident, many of them live to-day for to-day and take no account of to-morrow. Some of them are dependable and honest. Some of them are vicious and treacherous. The most of them are highly tempered, for the more opportunity you give a Mexican-Indian the more acute becomes his temper, frequently becoming ungovernable, which leads to much crime in Mexico.
>
> The great "middle class," as we know it in the States, is composed of professional men, merchants, factory men, traders, ranchmen, and big farmers, and there are one million of these. They are usually well educated, refined, and have nothing to do with Mexican politics, not even to vote, because they know. The controlling faction announces the alleged result of the elections as it wishes, regardless of the will of the people.
>
> One-half of the other million people belong to the political or gunpowder government class. This class lives as a rule in one way or the other, off the four and a half million people above and other than the peons and serfs, who constitute the middle and the laboring classes; and the final half million that I shall enumerate are the very rich Mexicans and foreigners, the latter including the wealthy Spanish landlords, and the great mine-owners, sugar-refiners, bankers, etc., from America, England, and Continental Europe.

Mr. Hollomon was imprest with the contrasts he found in Mexico, so great, he says, that "the lights are blinding and the shadows are black." He was reminded of these on every hand during his motoring trip in the state of Chihuahua, where "one sees every phase of Mexican life." He proceeds:

> Chihuahua is not an agricultural state, even if times were normal, as is the state of Coahuila, to the east, for instance, with its vast fields of wheat, and its orchards and green pastures. But it is a state in which all of these good things, tho mixed with a plenty of the worst that there is, could be found if conditions would only permit them.
>
> Indeed, in a measured way, I found them anyhow.
>
> I shall never forget a little patch of corn I saw in one of the valleys. It was not over an acre but was the most luxuriant growth I ever witnessed, standing higher than the little "cassas" that was hidden by the foliage; and as we halted to get a better view, down through the little path that led to the hut, a row of red flowers on both sides seemed to meet in the center, and illustrated stronger than words the possibility for the development of such a personage, one in a hundred in Mexico who know in the depths of the heart the meaning even of the word "home."
>
> The little Mexican-Indian woman was a widow—which probably accounted for the frugality—with a house full of cats and children, and that isn't saying much, for the adobe was not over twelve feet square. Her husband had been—oh, well, perhaps a "bandit"; at any rate, down in the valley one morning in October, 1917, his body and those of seven others were found hanging from seven convenient limbs.
>
> Who did it?
>
> What matters that in Mexico?
>
> If the body hanging there had been that of a foreigner and the Government of the foreigner's nationality should perchance have found it out—which is not probable—and should have got energetically behind it, then, perhaps, the Carranzistas might have picked out some poor ignorant peon "cuss" and shot him, and reported to the nearest garrison that the "bandit" who killed So-and-so had been caught and executed.
>
> And the "general" who commands that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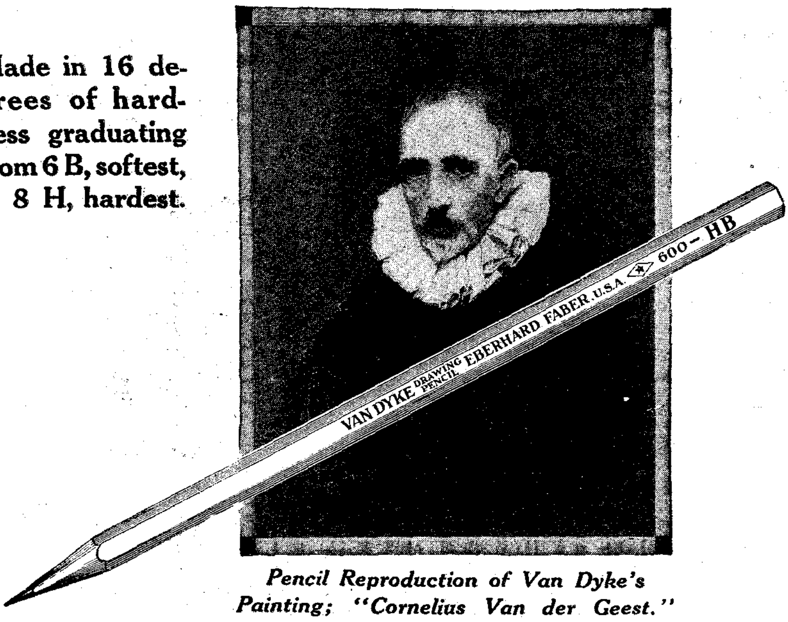
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garrison of "ten companies" or a total of two hundred or thereabout officers and licensed outlaws, could then report to the offended Government. The papers would then be chucked into the files, the incident forgotten, and Mexico permitted to move along again in its wake of lawlessness and decay. And there you are! That is the way it is done—or frequently done.

Passing along into an open stretch of foothills and prairie, coming to a sudden stop to the south of a high range of mountains, through which a cañon gaped like the open jaws of a great imaginary animal of stone, a small herd of cattle was seen stampeding toward us, driven by three Mexican riders, drest in all of the embellishments of the prosperous knight-errant type, with serapes of many colors and high ornamental saddles and Mexican silver stirrups and leathern boots.

Carranzista soldiers!

But different from the average floating Carranzista, who is bootless and almost clothesless, and whose pony is full or empty, according to the "pickings" of the forage.

And the cattle?

It is enough to say that we were in the southwestern edge of the "Bad Lands," known as the "Big Bend" district to the Americans. The district is infested with cattle - rustlers, bandits, revolutionists, Carranzista soldiers, and outlaws of every other kind and shade, not the least of whom are smugglers, who reap rich harvests in smuggling *sotol*, another cactus alcohol, said by an Englishman the other day to be the most "arrogant" of all the Mexican beverages.

These criminals make their biggest money rustling cattle from the American ranches across the border; and despite the activity of the khaki boys on the other side, it is impossible, it seems, to check them.

As to the Mexican side—who cares?

In a land where the rifle is the law's strongest arm immunity can be bought with the spoils.

The international line, to the north from the scene I am describing, perhaps twenty-five kilometers, is supposed to be the Rio Grande, but that stream is a bed of quicksand for several miles at that point, and hence the "border" shifts many hundred feet overnight. Thus the criminals on this Mexican side, for fifty or sixty kilometers south of the border, ply their trades almost nightly across the shifting sands of the boundary.

Whose cattle were they?

It's dollars to doughnuts they were rustled, perhaps one or two at a time, from an American ranch to the north.

By the Carranzistas who were driving them?

Certainly not!

The actual rustlers were perhaps resting or sleeping at that decent hour of open sunlight in the shade of a cottonwood down in the valley.

One of the things that appear to be "the matter with Mexico" to-day is illustrated by Mr. Holloman's account of another scene observed on his auto trip. We read:

Driving up to the ruins of a once proud Spanish town to the east of the Mexican Central road, the sight I witnessed will always be before me. The Indian huts with their half-naked inmates and little gardens full of flowers! The *hacienda* in the distance, built of solid masonry and its inner *patio* surrounded by thick stone pillows, a ruined arch and cross, a crumbled wall with its great iron-barred gate that could stand a siege! And then near it the gray old church, somber-looking, and creepy, with its arches and saints and virgins; and then behind it the execution-wall—great Heavens! in the very churchyard—in which in rows of grim evidence, three and five and six feet from the surface, thousands of bullet-holes told the story, as I can not, of Mexico's unhappy national life.

The splendor is gone; the huts are left.

The great *hacienda* has crumbled; and where wealth and intelligence once dwelt stalks now only the creeping evidences of a decaying race.

The church is there, but it is closed to man and open only to the bats. There is no schoolhouse.

But the execution-wall—

There it stands grieving in its barbaric muteness, in use to this very day; for this town, it is said, has been a revolutionary capital for every insurrection since the first campaigns for a fictitious example of Mexican "independence."

HE GETS THE GIRL—BUT LOSES TWO HATS

"I WOULD be willing to bet you a new hat that you never before received a letter from a reader like this one," writes a California subscriber. "THE LITERARY DIGEST has played many parts in the education of its many readers. It has been enthusiastically indorsed by the public schools and the colleges. But I shall bet still one more new hat that this is the first time THE LITERARY DIGEST ever played the part of Cupid in its long and useful career."

It is absolutely no reflection upon the freshness and interest of this writer's letter to mention that, in the course of the paragraph quoted above, he has lost two hats, which THE DIGEST herewith takes great pleasure in returning to him as a wedding-present. The fact is, THE LITERARY DIGEST played Cupid no longer ago than the middle of last summer. A Kansas member of the A. E. F., so he wrote us, had been promised by the finest girl in the world that she'd marry him if he ever had a poem in THE LITERARY DIGEST. He was no poet, and considered his case hopeless. Over in France, however, he was so moved by war-conditions that he produced a bit of verse which finally found its way into our pages. The young lady in question saw the poem, remembered her promise, and the wedding followed. All this, of course, rather adds interest than detracts anything from the letter of the California friend who nominates us "Past Master in the Ancient Order of Match-Makers." He writes:

> If you will promise not to divulge our names to any one without our permission, you can print this letter, if you wish, and think it is good reading. But you must not print our names, nor let our names get out.
>
> I was a soldier at Camp Lewis, in 1917. After the first rush of excitement was over, and we settled down to our routine, we had time to do some reading. I was assigned to Camp Headquarters in the Muster Office.
>
> One day I was hunting for something

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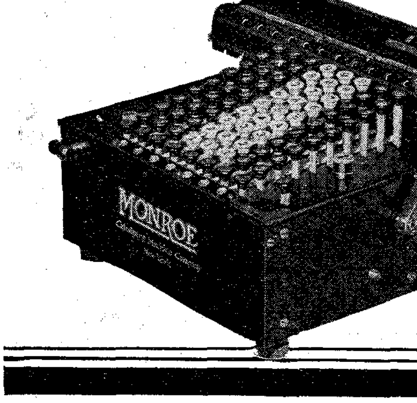

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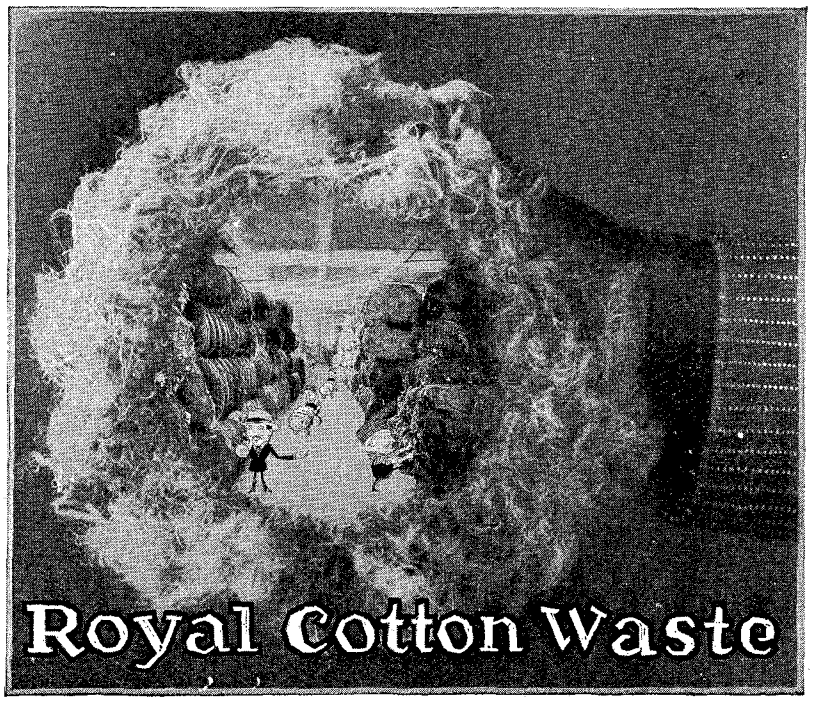

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It is a dependable proficiency, extending from the handful to the bale to the carload—from day to day and year to year. The economy is real and great.

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worth while to read. It was during the time when so many generous people were putting one-cent stamps on magazines and sending them to the camps for the boys to read. One of the boys brought in a pile of magazines, good, bad, and indifferent. From the bunch I selected my favorite, a late number of THE LITERARY DIGEST. On the magazine was a one-cent stamp and a small address-label that the sender had neglected to remove when giving the magazine to the mail-man.

In a spirit of fun I cut the label with the subscriber's name off the magazine and wrote a comic little note thanking the sender for her thoughtfulness in thinking of us fellows, incidentally saying that, while I knew she had no idea who would get THE DIGEST, I had been the lucky recipient of the magazine, and was writing to thank her for it.

An answer came back saying that the sender of THE DIGEST was an old maid, past forty, but that if I liked the magazine she would send it to me directly every week, when she had finished with her copy. I accepted the kind offer of the generous-hearted old maid, and we corresponded regularly after that.

This generous woman, who lives in Berkeley, California, had a sister in Utah. She told her sister about her funny experience with me. Her sister had a young friend in this same town in Utah, to whom she told the story also.

One night I found a bunch of magazines in my mail from Utah. I did not know who had sent them, and for some time magazines were sent to me from my unknown benefactor, until I did a little *Sherlocking*, and discovered that my magazines were coming from the friend of my old maid's sister. She, like the others, was sending magazines to cheer up the boys, and had obtained my address from the old maid.

When I learned her name, I wrote to thank her, and another correspondence started. For a year I wrote to the Utah girl, never expecting to see her, but merely writing a friendly letter as I did to the kind-hearted old maid in Berkeley.

Then I was discharged, and returned home. After I had been in Los Angeles a few months, the Utah girl came to California for a vacation. I met her for the first time, after more than a year's correspondence. She spent the whole summer in Los Angeles, and then Cupid butted in.

Now, I always supposed that Cupid confined his ammunition to a bow and arrows. I never thought that he would depart from the international rules of love and warfare by calling in the aid of green one-cent stamps and THE LITERARY DIGEST, but such is the case, and the little devil pasted me in the heart with a green stamp, and hit me with an adverb or something from THE DIGEST, and here I am!

And now I expect to marry the Utah girl in a short time, and it's all your fault, so you see what a grave responsibility you have added to your magazine's duties.

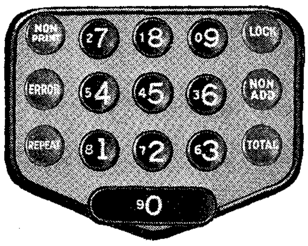
But in all seriousness, I have won a fine girl, who is well educated, and also reads THE DIGEST. We both are college-bred, and I am a newspaper man and a journalist.

We shall continue to read THE DIGEST with a new interest, tender—sentimental, if you will—but always with enthusiasm, for it was this magazine that brought us together—and showed us that we needed each other. So, with best wishes for your future continued success I shall close, thanking you for bringing us happiness in a

10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Profit by Sundstrand's 10 Keys



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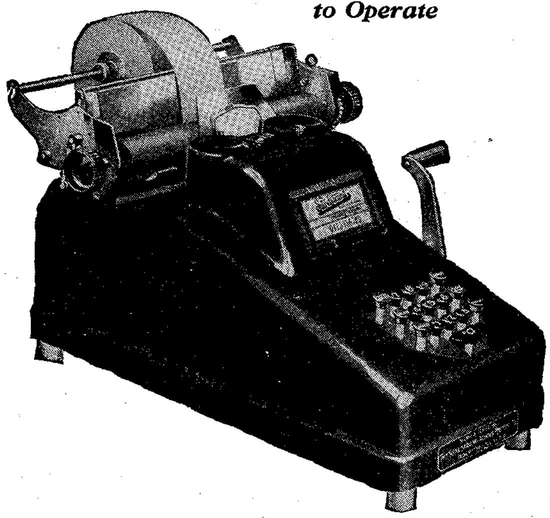

In steel mills and in stores, on farms and in banks, you'll find the busy 10 numerals. Always figuring problems for the whole world. Always the same 10. They do it all.

That's why Sundstrand has but 10 keys, for 10 is enough! 10 keys handle every variety of figure work—accurately. But the 10-key arrangement of Sundstrand keyboard means much more to you. Its compactness gives you speed. Permits you to operate just as you would write, all with one hand, using the rapid, touch system—the *natural way* of figuring.

See the Sundstrand man. He'll be calling soon. Have him explain the *left to right* multiplication and other *exclusive* Sundstrand features. Meantime, get the booklet. A note on your letterhead will do. Better get it right away.

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A New Way to Soften the Beard

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Shavaid is a new scientific preparation which simplifies shaving. It saves time. It does away with hot towels, with all rubbing in. Instead of irritating the skin, it soothes it. Because it does these things, Shavaid is being welcomed by men the country over.

THE old way of preparing the face for shaving is all wrong. Hot towels and rubbing in draw the blood to the surface at the wrong time. They open the pores. They irritate the skin, make it tender.

These methods are unnecessary. Shavaid does instantly what they were intended to do. It keeps the skin in normal condition, soothes and cools it.

A Quick Shave

You coat the dry beard thinly with Shavaid. Then apply your favorite lather. Do not rub it in. Shavaid works better if the lather is merely spread on. Note the cooling, soothing effect. The lather stays moist and creamy.

Now you are ready to shave. The blade "takes hold," because the hairs are properly softened. There is no "pull." The beard comes off easily, smoothly. No need for lotions or creams afterward. No injury has been done—no medicaments are needed. This way is quicker, it is more satisfactory. Yet it protects the skin. Harsh treatments bring wrinkles too soon.

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Men who shave close find Shavaid a revelation. There is no "drawn," smarting feeling. No need to soothe the skin with witch hazel or lotions. Shavaid keeps the skin firm and smooth. Wrinkles do not come as quickly. The natural oils are preserved.

Shavaid was perfected after long scientific study and countless experiments. It is the product of a company which for 25 years has been inventing new helps for mankind. It fills a real need which every man has felt.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly
—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

Protects the face
—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"
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37

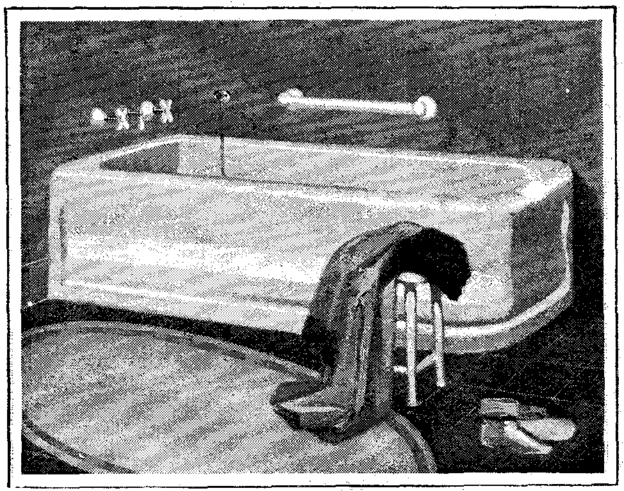
way that no doubt you never expected to do with a magazine.

Keep up your good work, and we say (as the fake testimonial writers say), "We have used your magazine according to directions, and have never been the same since!"

ROOSEVELT'S GENIUS AS ANALYZED BY A BIOLOGIST

THAT Roosevelt had all the earmarks of a genius is maintained by Frederick Adams Woods, lecturer on biology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writing in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington). The world is ready to acclaim him as such, Mr. Woods thinks, now that he has passed away, and to admit what only a small fraction formerly perceived, that this extraordinary man was not only one of the greatest of all Americans, but was in his characteristics and conduct essentially a man of genius. He writes:

> The general unwillingness or inability justly to estimate our former national leader arose from several causes by no means unique in his case, but rather the exemplification of the eternal relation of the man of genius to the men whom he seeks to persuade.
>
> If the pioneer is a man of science or an artist, he has his small group of doubting professional colleagues who need to be shown the way. If the artist or scientist has found a new truth, it is not usually long before this is accepted. Such men, if they be really great and live to a ripe old age, are almost sure to receive phenomenal recognition before they die.
>
> There are exceptions. Copernicus was long unappreciated, Galileo had a hard time, and Mendel was unknown until years after his death. Manet, the founder of impressionism, was only in part appreciated. He died at the age of fifty—a recipient of the Legion of Honor. William Blake lived to be seventy, too long for his own happiness. He died in poverty and obscurity. There have been other martyrs to science and art. It is perhaps the popular conception of the typical man of genius that he is unrecognized in his day. But this is not the truth of the matter. It is like many other popular misconceptions, built upon the almost unavoidable tendency to note and remember the unusual, and thus mistake the exception for the rule. Scientists, artists, and musicians, even if bringing the best of news, all require time for its acceptance. The experts and the critics must be convinced; after that the public are easily made to follow on gregariously. There comes a day when opposition is negligible. Not so with the political genius. He always has to face a mighty opposition even to the day of his death. It lies in the nature of political and party bias and is inherent in the kind of work that is his. "A fight from start to finish," but there never is a finish, never was, nor can there conceivably be a finish, where the particular form of manifestation of genius is the leading of human groups. For there will always remain a very formidable aggregate of humans who, rightly or wrongly, even if it be a truth, can not be made to see it that way.
>
> It is essentially a different kind of problem, for here truth is not absolute and "right"—is always related to somebody's best interests. Even if it be made into the phrase, the "best interests of all," it will be impossible to bring all parties



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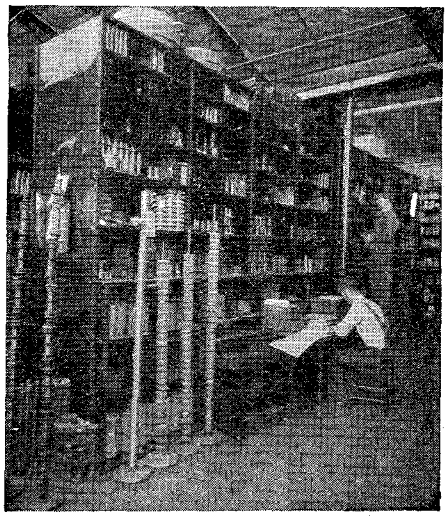
DURAND
STEEL RACKS



STEEL is a great space-saver; it is cleanly, fireproof and indestructible.

Durand Steel Racks are the only kind worth considering, on account of their durability, finish, honest workmanship, and their adaptability to all purposes.

Consult with us regarding your problems, in connection with Durand Steel Racks or Lockers. Catalogue of either on application.

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FOWNES
NAME IN EVERY PAIR

Those who sell Fownes Gloves do not have to force or explain their wares. Since 1777 buyers have found them the best of

GLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

into agreement, since the dispute will then arise as to the best methods of bringing about this desirable "best interests of all." The "politician" in life may in death become the "statesman," but his theories and his weaknesses are always more exposed to searching criticism than is the case in other forms of genius.

In the light of these considerations, and measured in comparison with other great men, the faults, inconsistencies, or weaknesses of Theodore Roosevelt appear inconsiderable, while the astonishing and versatile attainments place him easily among the first hundred and fifty of the world's most wonderful men. Take alone the physical or (perhaps better) physiological aspect of his personality. How seldom do we meet with people who have the constantly impelling vital force that Roosevelt had, who are always animated, always inspiring, always talking, or writing, or transforming thoughts into actions—always "feeling bully." If this sort of activity is, as modern physiology would lead us to believe, dependent upon an excessive amount of certain peculiar internal secretions, then, on the bodily side alone, Roosevelt must have been extraordinary. Altho a man of action and known chiefly for his deeds and his relations with his fellow men, the total output of his literary product, *i.e.*, his published work, exceeds that of any other Harvard man of his day.

Men of such constant exuberance of spirit, while rare, are not exceedingly uncommon. We all meet them from time to time, chiefly in the business world. They make good promoters. But do we often meet a man of that stamp who is also possest of one of the most remarkable memories ever given to any human being? If we do, he is as one man in a million. There may be a hundred such persons in the United States to-day. But of these how many also are endowed with a high moral sense, with a never-failing desire to make the world over in the ways that seem for them unquestionably right? There are such men. History knows them. They are very few in number. They are famous. Some of them have been celebrated as preachers and reformers.

Now let these three traits, the first two of which are so rare, the third of which is not too common, be united with intellectual curiosity, leading to a variety of interests, which in time become coordinated into a broad outlook, and we have our rarer man still—one so rare that not a hundred and fifty men in all history outrank him in fame or eminence. And this is including all forms of activity—that of the painter, the poet, the preacher, the sculptor as well.

Gladstone may rank with Roosevelt or he may outrank him. Disraeli, Franklin, Pitt, Cromwell, Clive, William the Conqueror, Peter the Great, Pericles, Charlemagne, and Julius Cæsar may rank with Roosevelt. They may far outrank him. Doubtless some of them do. But the point is that there are so few of these very great names that before we reach the end of the first hundred and fifty we willy-nilly are obliged to include names that certainly do not suggest any more genius or any more greatness than that of Theodore Roosevelt. Let any reader try it for himself and get his friends to help. If he does not, before finishing his first hundred and fifty, then I wager that before finishing his second hundred, he will only be able to bring forward names of a somewhat secondary magnitude. The dazzle will be gone. At least Roosevelt will come in here somewhere.

In any estimate of genius it is well to have some objective standards of comparison and a list of names as inclusive as possible of all candidates for selection. Such a list can never be entirely satisfactory, but it is at least better than no list, since otherwise many suitable names would be overlooked. No list has been formulated attempting to grade great men according to their "pure genius," but there is a useful and suggestive list of "eminent" men based upon encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries. It was compiled by J. McKeen Cattell and published in *Popular Science Monthly*, February, 1903. Here a thousand historical characters are graded according to their "eminence"—in other words, with reference to the amount of attention that they now attract. Such a method of comparison is obviously faulty as a test of mental merit, since it places Louis XVI., Philip II. of Spain, and George III. of England in the first hundred. Also Nero, Robespierre, Mirabeau, and Bossuet seem out of place, nearly at the top of the heap. If we search down through the lower rankings we find some, tho not proportionately many, of undoubted geniuses who ought to go higher up, such as Wagner, Copernicus, Kepler, and Bach. Now if we substitute these for the misplaced names in the first hundred according to our choice, allowing for all differences of opinion, we do not change the character of the second hundred to any appreciable extent.

The leading names of Americans are, in order of eminence, Washington, Penn, Lincoln, Franklin, Jefferson, Grant, John Adams, Webster, Hamilton, Jackson, Longfellow, Prescott, Irving, Emerson, Madison, Farragut, J. Q. Adams, Hawthorne, Cooper, Rumford, Clay, Patrick Henry, Fulton, Sumner, Sheridan, Monroe, and Audubon.

Washington, Penn, Lincoln, Franklin, and Jefferson are in the first hundred, Grant, John Adams, and Webster are in the second hundred, Alexander Hamilton and Andrew Jackson are in the third.

The place of Roosevelt in world-history from the standpoint of genius seems to be, by this test, fairly well indicated. He certainly can not go much below the second hundred, not if he be the equal of Hamilton or Jackson. If his genius were greater than that of John Adams or Webster or Grant, he may go in the first hundred; if greater than either Jefferson or Penn, then he might go well up in the first hundred. At any rate, the probability is that there have not been more than one hundred and fifty men of eminence or of genius greater than Roosevelt in all recorded time.

Somewhat Similar Aim.—During a brawl in a Chicago resort an Irishman got poked in the eye with a stick, and he immediately started proceedings against the offender.

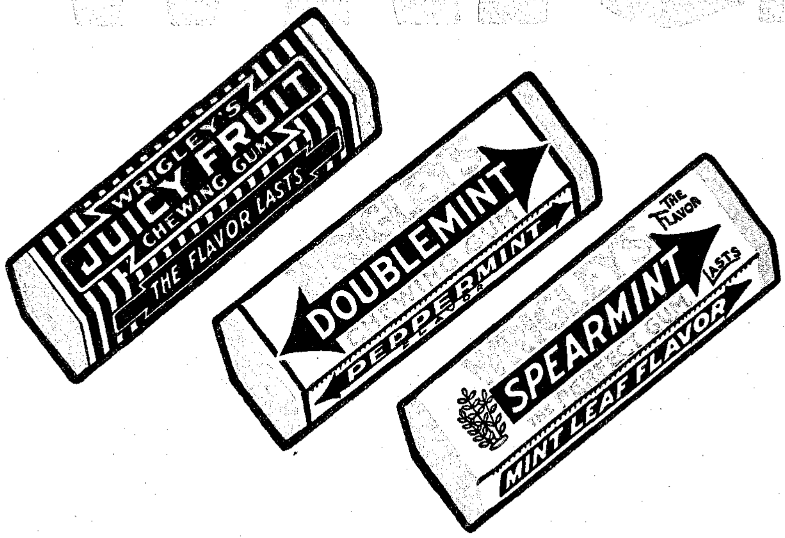
"Come now," said the magistrate, "you don't really believe he meant to put your eye out?"

"No, I don't," said the Celt, "but I do believe he tried to put it farther in."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Old Friend.—"I suppose you never saw coffee like that before," boasted the boarding-house lady proudly.

"Oh, gosh!" ejaculated the war-hardened star boarder. "The Marne was full of it."—*The Home Sector.*

WRIGLEY'S


WRIGLEY'S
JUICY FRUIT
CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
DOUBLEMINT
PEPPERMINT
THE FLAVOR LASTS
SPEARMINT
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

近自生理學發明食品中無不講求衛生也此叻喱召錦香口糖乃由美國製出運來者其糖性和因能止渴生津有提神醒腦益智破悶之功誠衛生食品中無上上味也謂予不信請嘗試之茲將該糖三種分列於左

叻喱單薄荷
叻喱雙薄荷
叻喱菓汁

WHAT DOES IT SAY? WELL, IT READS BACKWARDS, FOLKS—WE'LL TELL YOU THAT MUCH. IT'S A WRIGLEY ADVERTISEMENT FROM A RECENT ISSUE OF A HONGKONG PAPER—THE YU-CHU-GUM, WE THINK IT WAS. WRIGLEY'S GOES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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The Flavor Lasts

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

"STOCKRAISING HUMANS"

THE public health business is nothing more nor less than "stockraising humans." This is the way that Dr. H. W. Hill, executive secretary of the Minnesota Public Health Association, puts it. It is "big business," he says; and the matter with it is that we are trying to carry it on without realizing what we are driving at—what we should do, and who should do it, and how it must be done. The doctor suggests that the health-officer has often neglected the police powers with which he is plainly vested, while he goes on pottering with work that is the business of some one else. Dr. Hill would have the health authorities confine themselves to fighting disease. He would have them attack strongly, continuously, and untiringly; but he would advise them to "leave baby weeks and milk depots to civic organizations." To justify this attitude, he first inquires what we do when we raise other kinds of stock than the human—cattle, for example, or grain—and argues from this to our duty as raisers of men. Writes Dr. Hill in *The American Journal of Public Health* (Boston):

"Stockraising cattle means beginning with whatever cattle are to be had; eliminating the 'unfit'; providing the best of physiological care of the 'fit'; and protecting the fit from invaders—from designing invaders such as cattle-rustlers and wolves; from undesigning invaders, such as accidents and infections. Of course, when invaders, despite all our precautions, succeed in doing damage, repair of that damage is necessary; if the damage is physical, repairing it involves medicine and surgery, *i.e.*, therapeutics.

"These procedures, applied to cattle, are as ancient as mankind, and are not to-day immensely difficult, except regarding those invaders causing the infectious diseases, which it is now recognized constitute the great modern problem of all kinds of stockraising, not only of that which deals with cattle.

"Stockraising vegetables, flowers, fowl, or wheat involves just the same factors—eliminating the unfit; cultivating the fit; protecting the fit from invaders—from thieves, from accidents, from infection; and the most difficult of these is protecting the fit from infection, from rusts, smuts, rots, scales, bugs, beetles, *ad infinitum.*

"We have to deal with exactly the same items in stockraising the human, for we must (1) eliminate the unfit—of which by far the most imminently important are the hereditary feeble-minded; we must (2) provide for the fit physiologically proper conditions, especially at birth, during infancy, in school, *viz.*, proper food, drink, housing, sleep, work, play; we must (3) protect these fit from invaders—from designed attacks, from accidents, from infection; and the greatest of these is infection.

"Truly, up-to-date public health is a huge job! There is no exaggeration whatever in saying that as the business of the Spanish-American War was to the business of the Great War, so is the business of the Great War to the business of real public health—to stockraising the human; for the human race is numerically the largest and sociologically the most difficult species which ever has presented itself for stockraising operations, and it is the most difficult, partly on account of its size, partly on account of its traditions, but chiefly because its only controlling authority is itself, because its own consent must be had before it can be stockraised at all.

"Humanity has long since settled on broad lines that compulsion in public health, as in other matters, can be justified and receive assent only when the individual who is compelled is in some way dangerous to others.

"There is no public-health compulsion impinging on any one who is not a physiological danger to others. Compulsion of the individual for his own physiological good does not exist in civilian public health. Even when his physiological condition is dangerous to others as well as to himself, he can be compelled only so far as is necessary to remove the danger to others; he can not be compelled to take care or treatment which is exclusively designed for his own good. To put it briefly, public-health compulsion stops short always of therapeutics.

"Humanity has settled then that items 1 and 3 of our stockraising program may be compulsory, but item 2 (and therapeutics) are as a rule strictly voluntary.

"Now, when we consider who shall do the compelling, it is quite obvious at once that only governmental bodies clothed with police power can do it; certainly volunteers can not.

"But is it not equally true that our police-power bodies should not do the voluntary, but that our volunteers should? It is true that our official police powers are, here and there, already conducting some one or more of the items, prenatal work, obstetrical work, infant welfare, preschool inspection, medical school inspection, adult physical examinations, those recognized activities which constitute our item 2, the non-compulsory list of physiologically regenerative measures for the race. But these official bodies while carrying on these voluntary measures generally neglect their proper functions, that is, the use of their compulsory police powers against infection. They become awkward at using them, sometimes even afraid, so accustomed are they to the non-compulsory activities. Some public-health propagandists, official and unofficial, even state frankly that compulsion is useless. Thus it is we are rapidly developing a situation where our police powers jolly the public, coax, appeal; cultivating the measures useful to the individual, taking on more and more of the non-compulsory program; but at the same time neglecting, even refusing, to carry out the compulsory measures which they alone can carry out. These are the very measures they were created to carry out; those compulsory measures which are not primarily for the good of the individual who is to be controlled, but are rather for the good of other individuals who are to be protected from him.

"Against the physical invasion of the rights of others by nations we have our military and naval forces; against burglars or footpads we have the physical force of the constable; against the swindler we have the civic courts; against physiological invasion we have our health departments. The physical police have no power to compel any citizen to live thus or so if he is not, by his otherwise living, injuring others. The civil courts can not compel or prevent buying and selling, except as injury to others is involved in the transactions. Nor have health departments the right to direct or control the physiological operations of the citizen, except as those operations may harm others."

Until our views of governmental control change, Dr. Hill believes, health departments that neglect their police powers for non-compulsory welfare work are in the position of police who ignore street-fights to run a Sunday-school or of civil courts which ignore swindling to push trade. Sunday-schools should be run, commerce should be encouraged, welfare work should go on, but our police powers have no rights in these matters, since they have their own clear duties assigned to them in a totally different direction. He goes on:

"The prevailing conceptions of the ordinary health officer as a weak-kneed, amateur policeman, whom it is fun to elude, or, on the other hand, as an official philanthropist whose chief duty is to advise mothers how to feed babies, to induce 'foreigners' to 'clean up,' and to intervene in neighborhood squabbles about bad smells, are really due to the misconceptions of his work, held by himself, to inadequate equipment, and above all to the other inadequacies and fallacies of part-time service.

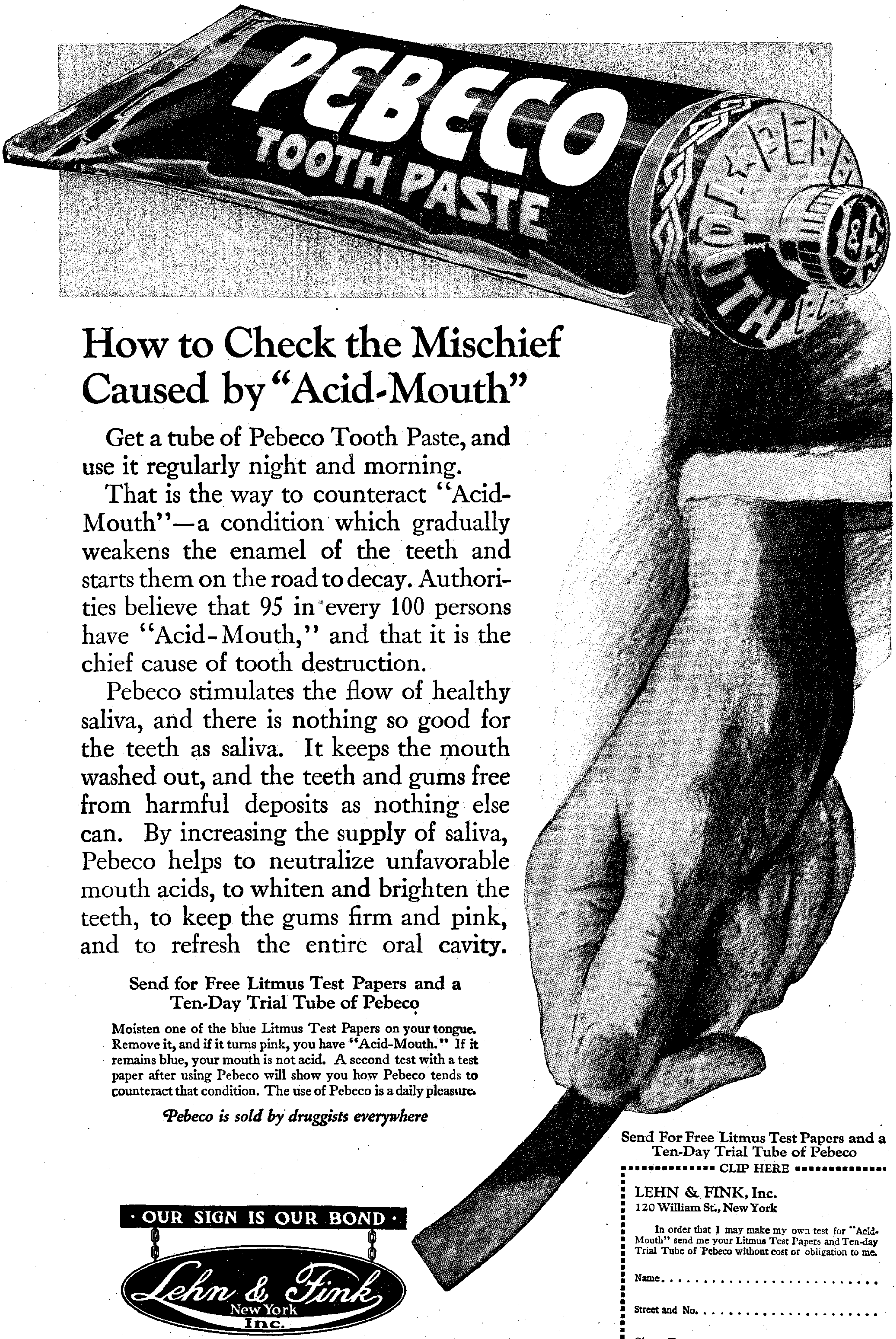
"These misconceptions and the frightful inadequacies and disruptions of our official health services are inevitable chiefly because of the farcical status of the part-time health officer. He is the present-day jest of the community, as the part-time volunteer fire-department was of an earlier generation.

"Our health department work is about 1 per cent. efficient, not 90, 80, 70; not 10, or 5 or 2; it is about 1 per cent. efficient, or perhaps less. Here and there in isolated communities, the figures are greater. The community as a whole does not appreciate prevention, it wants something it can see for its money. Hence there is the old temptation, too strong for most health departments, to collect garbage or to have 'clean up' weeks—to make a showing. Meantime death and disease run along, uninterrupted. Hence also the new temptation to have 'baby weeks,' to establish 'milk depots,' to do the spectacular, attractive, seeable things, and in like proportion to avoid coming to real grips with real disease and death, tuberculosis, syphilis, etc.

"Surely baby weeks and milk depots are good? Yes, but they can be done by voluntary associations. They afford an invaluable and tangible means of securing the cooperation of the seething energies of the public, disposed to public health; they are voluntary and do not require health-department control; they are at present experimental and therefore not ripe for governmental action. The wise health department will do quietly its proper police functions, with the funds it has for that purpose. It will encourage and aid in the formation of self-financing volunteer agencies for those things which do not require police powers. It will steer clear of therapeutics.

"Therapeutics, until such time, if ever, as medicine and surgery are applied compulsorily to the human as they are to cattle, should form no part of any compulsory organization work.

"The whole-time officer who does his own proper duty against disease will have his hands full, and will find that non-compulsory fields have waiting to occupy them stanch moral supporters with time and money plentiful, who will cooperate with



How to Check the Mischief Caused by "Acid-Mouth"

Get a tube of Pebeco Tooth Paste, and use it regularly night and morning.

That is the way to counteract "Acid-Mouth"—a condition which gradually weakens the enamel of the teeth and starts them on the road to decay. Authorities believe that 95 in every 100 persons have "Acid-Mouth," and that it is the chief cause of tooth destruction.

Pebeco stimulates the flow of healthy saliva, and there is nothing so good for the teeth as saliva. It keeps the mouth washed out, and the teeth and gums free from harmful deposits as nothing else can. By increasing the supply of saliva, Pebeco helps to neutralize unfavorable mouth acids, to whiten and brighten the teeth, to keep the gums firm and pink, and to refresh the entire oral cavity.

Send for Free Litmus Test Papers and a Ten-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco

Moisten one of the blue Litmus Test Papers on your tongue. Remove it, and if it turns pink, you have "Acid-Mouth." If it remains blue, your mouth is not acid. A second test with a test paper after using Pebeco will show you how Pebeco tends to counteract that condition. The use of Pebeco is a daily pleasure.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

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In order that I may make my own test for "Acid-Mouth" send me your Litmus Test Papers and Ten-day Trial Tube of Pebeco without cost or obligation to me.

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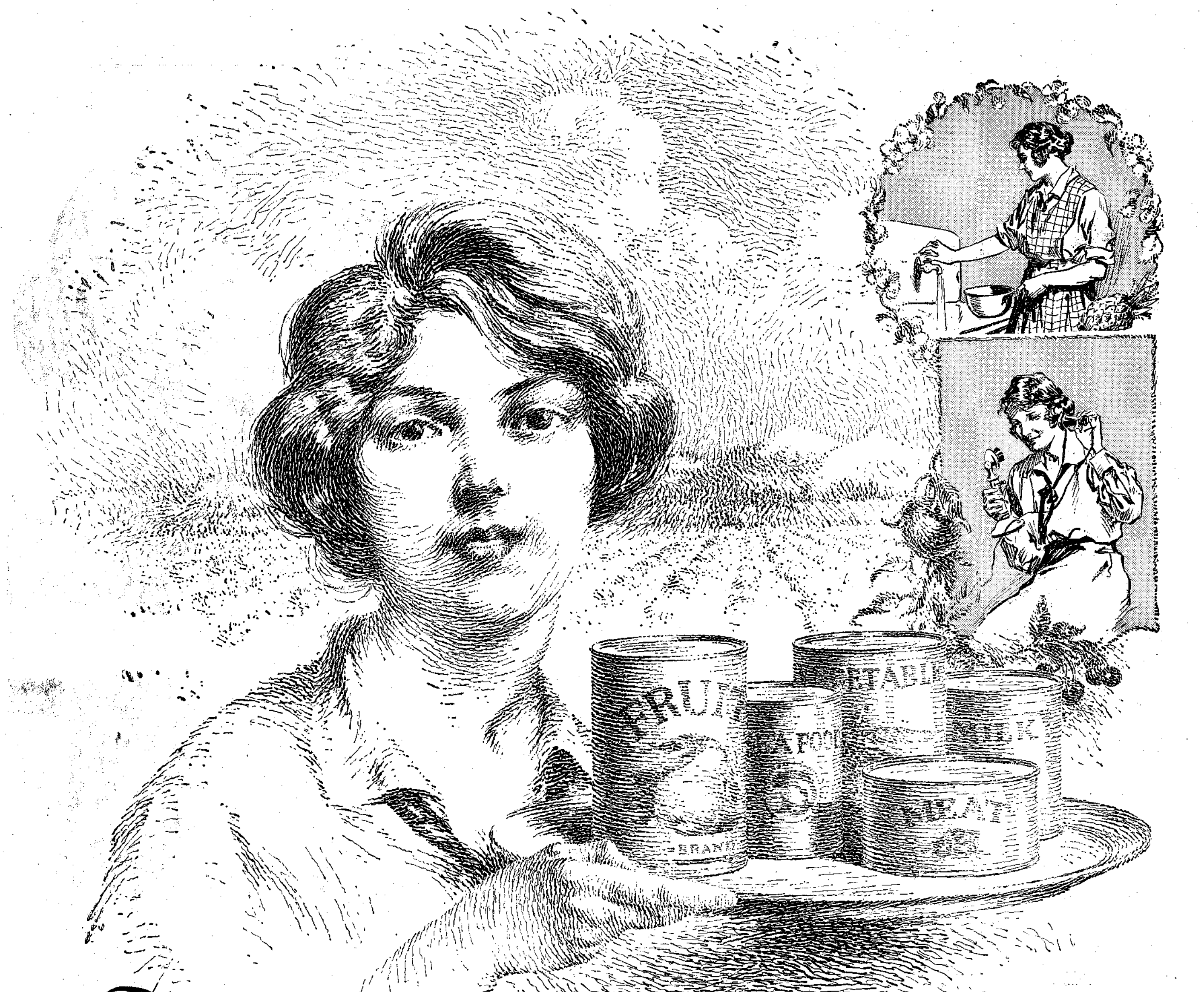


The Miracle on Your Table

THE days of "miracles" have never passed. Never was the world so filled with miracles as it is today—the miracle of the faucet which brings us water from miles away—the miracle of the gas flame by which we cook without the discomforts of old-time methods—the miracle of the telephone.

Consider, for a moment, the amazing miracle of *canned foods.*

The well-known can of corn or peas or tomatoes on your pantry shelf fairly bristles with romance—what a thrilling story it could tell!

That can of corn, let us say, represents a cross section of some state famous for the surpassing quality of its corn crop.

This can of pineapple is reminiscent of soft and balmy atmosphere and sunny skies.

Only a little while ago these salmon, which are such a delight to appetite, were in their native element, leaping the falls of a northern river.

Here is asparagus—fruit—beans—peas—corn—tomatoes, etc., each from that part of the country where climatic conditions, or conditions of the soil, produce the finest varieties and consequently have caused canneries to be there established.

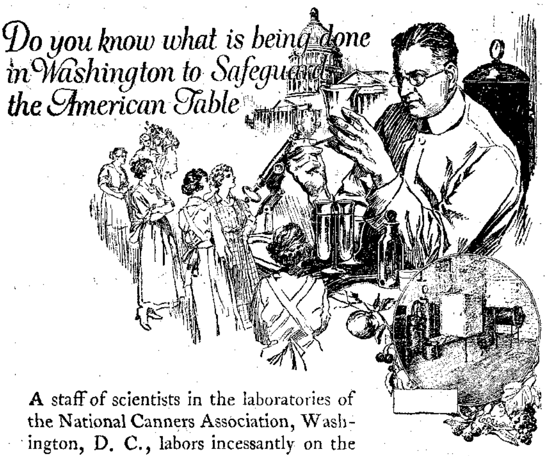
And so it goes. The canning industry covers the map of the United States, drawing upon practically every region of the country for its product.

Fresh from its native habitat the product enters the canning factory.

© 1920—National Canners Association

Take canned vegetables. The canning companies make annual contracts with farmers for their yearly yield of marketable vegetables grown close to the canneries. The contracts frequently are signed long before the seed is put in the ground.

As soon as the seed is planted the canners send out representatives, known as field-men. Each field-man watches the progress of the crop within a given area, and offers personal advice to each farmer in his territory as to when it should be harvested.

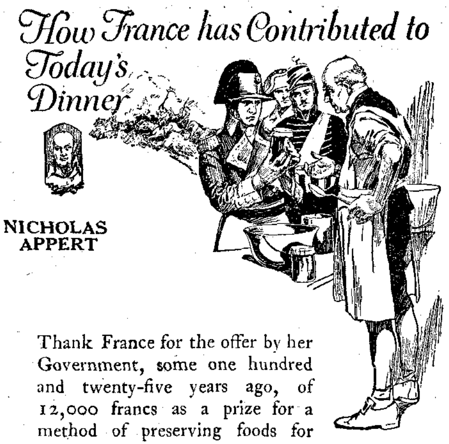

Do you know what is being done in Washington to Safeguard the American Table

A staff of scientists in the laboratories of the National Canners Association, Washington, D. C., labors incessantly on the scientific preservation of canned food through perfect sterilization. New problems making for perfection are continually being solved. The achievement of the present container also can be largely credited to the labor of these scientists. Data is exchanged with other scientists everywhere. The latest findings are communicated to thousands of canneries, and "The Miracle on your Table"—delicious, nourishing food, from every part of the country, becomes, thanks to science, an accomplished fact.

Once in the cannery the product is handled almost wholly by machinery—ingenious machinery which works far faster and more efficiently than human hands—and never gets tired. The work is watched at each stage of its progress. Finally the canned food is sent out to perform its useful mission in the world of men.

The next time you visit the grocer, glance with new interest at the canned foods standing in prim precision on his shelves. They have come from many different regions—yet at last they meet on common ground, the grocer's shelf and then your table.

Not long ago canned foods were regarded as delicacies, far beyond the reach of everyday pocketbooks.


How France has Contributed to Today's Dinner
NICHOLAS APPERT

Thank France for the offer by her Government, some one hundred and twenty-five years ago, of 12,000 francs as a prize for a method of preserving foods for use by her army and navy. Nicholas Appert won the prize after fifteen years' experiment (the wars of the great Napoleon constantly emphasizing the need for success) and thus laid the foundation of today's mighty industry. Commercial canning started in America one hundred years ago and was immensely accelerated by the Civil War. Now it is a $200,000,000 industry. The United States produces and consumes more canned food than any other country in the world.

The vast development of the canning industry has changed all this. The humblest family now revels in Columbia River or Alaskan salmon and blithely orders beans that were grown and packed a dozen states away. The whole country is a great recruiting ground for canned foods.

Washington, D. C., is the headquarters of the National Canners Association, whose research laboratories are there located.

Questions of great moment to the canning industry are there threshed out.

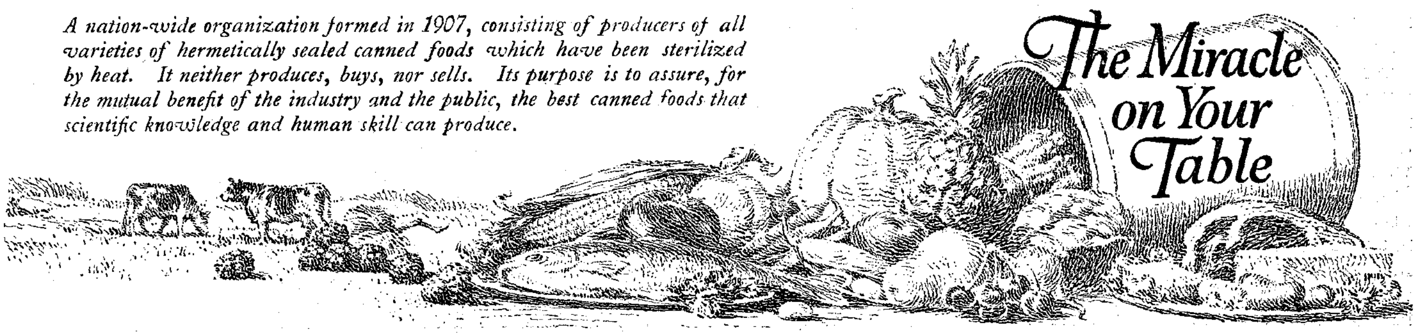
Dr. W. D. Bigelow, assisted by a group of scientists, investigates problems bearing on the scientific aspects of the canning industry.

The results of these investigations are made known to members of the Association—about 1140 of the principal canning establishments of the country, many with research laboratories of their own.

The work of the Association is of the utmost importance to every housewife in the land. Bear this in mind, the next time you call your grocer on that modern miracle, the telephone, and ask him to include in your next order, that other modern miracle, a can of vegetables, fruit, milk, soup, meat or fish, as the case may be.

THE NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A nation-wide organization formed in 1907, consisting of producers of all varieties of hermetically sealed canned foods which have been sterilized by heat. It neither produces, buys, nor sells. Its purpose is to assure, for the mutual benefit of the industry and the public, the best canned foods that scientific knowledge and human skill can produce.


The Miracle on Your Table

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

him in his work all the better for working themselves on these voluntary measures.

"But the program of modern public health, the stockraising of the human, is no longer a matter for individual communities to face, isolated and alone. It requires nation-wide coordination, a building of individuals into compact organizations, cooperation of these with each other, and a close cooperation, but not union, with the official police powers."

ALL ABOUT BARRELS

THE making of barrels or kegs is known as cooperage, now as always a very important industry in the United States. A series of articles quoted in these columns some time ago revealed a difference of opinion regarding the relative merits of barrels and boxes as containers, but the cooperage industry still flourishes. Some interesting facts and statistics about it are given in an article by Hu Maxwell printed in *The Universal Engineer* (New York) and credited to *The American Forestry Magazine*. "Slack" cooperage alone employed in the United States 1,596 establishments in 1909, making staves worth eleven and a half millions of dollars, besides heading and hoops, and using woods too many to enumerate, including red gum, pine, beech, elm, maple, chestnut, birch, basswood, spruce, ash, oak, cottonwood, tamarack, cypress, tupelo, sycamore, hemlock, cedar, yellow poplar, balsam, Douglas fir, and willow. We quote and condense.

"There are two kinds of cooperage, commonly distinguished as 'tight' and 'slack.' Tight vessels are intended for liquids; slack for dry articles. Classes and grades come between the two extremes. The barrel that carries alcoholic liquors is considered the highest class of tight cooperage, while the vegetable barrel is typical of slack containers. The slack-barrel end of the business is the larger, judged by the quantity of wood required in manufacturing the product; but tight barrels demand a much higher grade of wood.

"All cooperage whether tight or slack is made up of three parts, the staves, the heading, and the hoops. No barrel is constructed without all three of these, tho certain patterns of veneer drums combine the staves and the hoops in the wooden sheet that forms the body of the vessel. No well-defined line of demarcation separates the barrel from the hamper or stave-basket, and sometimes it is not easy to say which is which. The manufacturing of the three parts often constitutes three separate industries, a mill or factory confining itself to one of them alone. The three parts are often brought together by the user, who assembles them as the barrels are needed; but not infrequently a single factory turns out finished barrels which are then distributed to the users. The woods for the three parts are not always interchangeable. Heading woods may not be satisfactory for staves; that of staves may be objectionable for heading; while hoop woods are not wanted for heading or staves. Steel is being substituted for wood in cooperage, there being steel barrels without a particle of wood; but the most common substitution is wire or strap metal for hoops.

"Room exists for considerable choice of wood for staves in slack cooperage, but not so much for containers of liquids. Flour barrels were once made principally of cottonwood staves, but elm has proved to be a good substitute. A white wood that represents a clean appearance is wanted, and it must be tough enough and strong enough to carry the load. It must be free from odor or taste that might injure the contents. The sugar-barrel demands material of the same kind.

"Red gum leads all other woods because it is abundant and satisfactory. The shippers of butter, lard, meat, and other food-products select the most suitable woods for their barrels. Custom has much to do with it, but not all; for it is easy to understand that a pine barrel might taint food with the taste of turpentine. The hardwoods are demanded in three times the number for slack barrels as are the soft-woods; yet many commodities go to market in softwood barrels and kegs. Scrub pine is used for nail-kegs and for containers of other small hardware. Timber which is fit for little else, and poles only a few inches in diameter, are sawed into staves.

"In the production of hoops, Ohio leads all other States, and is followed in the order named by Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas. Woods suitable for hoops are not so numerous as those for staves and heading. Toughness and strength are essential in hoop woods, for the hoop must bend without breaking.

"Two styles of wooden hoops are in use, the coiled and the straight. The coiled hoop is manufactured from logs, the wood being elm almost exclusively; and the straight hoop may be so made, or it may be shaved from little saplings called hoop-poles, each large enough for one or two hoops. If two hoops are made from the pole, it is first split down the center and a hoop is shaved from each half."

The making of hoops from hoop-poles was one of the earliest wood-using industries of America. The business, we are told, was once active in nearly all the Eastern and middle-western communities, and the name "Hoop-pole" is carried by more than one county to perpetuate the memory of an early flourishing business in this branch of cooperage. A number of woods, besides birch and hickory, are good for hoop-poles. The writer continues:

"The demand for barrels is constantly growing, because modern machinery has made it possible to make them for the trade cheaper than almost any other form of durable package. That it is the most convenient form of package has long been acknowledged.

"The heaviest demand comes from the cement business, and flour ranks next, closely followed by sugar and salt. As containers for fence staples, bolts, nuts, nails, and packages for roasted coffee, spices, crockery, fruits, and vegetables, they follow in the order named. Glass-manufacturers, baking-powder companies, liquor distillers, and candy-, tobacco-, and cheese-packers are big users of barrels. The demand for barrels for molasses, oil, lard, and pork, is also enormous, while dry paint, glue, snuff, oatmeal, screws, castings, and general hardware articles annually increase the demand on the cooperage supply.

"Some woods are waterproof, others are not. Alcoholic liquors and some oils will pass through the pores of some woods where water will not go. The wood of which a whisky-barrel is made may absorb a gallon of whisky, without any passing through the staves and escaping. Some woods are so porous that barrels made of them will not hold water very long. Coopers learned by experience that certain kinds of wood made better staves than others, when the barrels were intended for liquid. It was wholly a matter of experience at first, but later the microscope helped to explain why some are proof against seepage and others are not. All wood is more or less porous. It is made up of hollow cells, connected one with another by small openings, all microscopic in size; but some of the hardwoods have openings much larger than cells. They are tubes running through the wood, up and down the trunk of the tree, and are called pores or vessels. Some of them, as in oak and ash, are large enough to be seen by the unaided eye, by inspecting the end of a freshly cut stick. These pores are responsible for the fact that some barrels will not hold liquid. It seeps into the pores and flows along them until it passes entirely through the staves and escapes. That is why wood with large open pores is not suitable for tight barrels.

"White oak has always been considered the best tight cooperage wood. Many years ago it was thought that no other could or should be used for certain liquid commodities, but others have lately come into use. Yet, white oak has large pores, and a casual observer noting that characteristic would conclude that it is not good for tight barrels, but experience shows it to be good. Tho it has large pores which may be easily seen, they are not open. They are closed as a bottle is closed with a cork, and liquid can not enter. The plugging substance, which is known as tylosis, is of a whitish color and is deposited in the pores by the wood itself, in the progress of the tree's growth and maturity. It occurs principally after the sapwood has changed into heartwood. Red oak's pores are not plugged. Therefore red oak is not suitable for the best kind of tight cooperage.

"The waste of wood in the manufacture of tight staves in the past has been very great, but it is not now so great as formerly, because utilization is closer, and material which would have been thrown away formerly is now converted into other products. Much of the finest oak of the country was cut for staves in past years. The makers of this commodity went ahead of lumbermen in new territory, and being first in the oak region, they naturally selected the best oak-trees, took the choicest portions of the trunks, and rejected the rest.

"It was once a common situation in forests where stave-makers were operating for the ground to be covered with refuse billets and bolts which were left to rot because they were not just what the operator wanted. Even when the operator had no fault to find with his timber, he usually left twice as much on the ground to waste as he took away as staves. Some stave-making is still done along similar lines, but not much. Oak stumpage now has value, and it is pretty hard to carry on the smallest operation without the investment of some cash capital. Less dependence is placed on hand labor than formerly and more in machinery; and machines are expensive."

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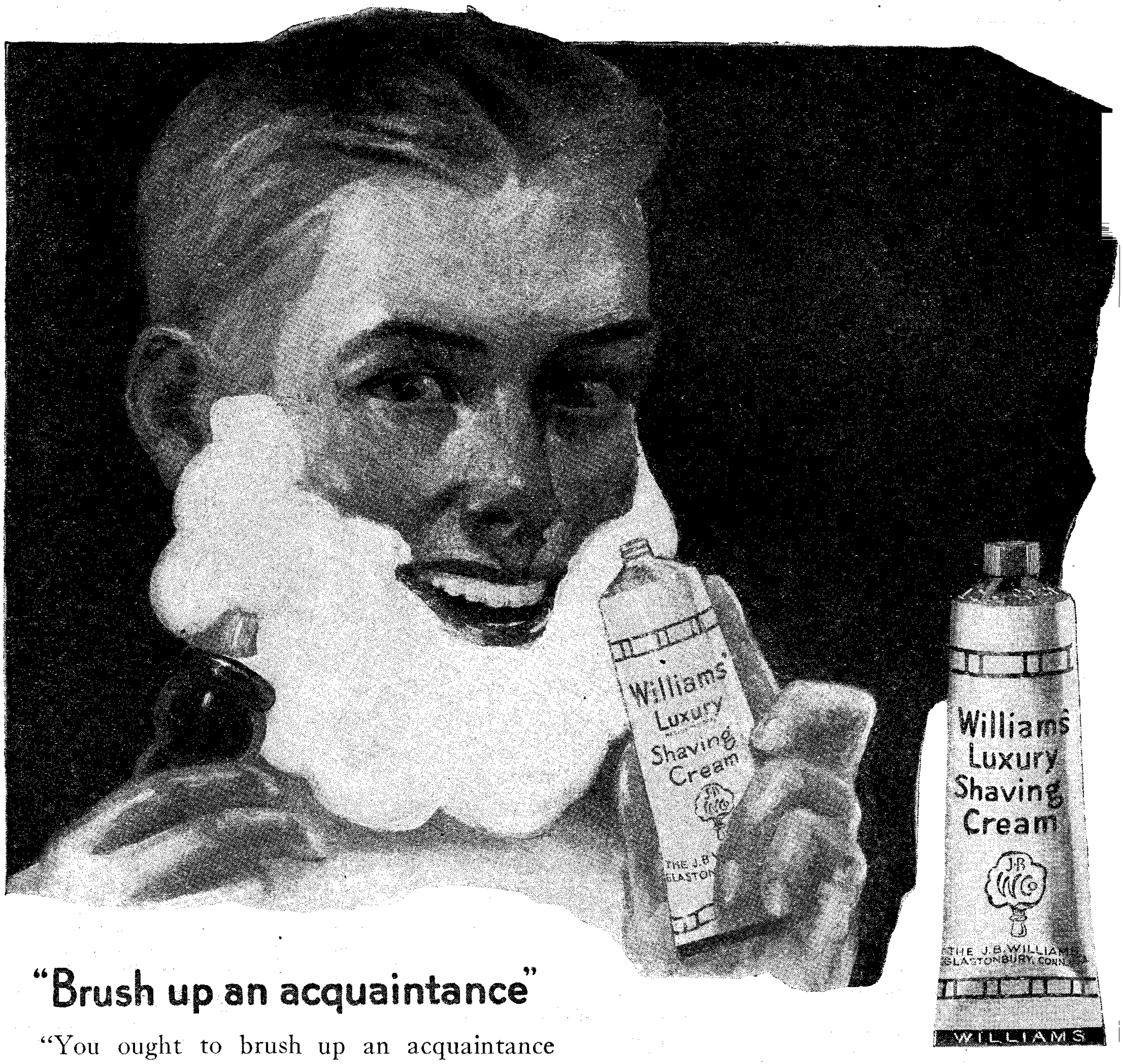

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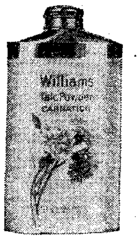

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

"ODD" TROLLEY-FARES

THE word "odd" in our title means "such as can not be paid with a single coin." From this point of view, a fare of three, six, or eight cents is "odd," while one of five or ten cents is not. The word is used in this way by R. T. Sullivan, in an article on "The Collection of Odd Street-Railway Fares," contributed to *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York). Mr. Sullivan is general manager of the Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company of Youngstown, Ohio, and the conclusions in his article are largely deduced from experiments and observations made on his own road. He believes, as a result of these, that altho some traffic falls off whenever fares are raised, it slowly but ultimately returns; and also that the public will not resent an increase of fares to ten cents much more than it does a rise to six or seven. He comforts us with the cheery prediction that the ten-cent car fare is in sight. Speed of collection and the consequent comfort of passengers, he says, is increased by a proper design of car and by the use of tickets. We read:

"The collection of any street-car fare, whether five, six, or seven cents or more, interests railway-operators from two angles. One of these is the convenience of collecting the fare, or, in other words, the separation of the fare from the passenger with the greatest ease to the passenger. The other is the efficiency of the collection or the turning over to the treasury of the maximum number of exact fares from passengers carried.

"The problems of collecting odd fares unfortunately are presented at a time when the methods of collecting even a straight five-cent fare are far from perfect.

"It has been found that any fare higher than and replacing the five-cent fare has caused a reduction in traffic. The six- and seven-cent fares have caused decreases in traffic which have not been the same even in cities of the same size. One city of approximately 50,000 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in the steel industries, when changing from a five-cent cash fare, with tickets eleven for fifty cents, to a six-cent cash fare, with tickets eleven for sixty cents, experienced a 17 per cent. increase in revenue as compared to the previous month. The increase declined monthly and gradually for a period of six months, at the end of which time no increase was shown. Then the conditions changed, and after a period of one year, there were increases of from 18 to 20 per cent. Some of this increase might have been experienced regardless of the fare, but it would indicate that from a psychological standpoint the antipathy against higher fares wears off with time.

"The city of Youngstown operated under a five-cent cash fare with a one-cent charge for transfers from January 15, 1919, to July 1, 1919, at which date the fares became six cents cash with tickets sold nine for fifty cents. On August 1 a seven-cent fare became effective with tickets sold eight for fifty cents. The transfer charge was retained with both increases.

"After the seven-cent fare had been in effect two weeks the paid passengers were equal in number to those carried under the six-cent fare, and when it is considered that the six-cent fare had been in effect only one month, and therefore afforded little opportunity for traffic to regain its former value, it is evident that gradually the riding habit will increase and the paid passengers will be equivalent to those carried under the five-cent fare.

"The use of transfers did not vary to any great degree for any one of the various changes in rates. This is another proof that it is the short-haul passenger who is affected by an increase in rates.

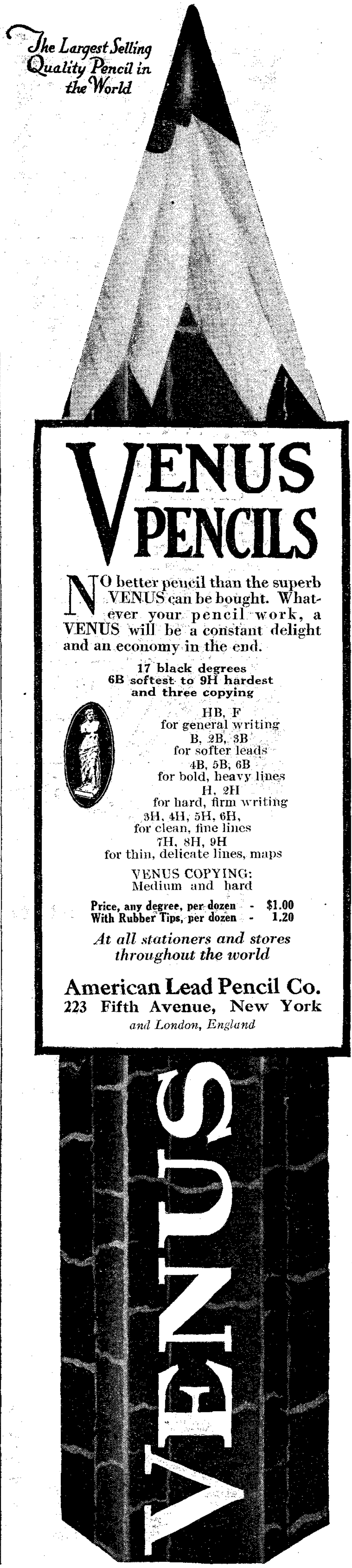
"With the five-cent fare there was little call for tickets, but with the arrival of odd fares tickets seemed to be a matter of both convenience and necessity. Moreover, if the inauguration of higher fares can be accompanied with the sale of tickets at reduced rates, much of the popular feeling against street-car companies and against the higher fare largely disappears.

"On our own property we have had experience both where tickets have been sold upon the cars and where they have been sold only at ticket-offices and certain stores. In the former case the percentage of tickets to total paid passengers has been over 30 per cent. and in the latter case the percentage has been only 10 per cent. This condition applies to two cities of approximately the same size, namely, 50,000 population."

The sale of tickets on the cars, Mr. Sullivan says, is an application of a principle of selling transportation. The possession of a ticket by a patron is apt to increase his inclination to ride. With the collection of odd fares, some passengers have dropt in pennies of a less number than the proper fare. The greater the encouragement for the use of tickets the fewer the opportunities there will be of dropping short fares in the box. The sale of tickets in multiples of twenty-five cents will tend to increase their use. This is because there is a decrease in the riding habit with the adoption of an odd fare. He goes on:

"For the collection of odd fares the Peter Witt type of car has a decided advantage over the double-end pay-as-you-enter type. The reason for this is obvious. The collection of an odd fare undoubtedly involves more time than the collection of the five-cent or ticket fare, and with the pay-as-you-enter type, with the conductor stationed near the entrance, some congestion is unavoidable. With the Peter Witt car, the front portion of the car serves as a huge platform, enabling the ready entrance of a large number of passengers before the congestion of fare-collection starts. As the car proceeds with a rush-hour load, half of the fares have been collected, and it has been observed that as the rest of the passengers in the front portion of the car unload, no greater delay has been experienced than with the five-cent fare. At heavy points of unloading also it has been noted that the passengers pass from the car as rapidly as with the five-cent fare.

"There has been a serious question as to whether a fare-box was efficient in collecting odd fares. It has been claimed that with the collection of odd fares it has been impossible with heavy loads for a conductor to observe whether all passengers drop in the exact fare. To determine the correctness of such a contention observations were made on a car operating in



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

rush-hour traffic where a total of 340 passengers was carried in three trips. Two checkers were assigned to the car so as to guarantee correct data. It was found that 229 tickets and transfers were collected during this period, leaving a total of 111 passengers on board of the car for whom there should be six cents each. Therefore, the cash in the fare-box should have been $6.66. Actually, the amount of cash was $6.59. This difference of seven cents might have been a case of one passenger getting by and another depositing one cent short, or the entire amount might have been distributed among several passengers. On the basis of this test, the efficiency of collection was 99 per cent.

"Transfers should be issued with the smallest delay; therefore, the design of the transfer should be such as to make this possible. The form of transfer which seems preferable for this purpose is the one upon which it is necessary to punch only the time at which the transfer will be good. The transfer-points at which the transfer is valid are printed upon the back of the transfer. With such a transfer a conductor at the beginning of this trip can generally estimate the number of transfers to be issued and upon them can punch the proper time. Thereafter, the only operation required in issuing the transfer is its presentation to the passenger.

"The title of this article indicates that its scope is limited to odd fares, but the discussion will inevitably bring about the thought, why should there be odd fares?

"The only traction companies that can survive under a five-cent fare, six-cent fare, or even a seven-cent fare, are those which under prewar conditions could have maintained successful operation under a three- or four-cent fare. Inasmuch as no substitute has been found for street-railway facilities, civic authorities must recognize the justice of a fare that will not only pay for the service rendered but will enable the utility properly to maintain its lines, provide for extensions, and protect the capital investment.

"In a great many cases such a fare will be ten cents and not an odd fare. Psychological reasons have been the chief cause of decreased riding with the adoption of higher fares. One of the reasons is simply hatred and distrust of public utilities. A second reason has been that the passenger feels that the spending of an odd fare has been equivalent to using ten cents, inasmuch as the breaking of the dime has practically destroyed its purchasing power. If there is any merit to the view that the last reason has had any effect, the effect in decreasing riding following fare-increases after the first raise up to ten cents should be less marked.

"When a company that has been compelled to adopt a six- or seven-cent fare must reduce service, skimp maintenance, and refuse extensions on account of inadequate revenues, the result from every standpoint, both of the public and the company, must be less satisfactory than if it had squarely faced the issue and demanded a ten-cent fare, at the same time providing the service that formerly went with the five-cent fare.

"This ten-cent fare condition might be termed visionary, but if the public is convinced that the service rendered must be in direct proportion to the fare paid, I

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

believe it will prefer maximum service for a convenient fare rather than odd fares and skimped service."

THE JOYLESS LAND

CHILDREN play no longer in Central Europe. Mirth has deserted that region; it is a land devoid of joy. Lest these should be considered extreme statements, we hasten to say that they are made on the authority of an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London), who refers for his facts to relief workers and medical men in Germany and the former Austrian Empire. The German child, they say, is tired and nervous; he has lacked for years the mineral salts that tone the system. He has lost energy, and is no longer able to "start anything." And finally, he has lost even the desire to play. What is to be the outcome? In Vienna most of the present generation of children will grow up stunted. Whether joy will return, and the little ones of the former Central Empires will begin again to sport and play, the editor of *The Lancet* frankly confesses he does not know. At any rate, "the return of mirth can not be foreseen." He writes:

"Bodily needs are stated nowadays in calories, and if, in addition to being warmed and made capable of locomotion, we desire our bodies to escape such deficiency conditions as rickets, scurvy, and beriberi, three accessory substances must be included in our diet. Physiologists have long pointed out with a certain *hauteur* that mental processes as such require no food, or at all events that hard thinking produces no waste products which can be measured. But there is certainly one habit of mind which disappears when the body is not fed.

"Mirth has deserted Central Europe. Last June Dr. Hilda Clark wrote: 'I was four days in Vienna before I saw a child play'; more recent reports from relief-workers in Germany, German Austria, and Hungary agree that even where appearances are kept up by neat exterior and uncomplaining mien nothing is left over for spontaneous expression of happiness. In a study of school-children made by Prof. A. Thiele, the school-doctor, and Herr Lorentz, a teacher in the schools of Chemnitz, it is stated that as early as the severe winter of 1916 the children were apt to sit indolent, gazing in front of them, only to be roused by some strong stimulus, and soon relapsing into inattention.

"The whole nervous system, Dr. Thiele says, possesses a relatively high resistance to deprivation of food, but the lack of important mineral salts was thus early in the war producing among school-children a tendency to rapid mental fatigue associated with excitability. Later, loss of energy and initiative became manifest, with a limitation of the fields of vision, in itself sufficient to prevent accuracy of work. Finally, all desire for play and sport died away, and, as a secondary result of the loss of the normal relaxations of healthy childhood, primitive and coarse instincts began more and more to assert themselves.

"Presumably rickets (the 'English disease!'), which is now practically universal in the cities of Central Europe, has had

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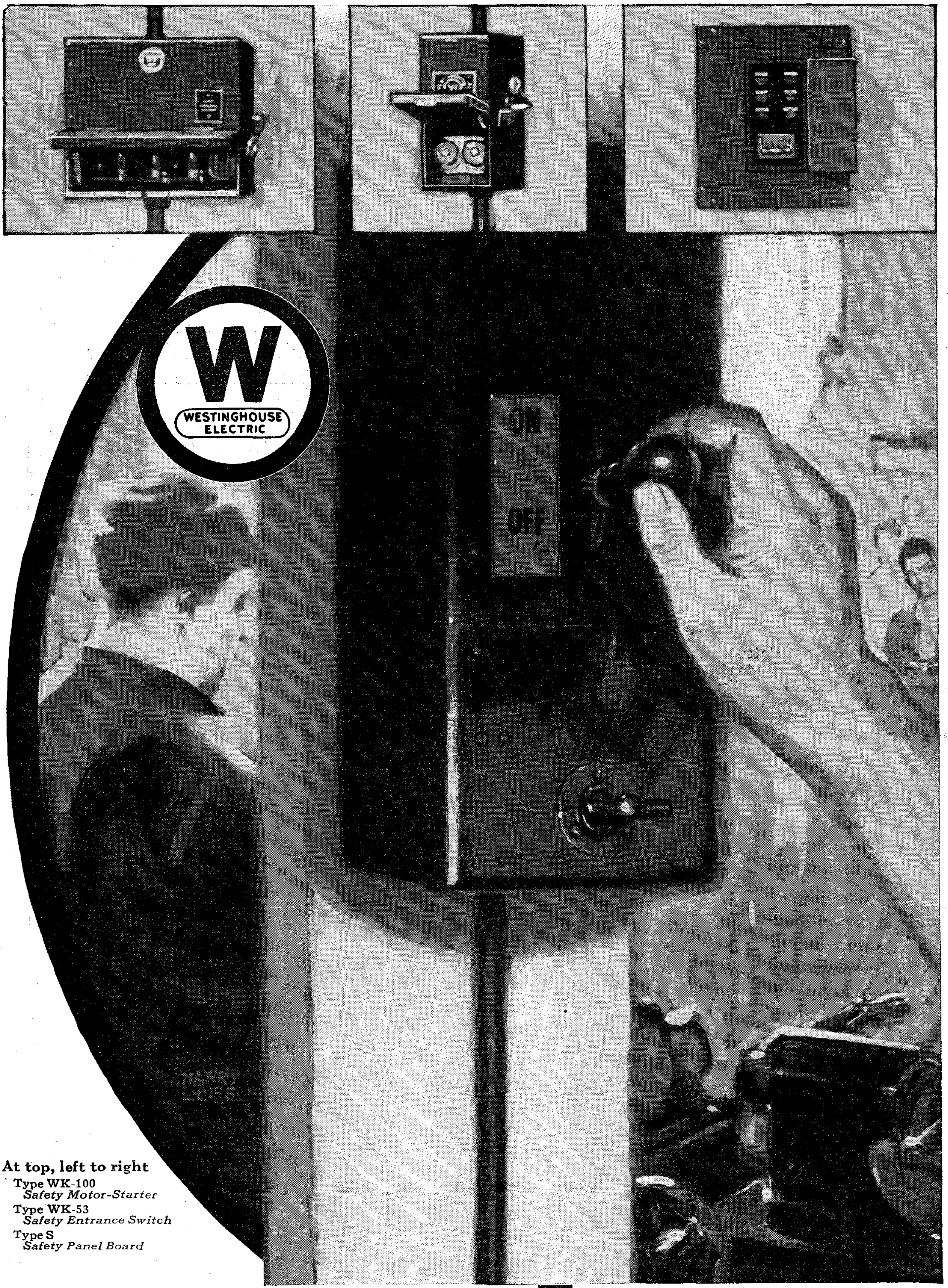
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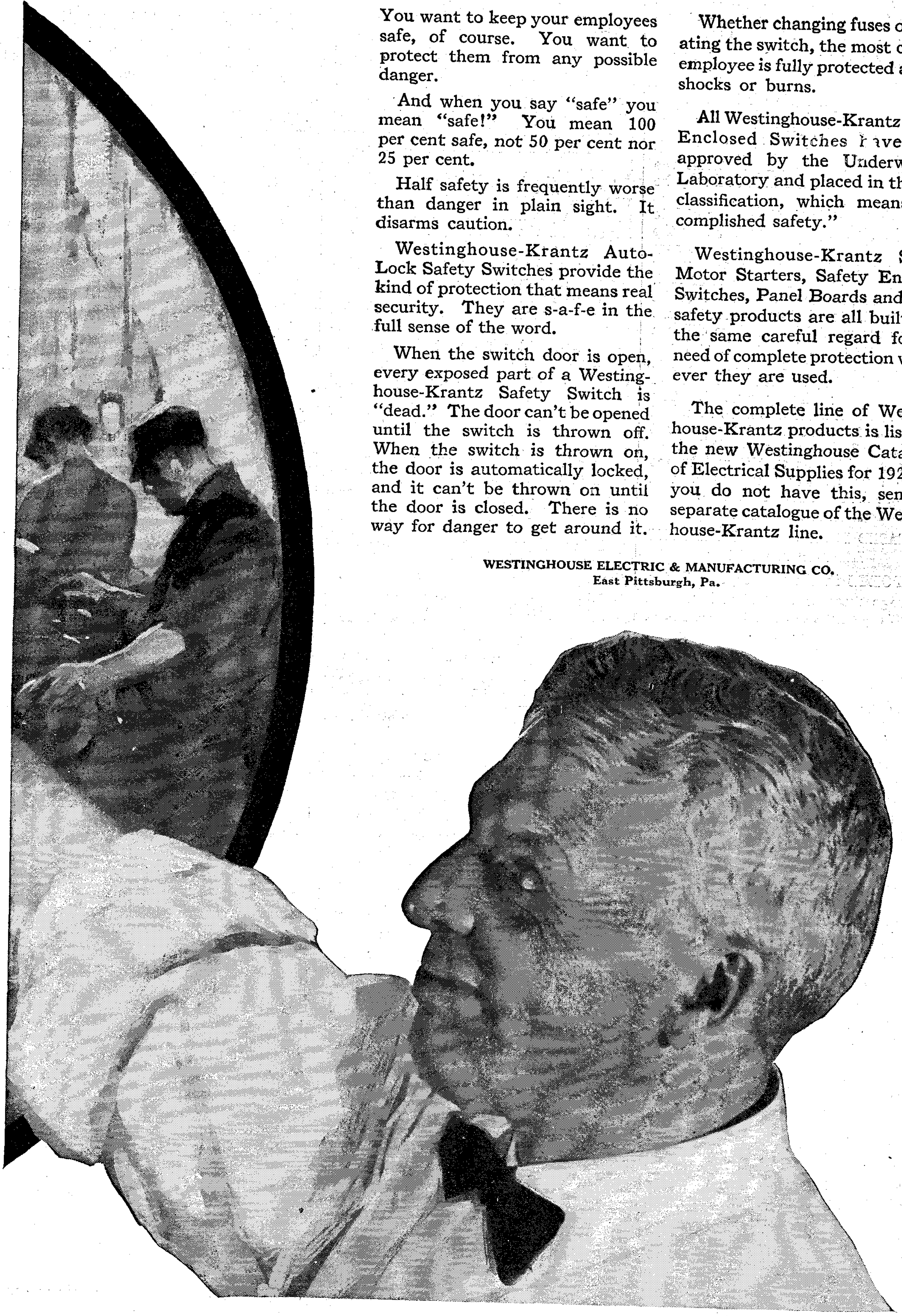

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much to do with childish disabilities, for of a population of 300,000 in Dortmund Professor Engel notes that 5,000 children between two and seven years are unable to walk. Rickets in itself is an absorbing occupation, Dr. J. Lawson Dick, in his recent book, remarking that the infant suffering from active rickets is too much engaged for the struggle for life to have time to fret about lesser things. His energy can not be dissipated in crying, for it is wholly occupied in getting sufficient oxygen into the lungs. What the outcome of this mental inanition may be is not yet clear.

"It seems certain, if the figures of late rickets in Vienna go undisputed, that the majority of Viennese children will grow up with stunted bodies, which will never require more than a limited supply of food. So the human race adapts itself to its environment, for better or for worse. Whether the mental life of these children will overflow again into mirth and the spontaneous exuberance of animal spirits must depend chiefly on the actual degree of mental stunting already present. The anxiety felt that those who have witnessed the results of inanition is not so much that the return of plenty may result in keen trade competition as that it will be too late to save healthy mental life. The return of mirth can not be foreseen."

INCREASED PRODUCTION BY TAKING LABOR'S ADVICE

REPORTS in the public press that a large measure of control had been turned over to the workers in government arsenals, and especially in that at Rock Island, Ill., have given rise of late to widespread discussion. One would think, to read some of the published accounts, that a full-fledged *Soviet* system had crept in under the very wings of the American eagle. An article on the subject contributed to *Industrial Management* (November) by the Secretary of War himself ought to set these fears at rest. We learn from Secretary Baker that the Government has simply been taking the advice of its employees—a very good thing for any employer to do, and nothing new, of course, altho it is commonly done informally rather than systematically. The result, we are told, has been more than satisfactory, and Uncle Sam now has, at Rock Island and elsewhere, a body of contented helpers in complete sympathy with their superior officers. Writes Mr. Baker:

"Before the war, the harness-shop of Rock Island Arsenal was in a very deplorable condition from the point of view of production and efficient operation. A condition of antagonism and distrust between the management and the employees had grown up because of many familiar reasons, principal among which were the attempted introduction of so-called scientific management methods, and the breaking of promises made to the men that any increase in production brought about by their ingeniusness, resourcefulness, and ability would not be used against them for the purpose of reducing the increase in wages which they secured thereby. As a result of this the men found that their only recourse was to place a deliberate limit on production; thus the aforementioned resourcefulness, ingeniousness, and ability of the men, instead of being directed into constructive channels for the purpose of improving production and methods of manufacture, were diverted into methods for limiting production. There experience had taught them that when their inventive ability was used constructively it worked against them because it reduced either their earnings, or resulted sooner or later in discharges or layoffs of their members. The normal progress in the purpose for which the shop existed was consistently retarded or limited.

"When the United States entered the war and it became very apparent that maximum production was of the greatest importance, the men in the leather-shop voluntarily agreed to take off the limits which they had placed on productivity, providing, however, that piece-work prices were not reduced without their consent. They felt constrained to insist upon this feature, since not only had their past experience taught them that they stood a serious chance of having their earnings cut, but also that they might have to put up with such subterfuge as changes in operation for the purpose of providing arguments to the management to back up their insistence of reducing prices. Thus it came to pass that on a very vital matter, namely, the establishment of piece-work prices, the men were given the basic privilege of participating in the process whereby these prices were determined. This in reality was the first recognition of the principle of democracy as applied to the manufacturing industry conducted by Rock Island Arsenal, a government-owned and controlled institution.

"The next thing which developed concerned itself with the policy which the new officer who was placed in charge of the harness-shop employed with regard to the particular production and labor problems existing. This officer came from a firm which had a very bad reputation with labor, and consequently was immediately regarded by the employees with extreme suspicion. The men, however, with clear-cut frankness, went to him and advised that they were willing to cooperate to their fullest capacity provided they found him square, and provided he would not hold it against them that they were members of a legitimate labor organization. It remains to the credit of this officer that he accepted the situation on this basis, apparently realizing what it meant from the point of view of production. He was ready to agree to anything which in his estimation would bring about improvement in mutual confidence and good-will between the shop management and the workers. The situation eventually so developed that the employees were permitted to select their own foremen, a very interesting and worthy enlargement of the principle of democracy already mentioned. Consequently, when the committee previously referred to, together with the democratically selected foremen of the shop, began to function cooperatively with the management of the shop, a very remarkable change in the atmosphere manifested itself. The men had confidence in what was going on; they stept into the breach and began to produce. Old grievances, misunderstandings, suspicions were all cleared away like a fog before a breeze, and everybody began to breathe freely and act enthusiastically.

"For instance, it has been the custom in the past to reimburse individuals for suggestions which resulted in improved processes of manufacture. However, since these new relationships came into existence the men refused to accept these bonuses, first personally requesting that they be paid to a central beneficiary fund, but finally agreeing that even this was not the fairest arrangement and deciding not to accept any bonus for any purpose whatsoever. They even went so far, as long as they enjoyed a genuine participation in the determination of shop-processes and piece-work prices, to recommend reductions in these prices when earnings became excessively out of proportion due to improved methods of manufacture, always trying to be consistent in one direction as well as another.

"Many other specific instances might be cited to illustrate the benefits which automatically resulted as a consequence of the new spirit which came into existence. . . . The net result was a most remarkable increase in production carried on by contented and willing men. . . . . . .

"The War Department has encouraged the formation of committees of its employees in the arsenals, which committees consult freely with the men and act in an advisory capacity to the management on questions of shop conditions, production, and wages; by this means hearty cooperation has been secured, and complete sympathy between the management and the employees has resulted. The authority of the management, however, is wholly undiminished by the advisory relation of the committees—the management of the plants is undisturbed, the Government operates them, the authority of the commanding officer is as complete as it has always been.

"The whole purpose of the steps which have been taken is to bring about understanding and good feeling, but not in any sense to part with either the responsibility or the authority of the Government in the management of these industrial enterprises."

DUPLICATING NATURE

NATURE is a great chemist; she is continually resolving things into their elements and then putting those elements together again in all sorts of ways. We have been gradually learning to imitate her. The pulling apart is easy enough, but the putting together is a hard problem and is being solved only bit by bit. Nature is yielding up her secrets to the chemist slowly, and particularly her methods of making products that are industrially valuable. Some of the things that modern synthetic chemistry is already able to produce are described in an article entitled, "How Chemists Have Succeeded in Duplicating Nature's Products," contributed to *The American Food Journal* (Chicago, November) by J. J. Willaman, of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Writes Mr. Willaman:

"When the housewife wants to impart to her pudding the flavor of vanilla, she asks for a bottle of vanilla at the store. If she be an elderly housewife, she unconsciously assumes without looking at the bottle that she is getting an extract of the vanilla bean, for her mother used to buy the beans and make her own extract, and,

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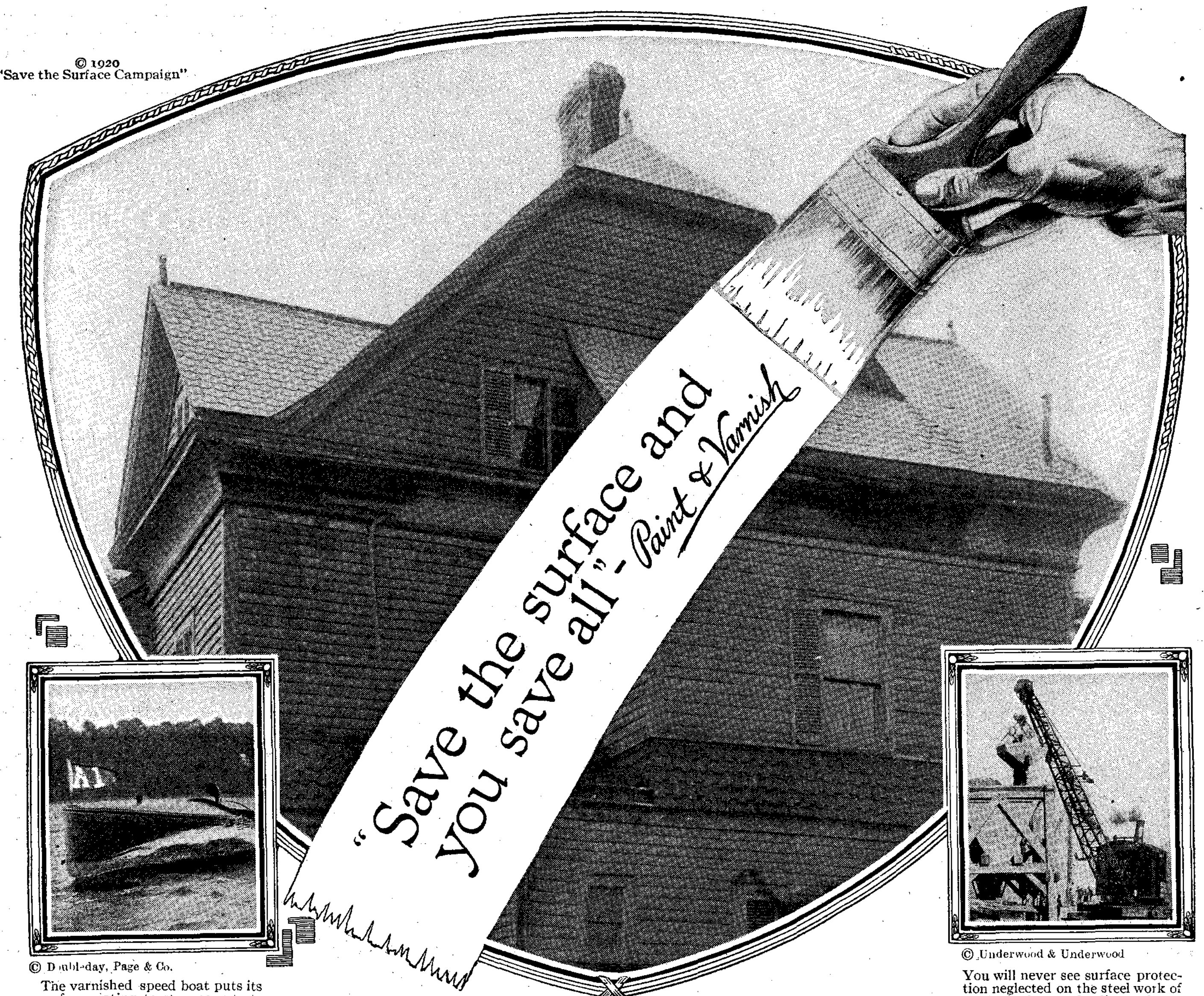
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You will never see surface protection neglected on the steel work of costly dredges, unloading and conveying machinery. Without surface coating such equipment would at once become a mass of rust and its destruction would be sure. Apply the same reasoning to your own metal property.

Somebody Blundered

THIS house is not old, but look at its condition! Anything but an actual photograph might be considered an exaggeration.

Note the way the building has rotted away under the eaves owing to neglect.

Paint—surface protection—would have prevented this ruin. The unpainted metal eave troughs rusted through, water got into the eaves and decay did the rest. Repairing will be expensive business.

This extreme case points an example which any property owner will admit is impressive. *Any* waste through lack of surface protection is unnecessary waste. Damage has to start at the surface. If the surface is undamaged the property lasts—repair bills are avoided—money is saved.

Your house may or may not be well protected—it will pay to make sure. And remember that surface protection is vital to everything you own—to all wooden and metal property, to outbuildings, to machinery, to furniture, to everything exposed to weather or wear. A thousand and one things grow old before their time simply through lack of surface protection.

Examine your property as closely as you would expect some one else to do it to whom you had intrusted its care. Save the surface and you save all.

We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some new things about surface protection as a means to prevent loss. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"- Paint & Varnish

WOOD SURFACES	PLASTER SURFACES	CONCRETE SURFACES	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES	METAL SURFACES	BRICK SURFACES

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SECONDS are precious with men who are paid the highest salaries. They save their own time—just as they save useless waste through every department.

They can't afford to have disordered desks. They never hunt for papers.

The "Y and E" organization has supplied the ideas and equipment to provide this perfect order. It builds the desks and filing cabinets for the executive and his office force—and then provides the system that makes this equipment work.

Making supplies as well as cabinets "Y and E" have worked out all the principles of filing so that a "Y and E" cabinet is a unit. It is more than a storehouse—it's a vital, working force for prevision and speed.

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- Card Record Systems
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

of course, that is the way the factory does it. If she be a younger housewife, however, she never stops to think what her purchase is, where it comes from, how it is made; she knows it will make vanilla pudding, so what is the difference what or where or how? Like as not, the bottle says on the label, as is demanded by the Pure Food Laws, 'Vanilla flavor; contains vanillin.' Now, 'vanilla flavor' is entirely different from 'vanilla extract'' and therein lies the story.

"Some years ago a chemist, after long and arduous labor, succeeded in establishing the identity of the delightful flavoring material of the vanilla pod. He found out its exact formula; he discovered its exact inner constitution; and then he proceeded to find a way of producing the substance artificially. He called this active constituent of the vanilla bean '*vanillin*.' A firm began manufacturing it on a large scale; they made a solution of it, colored the solution with caramel, bottled it, sold it for vanilla extract, and no one knew the difference. And why should they? The artificial compound was absolutely identical with the active compound of the bean; it was not a substitute, but the real thing, produced synthetically.

"Perhaps another brand of vanilla in your kitchen may say on the label that it contains vanillin and coumarin. Now coumarin, which is the compound responsible for the odor of new-mown hay, in concentrated solutions has a flavor which suggests vanilla, altho it is not found in the vanilla bean. Hence, coumarin, when used to imitate the vanilla flavor, is a substitute pure and simple; it is chemical camouflage.

"Altho it is no slight trick to find artificial compounds which will simulate the products of nature, we shall consider here only those cases in which the chemist has actually achieved the duplication of the natural product.

"There are in chemistry just two great processes—analysis and synthesis. Analysis consists in the chemical examination and testing of a substance to discover its nature, its constitution, and its identity; it is always a tearing-down process. Synthesis, on the contrary, is a building-up process. It takes two or more known substances and combines them to make a different known substance. Perhaps a half dozen stages in the building-up process are passed through, but always the final objective is kept in sight.

"It is obvious that in setting about to duplicate one of nature's substances, on a large scale, three separate phases of the works are involved. First, the analysis of the compound to discover its constitution; secondly, the synthesis of that compound in the laboratory; and thirdly, the synthesis of the compound on a factory scale. Many natural substances can be reproduced in the laboratory, but can not be produced on a commercial scale except at a prohibitive cost.

"Perhaps one of the most historic achievements along this line was the synthesis of indigo. It took Bayer fifteen years to discover the process of making artificial indigo, and twenty more years to put the process on a factory basis. As a result, we now have a dye which is more constant in composition and quality than the natural product; and the great fields of indigo in India and Japan are almost a thing of the past.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

"Another dye-plant that had a similar fate is madder. This was the source of the beautiful alizarine, until the constitution of the dye and a method of preparing it from a coal-tar product were discovered, when the synthetic substances entirely replaced the natural.

"Other examples of the discovery of the secrets of nature's colors might be sighted, but the two above are the most important. By far the greater majority of our dyes are purely artificial; they are never found in nature, at least to our knowledge. The rivalry between the laboratories of man and those of nature has resulted in the former far outstripping the latter in the production of tints useful to man in the coloring of fabrics, paper, leather, hair, and other materials."

Probably the most romantic field in chemistry, Mr. Willaman goes on to say, is that of the floral perfumes. It requires hundreds of pounds of flowers to yield a pound of essence; hence even the ten billion pounds of flowers which are picked annually by the people of Grasse, France, can not possibly supply the perfume market of the world. Therefore, the chemist has duplicated many of our most prized floral odors at so low a cost that every one can now scent at least her kerchief, and he has produced them so abundantly that hardly a cake of soap of any kind now appears on the market unperfumed. We read further:

"The odorous material from a given flower is seldom if ever a single substance; usually it is a complex mixture of many, perhaps half a hundred, different substances. To separate these components, to analyze each one to determine its chemical constitution, and then to discover the method of synthesizing it, is indeed a herculean task. The successful attempts have been hence relatively few in number, and have been the product not of one mind, but of the joint efforts of many minds, working for many years, in several laboratories, often in several different countries.

"For example, the essence of jasmine has been found to have the following composition: benzyl acetate, 65 per cent.; linalool, 15.5; linalyl acetate, 7.5; benzyl alcohol, 6; jasmone, 3; indol, 2.5; methyl anthranilate, 0.5; and traces of geraniol and paracresol. With this formula firmly established, the manufacturing perfumer has now only to assemble the pure constituents and blend them in the proper proportion. And in assembling them, he can not call upon the chemist for all of them; he must still go to nature for some. For instance, the benzyl alcohol and acetate and the cresol can be obtained most easily from coal-tar products; the linalool and linalyl acetate can not be readily synthesized, so are obtained from the Mexican linaloa plant and from a certain kind of South-American rosewood. And the traces of constituents may not be ignored any more than the oboe or the flutes may be left out of a symphony orchestra. While indol is one of the causes of the revolting odor of human feces, the presence or absence of the trace of it in the above formula makes or breaks the jasmine scent.

"When it comes to building up new and delightful olfactory sensations which do not exist even in nature, the chemist gathers up

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

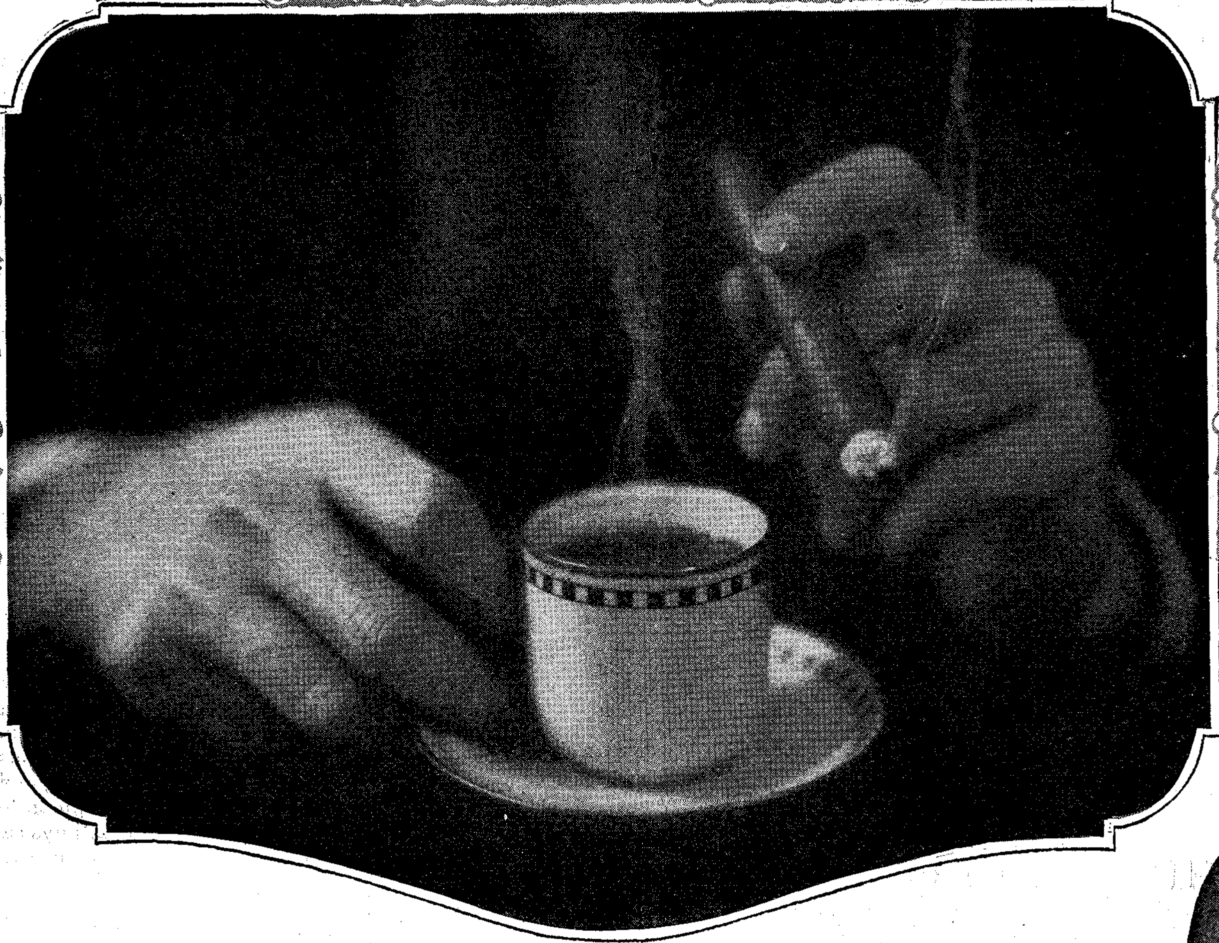
Continued

his science and steps aside, making way for the artist. For the perfume artist, with his highly trained and sensitive nose, is the one who actually combines the available pure oils and produces the multitude of different perfumes which are so gaily vialed and bottled and displayed in our shops. The perfume artist has a new world at his feet; by his ecstatic creations he can transport us into realms of delight undreamed of. As a recent writer says, 'Just as the chemist has found the delightful fragrance of new-mown hay to be due to the crystalline lactone coumarin, so in time he will discover and synthesize the refreshing odor of the sea-borne breeze, the exhilarating fragrance abounding within the forest after a warm rain, and the many charming odors which prevail at the various seasons in the fields.'

"Thanks to the synthesizing chemist, we no longer have to gather the sputum of the whale from the surface of the seas for our ambergris; and we no longer have to obtain oil of bitter almonds from natural sources, but simply manufacture benzaldehyde.

"A less romantic, but eminently useful field of activity of the manufacturing chemist is that of making hard fat out of vegetable oils. There is an enormous amount of cotton-seed-, peanut-, corn-, and soy-bean-oil available for use as human food and for soap manufacture, if its physical condition as a soft oil did not limit or even preclude its adaptability for these purposes. Human beings, Americans at least, are not used to cooking with oils; they demand fats. And an oil makes a soap that is too soft for most purposes. Now, chemists found that the main constituent of lard, tallow, and other body fats of animals is stearin, and the main constituent in the vegetable oils is olein. They further found that the difference between stearin and olein is six atoms of hydrogen. . . . They then conceived the idea of causing six atoms of hydrogen to combine with the olein to form stearin. And after many years of vicissitude this process is now an established commercial fact. It is called hydrogenation. By means of it vegetable oils are converted into beautiful solid, white fat, which is finding favor with American housewives as lard compound and lard substitute, and which is sold under many copyrighted names. Also, the soap-makers use great quantities of these 'fats made to order.' The process can be carried to any degree of completion, producing fats of any desired consistency.

"We could go on and discuss what the synthesizing chemist has done in the duplication of natural medicines and drugs, of rubber and other gums, and of many other substances required by this complex civilization of ours. The idea behind all of them, however, is simply this: to produce in the factory, within a small space and under economical conditions of labor and of raw materials, the same substances which nature produces in out-of-the-way tropical jungles, or in a few rare odorous blossoms, or on acres of land that could more profitably be devoted to other kinds of crops. The further idea is to produce those materials in more standard grades, to maintain a supply free from the vagaries of the weather, and to deliver them to the consumer more cheaply and more abundantly than the natural product. And the still further idea is to improve on nature; to produce substances that she never did."



Confessions of a Mild Havana

FOR years now, men who had a hankering for ripe Havana leaf made palatably mild, have found in Robt. Burns their *beau-ideal.*

Robert Burns explains it thus: "My *full Havana filler* rarely fails to give my friends delight. The fact is, special curing brings my choice Havana to just the right degree of mildness. My delicately neutral Sumatra wrapper leaf *helps* that mildness. Deft fingers fashion my well-proportioned, easy-drawing form.

"But after all, the test lies here: Suppose you ask my friends among the trade, *what luck they have with substitutes.*"

* * *

A WORTHY TEST, but here's a better yet; suppose you interview Robt. Burns himself. Keen smokers, men who *know,* declare he's an even better cigar than ever — which is saying much.

General Cigar Co., Inc.
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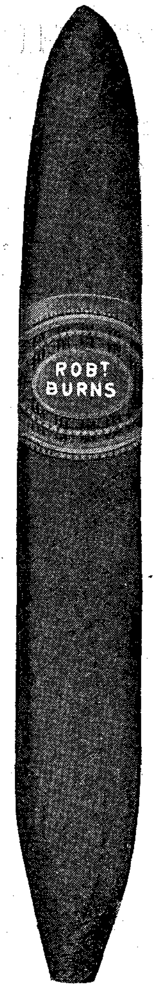
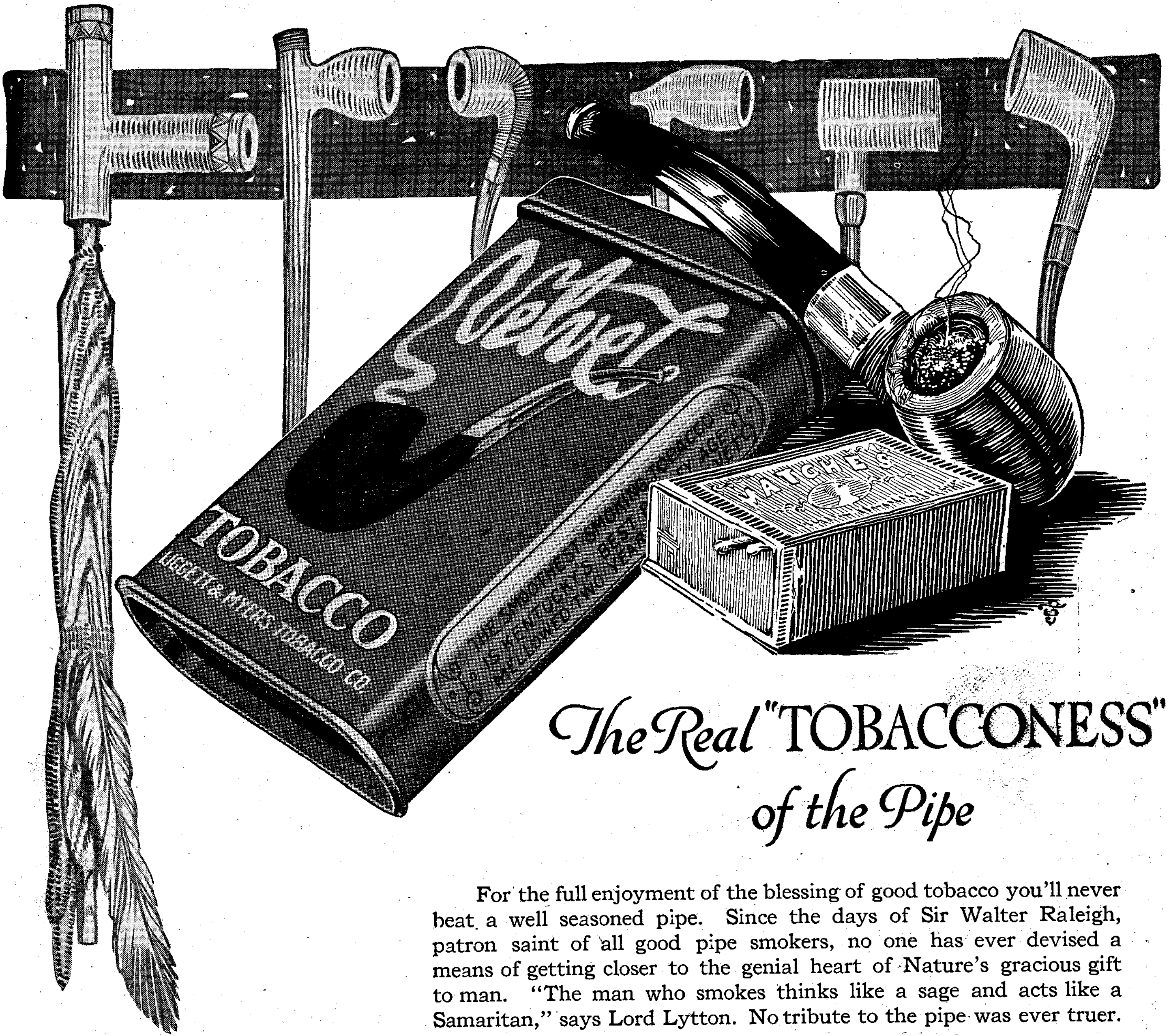
HAVE YOU TRIED ONE *LATELY?*



Robt. Burns Cigar

ROBT. BURNS
Invincible
2 for 25c
13c for 1
Box of 50—$5.75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THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO IS KENTUCKY'S BEST MELLOWED TWO YEARS
MATCHES

The Real "TOBACCONESS" of the Pipe

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Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

For the full enjoyment of the blessing of good tobacco you'll never beat a well seasoned pipe. Since the days of Sir Walter Raleigh, patron saint of all good pipe smokers, no one has ever devised a means of getting closer to the genial heart of Nature's gracious gift to man. "The man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan," says Lord Lytton. No tribute to the pipe was ever truer.

Try tobacco in whatever form he will, the true devotee returns again and again to his pipe as the highest form of tobacco enjoyment. In time of stress, in perplexity, in the quiet hour with good books, "when good fellows get together," a-foot or on wheels, a-field or a-float—his pipe is a man's true friend and boon companion.

AND a good pipe at its best is a pipe filled with Velvet. What *is* Velvet? Not ordinary Burley tobacco—not a mixture of Burley or other tobaccos—but *the* rich, mellow Burley tobacco grown only in the limestone section of old Kentucky.

Then follows two years' natural ageing in the wood. You know what that means.

Here's the long and short of it: Velvet is the finest smoking tobacco grown—*naturally* matured by long ageing—manufactured right—honest from start to finish.

Couldn't be better at *any* price.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Write to Velvet Joe, 4241 Folsom Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for his 1920 Almanac. He will send it FREE.

There are a lot of pipefuls in each big generous tin of Velvet, and each pipeful is good tobacco at its best

PALESTINE

(*Continued from page 42*)

political needs is in evidence from the pronouncement of the British workingmen that 'the British labor movement further expresses the hope that it may be practicable by agreement among all the nations to set free Palestine from the harsh and aggressive government of the Turk, in order that the country may form a free state, under international guaranties, to which such of the Jewish people as desire to do so may return and may work out their salvation, free from interference by those of alien race or religion.' That the sentiment in this direction runs as strong on this side of the ocean as on the other is seen in resolutions of a like tenor passed not only by the United Hebrew Trades of New York, but also by the American Federation of Labor."

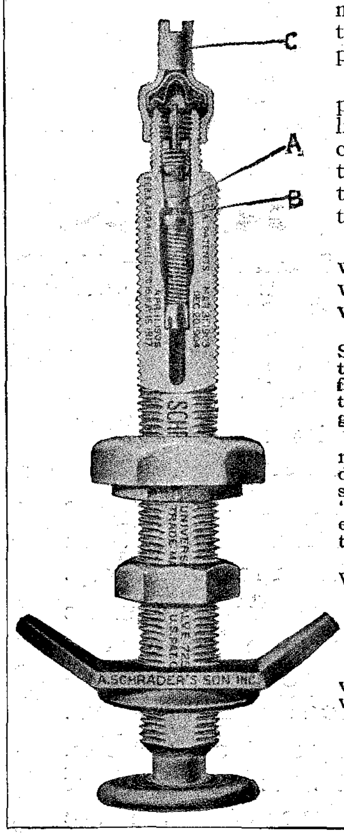
RECOGNITION OF JEWISH CLAIMS—Other countries have given assurances similar to those of Great Britain and mention may be made of the governments of France, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Holland, and Siam. The indorsement "especially dear to us," says Professor Gottheil, came from the President of the United States of America, who wrote in part as follows:

"I have watched with deep and sincere interest the reconstructive work which the Weissmann Commission has done in Palestine at the instance of the British Government, and I welcome an opportunity to express the satisfaction I have felt in the progress of the Zionist movement in the United States and in the Allied countries since the declaration by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British Government of Great Britain's approval of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and his promise that the British Government would use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, with the understanding that nothing would be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish people in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in other countries."

PALESTINE'S NEIGHBORS—Whether eventually Jewish Palestine is to be an independent free state, a crown colony of Great Britain, or is "to rest for a while under the protecting guidance of some one Power or under the especial tutelage of some league of nations," remarks Professor Gottheil, one or two conditions seem certain. We read then:

"It must stand in cordial relations with the new Arab kingdom of the Hejaz to the south and the coming state of Syria to the north. It must have the good will of the leading countries that are to be responsible for the international order that is in process of creation. It will not rely upon its physical strength, for, at best, it will be small in extent. It will depend upon the sense of right and of justice on the part of those to whom world-leadership will be given.

"For the rest, it will have to demonstrate its own ability to live upon its own merits and by its own labor. An indication of this ability may be seen in the development of Jewish Palestine prior to the outbreak of the war. Despite the many difficulties of Turkish opposition, of paternalism on the part of Jewish parent organizations in other parts of the world, and of inexperience, the Jewish settlements in Palestine covered



Your Tire Valves

The object of a tire valve is to retain the air that has been pumped into the tire.

The SCHRADER UNIVERSAL VALVE has been fulfilling this object for more than twenty-five years, first with Bicycle Tires and later with Automobile, Motorcycle, Aeroplane and Heavy Truck Tires, and it has done this with such thoroughness and efficiency that today every Tire Manufacturer in the United States equips his tubes with that particular valve.

On frequent occasions the tire makers, justly proud of the achievements of their tires, have published the fact that this or that car had crossed the continent "with the same air in the tires with which they started." Such a performance speaks well for the tires, but it also speaks well for the valves on those tires.

Obviously, a tire is only as good as the valve with which it is equipped, and the best tire in the world will give a very poor account of itself if the valve on it leaks.

There have been none to question the ability of the SCHRADER UNIVERSAL VALVE to act properly as a retainer of air; every year some little refinement has been added to further improve it, until today it is recognized by Tire Manufacturers as the only valve doing justice to their tires and offering the guarantee of perfect service which they require.

It is not enough, however, for a tire valve to be perfect, it must remain perfect. Unfortunately, it cannot remain perfect if dirt or dust or foreign substances are permitted to enter the valve-stem and lodge between the valve seat "A" and the rubber washer "B". Any obstruction at this point is bound to cause a slow escape of air and an eventual soft tire—and soft tires are hard on the pocketbook, as all experienced Motorists know to their sorrow.

We urge you, therefore, to pay particular attention to your Valve Cap "C" and to make sure that it is always put back over the mouth of the valve after pumping the tire or testing its inflation. The Cap in itself would hermetically seal the air within the tire if there were no plunger or washer further down.

Keep foreign matter out of your valve-stem by screwing your valve cap down firmly over the mouth of the valve and you will never know what a leaky valve is.

A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OUTLOOK
WINDSHIELD
CLEANER
$2.00

Money-Back Offer Put an Outlook on your car and try it 20 days. Then if you are willing to part with it send it back *and your money will be returned.* All dealers are authorized by us to make this same MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE of satisfaction.

Easy to Put On The Outlook "Regular" clamps over the top of the windshield. Anyone can put it on in ten minutes or less, without other tools than a screwdriver and a pair of hands. Once on, it stays on. The rubber roller protects the glass and keeps the tension always even so that the wiper is held firmly, snugly, uniformly against the glass at all times. Special models for closed cars fasten through the glass or through the windshield frame.

Don't Wait until "tomorrow" (which never comes) in order to make your car safe! If your dealer can not supply you SEND THE COUPON DIRECT TO US TODAY with $2 (in Canada $3) for an Outlook Windshield Cleaner—and begin at once getting this protection for your life and pocketbook.

UNSEEN DANGERS
Crouch Behind a Clouded Windshield!

Rain! Snow! Sleet! Mist! Fog! *Destruction hides behind each one.* As you drive through the storm, with windshield blurred and vision confused, *what dangers lie ahead!* A collision—a wrecked machine—perhaps your own life and other lives dashed out in a twinkling!

Nor do all the accidents *nor the worst accidents* occur only in "blinding" storms. Just a moment's shower, or a fine mist—an instant's loss of sight—*and the harm is done.* No driver was ever so careful *or so lucky* as to escape forever if he persisted in driving without *clear vision in every weather.* Your turn will come if you don't prepare!

Outlook keeps the windshield clear at all times. Anyone can attach it in 10 minutes. It's no trouble—always works—never in the way—looks well—lasts long.

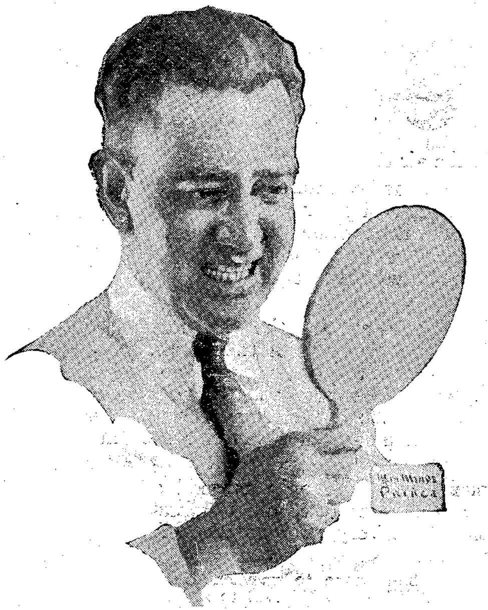
Dealers Your jobber can supply you. All dealers are authorized to give the above money-back offer and guarantee of satisfaction.

Clip and Mail This Coupon Today

The Outlook Company,
5565 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio

For enclosed $2 (in Canada $3) send one Outlook Windshield Cleaner for ....open car.......closed car on the understanding that I may try it 20 days and if not pleased may return it and get my money back promptly, with postage

Name........................
Address........................



This is the Acid

That Destroys Your Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Hidden in the Film

The acid which destroys your teeth is lactic acid, produced from certain foods by action of bacteria.

The film on your teeth—that viscous film—holds the food substance while it ferments and forms acid. Then it holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

This film clings to teeth, gets between the teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary dentifrice does not dissolve it. The tooth brush fails to remove it all. So it protects the acid. Free acids are neutralized by alkaline saliva.

That film is the source of nearly all tooth troubles. That is what discolors, not your teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It is a breeder of germs—millions of them. Those germs, with tartar, are the chief causes of pyorrhea.

Brushing the teeth does not suffice, as nearly everybody knows. You must remove the film. After painstaking research, dental science has found a way to do that. The way is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we offer you a 10-Day Tube to show you what it does.

Use It 10 Days—Free

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Ordinary pepsin will not do. It must be activated, and the usual agent is harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed impossible.

Now science has invented a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. Now active pepsin can be applied twice daily to the teeth.

Authorities have made many clinical tests. Thousands of dentists have tried it. And now leading dentists all over America urge its universal adoption.

Pepsodent REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere

259

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 34, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name..

Address..

Send the Coupon for a 10-Day Tube

Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

some 500,000 dunams (quarter-acres) of land. Of these 62,400 consisted of plantations (orange groves, vineyards, almond, and olive groves, etc.) of the value of 22,605,000 francs and producing a net income of 2,271,500 francs. Half of the remaining 437,600 dunams are devoted to cereal and vegetable farming, and the balance to villages, roads, and land still in the process of development for future occupation. The total value of the Jewish possessions in the country has been estimated at something more than 50,000,000 francs."

COMMUNAL LIFE—The same authority informs us that the basic principles upon which communal life in Jewish Palestine is to be ordered are best shown in the statement drawn up and passed at the Zionist Convention in Pittsburg, June, 1918:

> "1. Political and civil equality irrespective of race, sex, or faith of all the inhabitants of the land.
>
> "2. To insure in the Jewish national home in Palestine equality of opportunity, we favor a policy which, with due regard to existing rights, shall tend to establish the ownership and control of the land and of all natural resources, and of all public utilities by the whole people.
>
> "3. All land owned or controlled by the whole people should be leased on such conditions as will insure the fullest opportunity for development and continuity of possession.
>
> "4 The cooperative principle should be applied as far as feasible in the organization of all agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial undertakings.
>
> "5. The fiscal policy shall be framed so as to protect the people from the evils of land speculation and from every other form of financial oppression.
>
> "6. The system of free public instruction which is to be established should embrace all grades and departments of education.
>
> "7. The medium of public instruction shall be Hebrew, the national language of the Jewish people."

"DEMOCRACY IN EXCELSIS"—Honest endeavor to carry out these principles has laid the foundations for a democratic government which seeks to continue the "utmost freedom of individual expression with a proper regard for the good conduct of the whole community," says Professor Gottheil, who proceeds:

> "It is democracy *in excelsis*. Each colony has its council that administers its internal affairs and that represents it when matters pertaining to all the colonies are to be settled. The members of these councils are elected by all the men and the women that have lived in the colony for at least two years. Various committees assist the Council in its labors—a Valuation Committee to apportion the amount of taxes to be paid; an Education Committee to care for the communal schools, kindergartens, and public festivals; a Committee of Public Security to see that the necessary police service is rendered, and an Arbitration Committee to settle disputes that may arise among the colonists. At the moment that the war broke out the colonists were in the act of forming a committee that was to take charge of those matters that were common to all the colonies—in a measure, a Privy Council.
>
> "One would be called a facile opportunist if one believed that anything more had been done than to point the way development must take. Measures must be laid down

to insure other and non-Jewish interests in the country not only their full value and their complete liberty of action, but their concurrent action with what we hope will be the dominating Jewish forces there. To work out the problems, the protecting hand of some great Power is urgently needed, and all indications point to Great Britain as the one that, through special circumstances and unusual equipment, is called upon to give this pioneer aid in helping the form of Judea, that has lain prostrate for so long a time, to rise once more and take its fitting place among the Powers of the world."

STORY OF THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT—The rebirth of the Jewish nation in statehood may be said to date back to the first Zionist Congress at Basel during August, 1897, we are reminded by Professor Gottheil, who explains that—

"It formulated the so-called Basel Program, which proclaimed that Zionists strive to 'create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law,' and that they purpose to work for the agricultural and industrial colonization of the land, the binding together of the whole of Jewry by means of institutions, but always 'in accordance with the laws of each country,' and especially to attain this aim by gaining in all cases the necessary 'government consent.' It was a declaration made with every circumstance of frankness, a condition that has remained fundamental to the Zionist position, from that year to this. Between the years 1897 and 1913 eleven Congress meetings were held. Parties were developed as the movement represented by the Congress gained momentum; but never did the absolutely democratic spirit that informed it lose its force. It was a democracy informed by perfect loyalty, on the part of those who labored for its attainment, to the states in which they dwelled. Palestine is small in extent, however generously its bounds may be set. It can not contain more than 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 inhabitants; and place must be left for the Syrians and Arabs living there or wishing to settle within its borders. At the present moment the population of Jews is far below that of other racial contingents. This, of course, is due to the drastic Turkish laws that, in the past, prevented the settlement of Jews there in any large numbers, and even encouraged the decadent character of the life there. When the Jewish state is firmly established, the position of those Jews not living there will in no way differ from that of other men and women living away from their national or racial home."

As It Seemed to Him.—Little seven-year-old James came home from school the first day with a determined look on his face. He was decided on one point. "Mother," he cried, "I'm going to quit school and be a school-teacher."

"Why, James," said his mother, laughing, "how can you? You don't know enough."

"Don't know enough?" exclaimed the would-be teacher. "You don't have to know anything. All you have to do is to ask questions."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Walking Delegate Needed.—EMPLOYER—"There's a spirit of unrest among my men."

VISITOR—"What about?"

EMPLOYER—"Because they can not find any excuse to go out on a strike."—*Judge.*

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It's easy, because every GENCO Razor is especially designed to strop. Its back is broad; its blade is hollow ground—ground with a slight but vitally necessary bevel right behind the edge. These three features compel every GENCO to meet the strop at the right angle. A few light strokes and there you have a regular, professional shaving edge.

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Many plant executives believe that an eye-test or a touch-test is sufficient to determine the value of a bearing oil. When the suggestion is made that perhaps better bearing lubrication is in order, they often say, "Oh, I get an oil that doesn't 'gum' or cause heated bearings."

Such tests are perhaps helpful as far as they go. But when it comes to judging bearing oils, or lubricating oils for *any* purpose, the eye and the hand can only guess.

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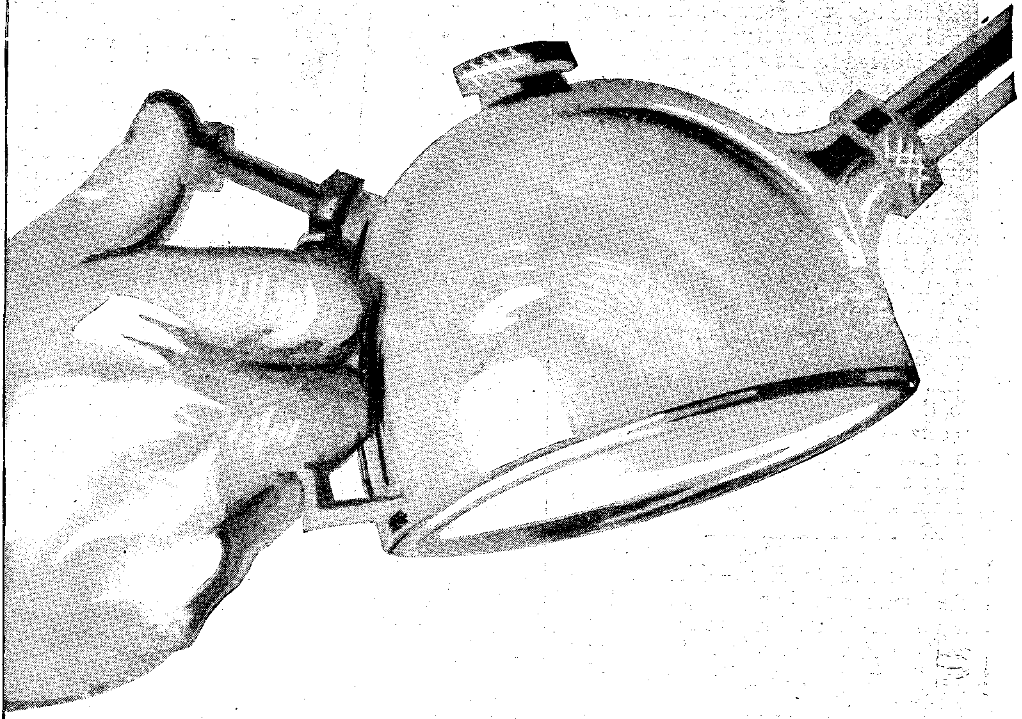
But premature wear is responsible for many of the temporary shut-downs in American industry. You *can* see a shut-down—machines idle—men idle—production idle—capital idle. Some shut-downs last only an hour, and yet cost more than all the oil used throughout the plant in a year.

The correct use of Gargoyle Bearing Oils is a big factor in reducing shut-downs. The reason is simple. Gargoyle Bearing Oils are scientifically prepared for bearing lubrication. There are definite grades suited to the operating conditions peculiar to your plant.

The cheapest oil per gallon is usually the most expensive in the long run. Results more than justify the use of high-grade bearing oils.

We recommend that you write to our nearest branch for a free copy of our paper on Bearing Lubrication.



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Medium bodied oils for the lubrication of bearings of light high speed engines, machines and shafting:

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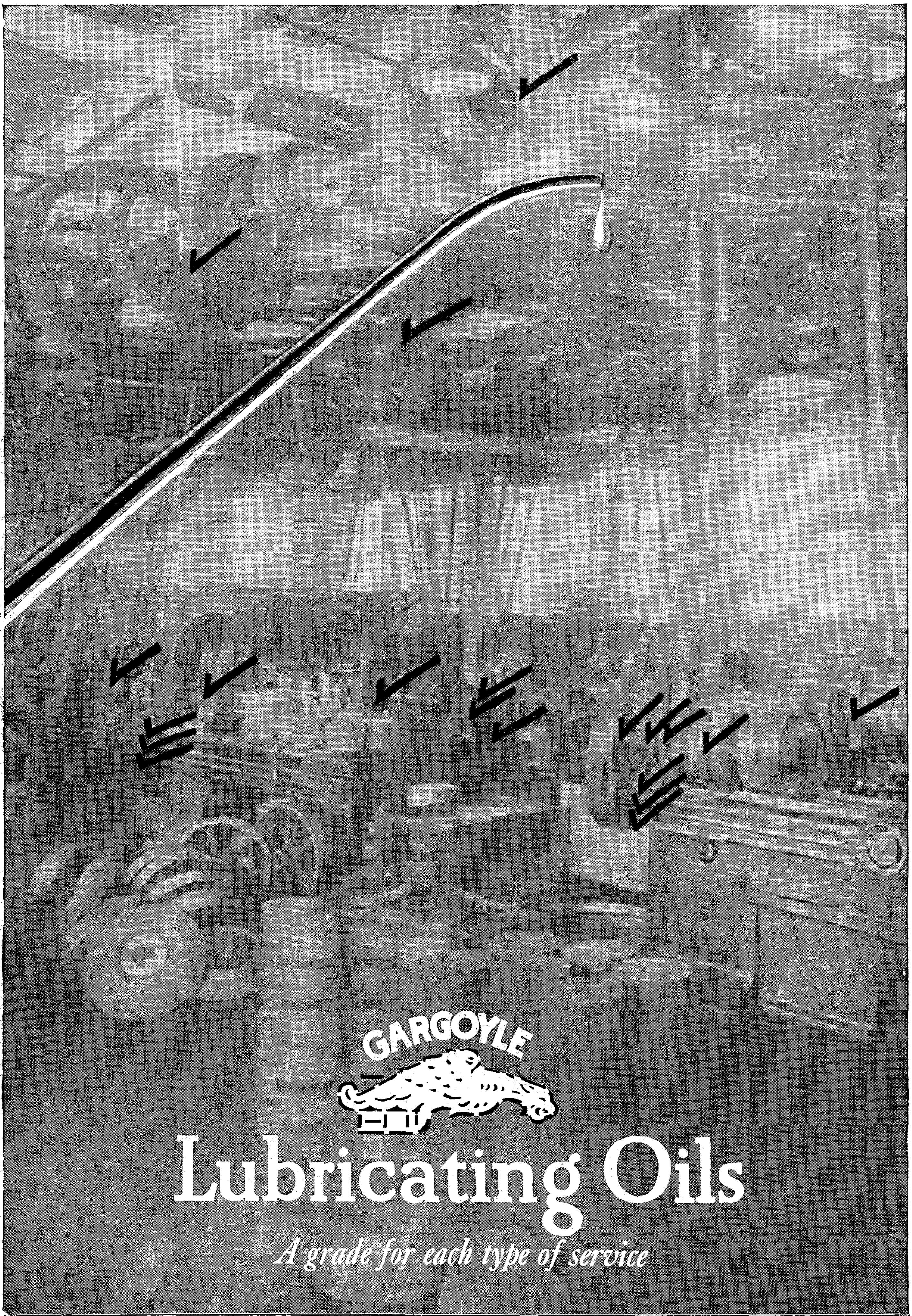
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NEW MAPS FOR OLD

Gibbons, Herbert Adams. The New Map of Asia (1900-1919). 8vo, pp. xiv-571. New York: The Century Company.

This is the third volume in a series by this author, and we presume the last. Preceding volumes were on "The New Map of Europe" and "The New Map of Africa." We shall hardly expect one on America or Australia, which would exhaust the continents. The foreword was signed on the day when the Treaty of Versailles was signed at Versailles. Mr. Gibbons saw the ceremony, but was unthrilled. He heard the booming of cannon announcing the end of the war and the birth of the League of Nations, yet could write:

> "But the war was not ended. The League of Nations was not born. The signers knew that the document over which they bent was not the chart of a durable world-peace."

Therefore the signers were indifferent, he says, and their apathy was communicated to the onlookers. This discouraged view appears throughout the volume.

The first three chapters deal with Great Britain and her policies as affected by her possession of India. The author shows that her foreign policy in the Mediterranean, the Isthmus of Suez, the Persian Gulf, Tibet, China, the East Indies, and in her dealings with Russia and France was controlled by the intent to guard the approaches to the great peninsula. Afghanistan and Russia, Tibet and China, France and Suez—these furnished the crises through which Great Britain finally passed triumphant. Meanwhile our author glances at British treatment of the Indians and impliedly asks why treatment so unfair should be guaranteed *in perpetuum*. Here is the key-note of the book. As he glances at the map of Asia in its present condition, his silent query is ever—Is the continuance of this right?

But Great Britain is not the only sinner and adept in land-grabbing. France is next considered in two chapters on "Paring Down Siam" and "France in Asia." Dr. Gibbons does not restrict himself to the dates included in his title. Thus the aggression of France upon Siam is carried back in his account to the treaty of 1893, drafted with the clear intention of making that country ultimately a mere protectorate under France. That this never came about was due to the approach of Great Britain in Burma and the Malay Peninsula; but it was through connivance with Great Britain and without the consent of Siam that territory up to and beyond the Mekong River was rapt from the Siamese. On the other hand, since then British enterprise and experts have contributed to the development of Siam so that while the name of Frenchman stinks in a Siamese nostril, the Englishman is regarded with favor, and even with gratitude.

Two short chapters are devoted to the Portuguese and Dutch in Asia and to the Philippines. Then come four chapters on the intricate subject of Turkey and the Ottoman races, Palestine, and the Zionists. Of course what now appears as the long-continued and mistaken policy of Great Britain in regard to Turkey is discust here.

"The record of European policy in the Near East from 1815 to 1919 has no redeeming feature . . . heartlessness were

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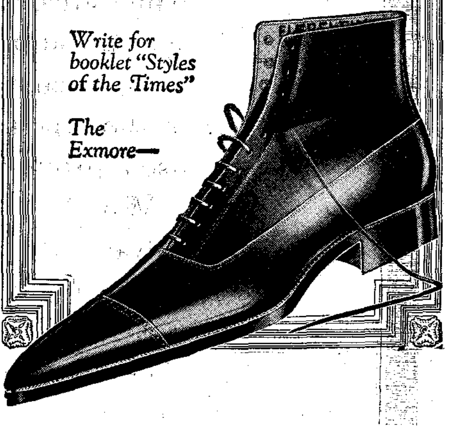

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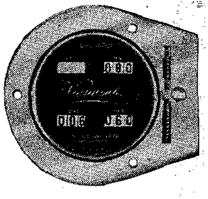

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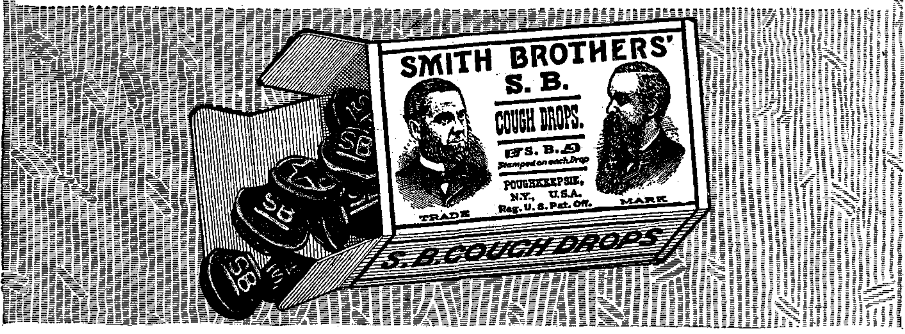


REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

its characteristics. . . . The interests of the races of the Ottoman Empire, Moslem, and Christian alike were consistently sacrificed to fancied interests of the Powers."

The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire continued through the nineteenth century. The Young-Turk movement was a final attempt to arrest further decay. This had a political, not a religious, aim. The failure was due to the lack under the previous régime of any educational or political education fitting people and rulers for the exercise of government. The sense of nationality was not there. The machinery of administration was thrown overboard and things went to ruin. Then came the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. Dr. Gibbons attributes largely to British retention of the two battle-ships building in English shipyards for Turkey the latter's entrance into the war on the side of Germany. No student who had kept in mind the complete preparation by Germany in this field and the Teutonization of the Ottoman Army and Navy will follow him here.

If, however, Great Britain and France are too impoverished for imperialistic schemes or are unwilling to assume mandataries which do not mean annexation or protectorates, only America is left. What then?

"The alternative . . . is the assumption of responsibility for the immediate future of the whole Empire by the United States. For if America accepted a mandate for only one of the liberated races, our conception of administering the mandate would immediately bring us into conflict with the other mandataries."

Then comes a strong plea on humanitarian grounds for the United States to undertake such an onerous labor.

After a discussion of Persia and of Russia's march across Asia, the subject of Japan comes up in treatment of the seizure of Korea, the Russian-Japanese War, European aggression upon China, the expulsion of Germany from Asia, Japan and China in the world-war, and the predestined exclusion of Europeans from Asia. For the challenge has gone out to imperialism in the condition of government without the consent of the natives, and therefore also to the doctrine of European "eminent domain" in Asia. And can America be bound to help in the changes in the *status quo* in Europe, and to maintain the new status there, and at the same time to help maintain the status in Asia, especially as suggested by Japanese claims? That is Dr. Gibbons's question.

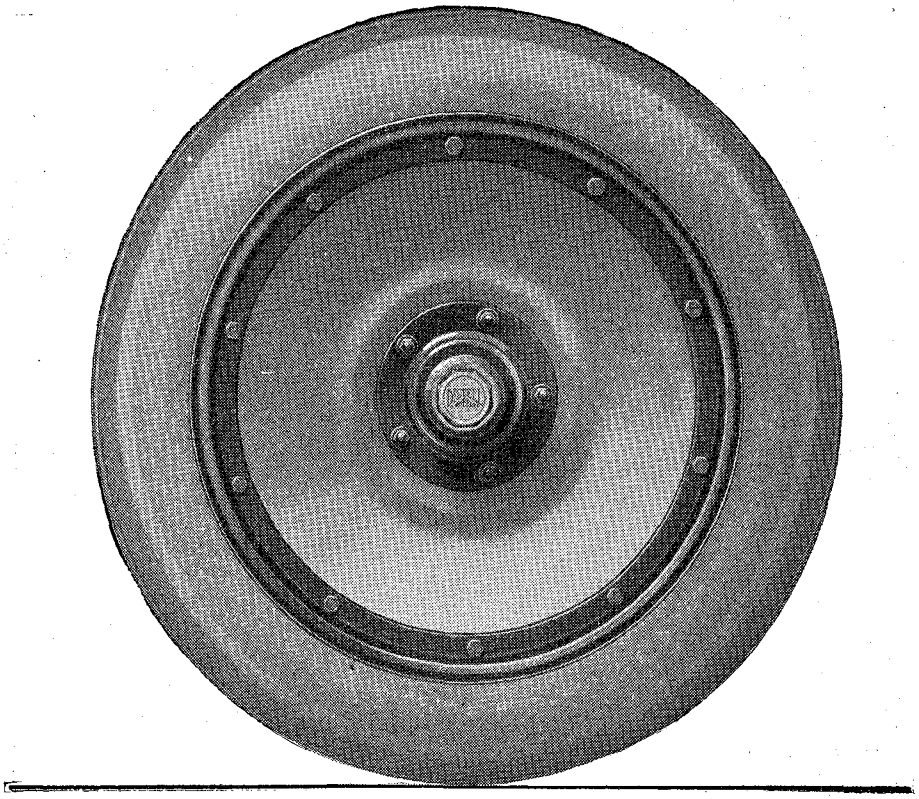
The foregoing is a most inadequate sketch of the contents of this virile book, which, by the way, raises many questions which it does not answer—can not in the nature of things. But its *résumé* of the situation in Asia is informing, and its rather pessimistic forecast of the operation there of the League of Nations is thought provoking.

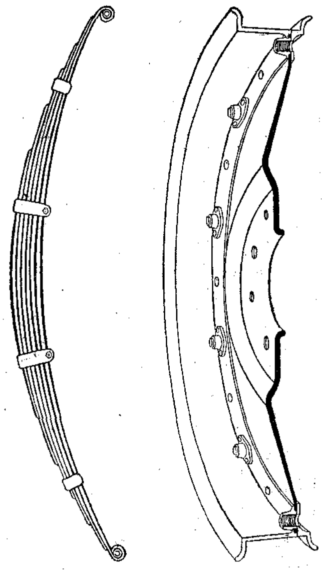
LEONARD WOOD

Sears, Joseph Hamblen. The Career of Leonard Wood. 8vo, pp. 273. New York. D. Appleton & Co. 1919.

Is General Wood in line for a nomination by one of the political parties for the office of President? If so, and if that fact is known to the author of this volume, we might more easily account for the appearance of the book.

The story is simply told, covering Leonard Wood's training as a physician; his





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In the illustration at the top of this page is shown a motor car spring. That spring is thicker, heavier at the center than it is at the ends.

The spring is tapered.

It is tapered because it *is* a spring. The taper distributes and diffuses the strains.

The spring is dished.

That means it is curved slightly, which also serves to distribute and diffuse the strains.

Another example—In precisely the same way as the muffler of your car breaks up, diffuses and nullifies the noises that come from the exhaust of the motor—the wheel of the motor car can and must break up, diffuse and nullify the road shocks before they reach the hub, the axle and the bearings of the car.

The spring is made of steel.

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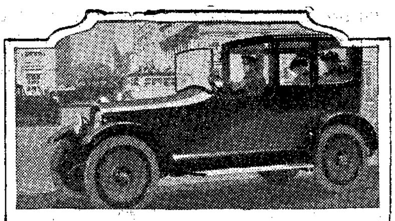

Wheel Talk Number One

Being the first of a series that will appear at regular intervals in this publication. In this series we propose to tell some simple, basic truths about motor car wheels for the information of motor car owners and for the development of more economical and more comfortable motoring. We propose to outline, not only the principles of the scientific designing, engineering and construction of motor car wheels, but, also, those essential features which the car owner can and should demand of his wheel-equipment. If by these wheel talks we assist in raising the standard of wheel construction, we shall feel that we have been abundantly repaid.

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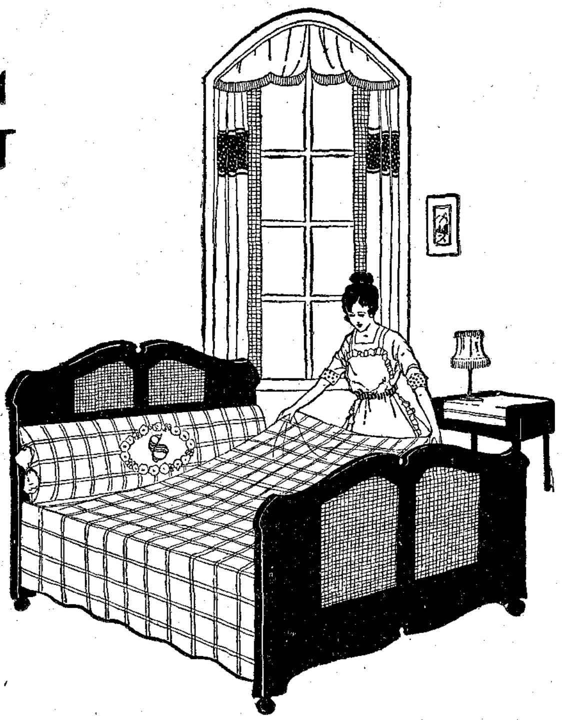

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

entry into the army, and service in the campaign against Geronimo; routine work until his appointment as Colonel of the Rough-Riders in the Spanish War, his successes in that position at Santiago, as Governor-General of Cuba, and in the same office in the Philippines; his performance of duty as chief of staff; and finally his work after war began, his efforts to forward preparedness, and his labors in getting our army ready for effective fighting in France, together with his soldierly acceptance of the unmerited rebuff when he was himself prevented from accompanying the division he first trained. Incidentally the records are cited to show the fidelity and ability which he brought to the performance of every duty. The narrative leaves no doubt that his rapid and surprizing advancement in rank was not the result of chance but the reward of merit.

The one criticism of the little volume is that it reads too much like a campaign document, and that there is too much preachment about it, often dragged in by the ears without much relevancy to the subject. We could easily spare the first four pages bodily, quite a little of the last chapter, and not a little in between. The fact is that so real a man as General Wood is too impressive a figure to be used to point a moral that is obvious.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST GERMANY

The Crime. By a German, the Author of "I Accuse" (Richard Grelling). Translated by Alexander Gray. Vol. III, War Aims. Vol. IV, Belgian Documents. 8vo, pp. 377, 345. New York: George H. Doran Company.

The author of "I Accuse" (written anonymously), whose identity was carefully concealed, especially after a price was fixt on his head by the Imperial German Government, has owned his authorship in the fourth volume of this, his expansion of and supplement to his celebrated work. He is Dr. Richard Grelling, of whom little more is known.

The character of the present work, "The Crime," was in general set forth in the notice of the first two volumes printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 11, 1919. This work is not merely a reexamination, nor a simple expansion, of the evidence presented in "I Accuse." It takes in much later evidence bearing on the main purpose of the first book, namely, to show the complete responsibility of Germany for the war. Thus volume III deals with Bethmann and his utterances as late as January 31, 1917. It is a pitiless analysis of Bethmann's speeches at critical times, viz., December 9, 1915, which is treated under the significant caption of "Bethmann the Annexationist"; November 9, 1916, under the caption "Bethmann the Pacifist," December 12, 1916, with the heading, "Bethmann the Offerer of Peace"; with references to the speech of January 31, 1917, in which Bethmann asserted that the rejection of his peace offer proved the Allies guilty of the war. Similarly, volume IV deals largely with events after the war, and centrally with the documents "discovered" in the Belgian archives and used in the attempt to prove, among other things, an Anglo-Belgic agreement upon aggressive action against Germany, and therefore justification for Germany's action in attacking Belgium. The captions here are the Belgian Ambassadorial Reports, the Belgian Gray Books, and Baron Beyer's Book, "Germany Before the War."

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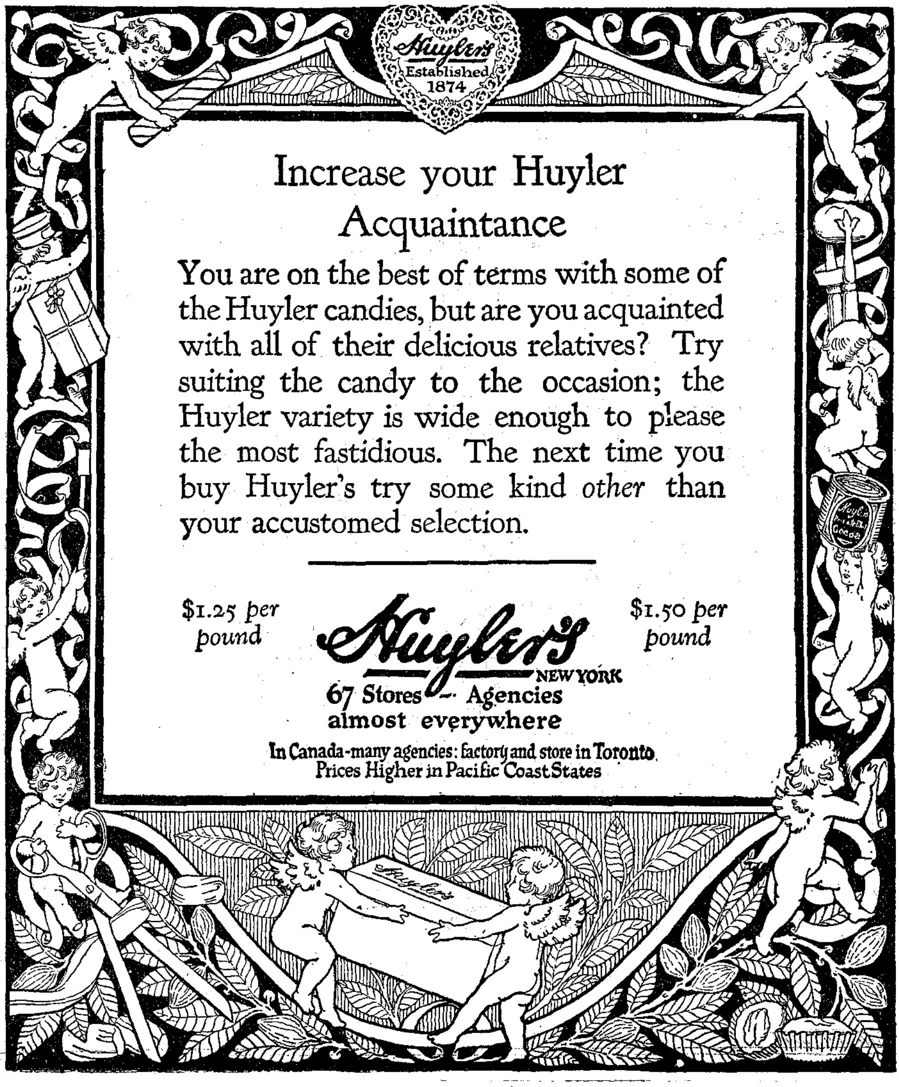

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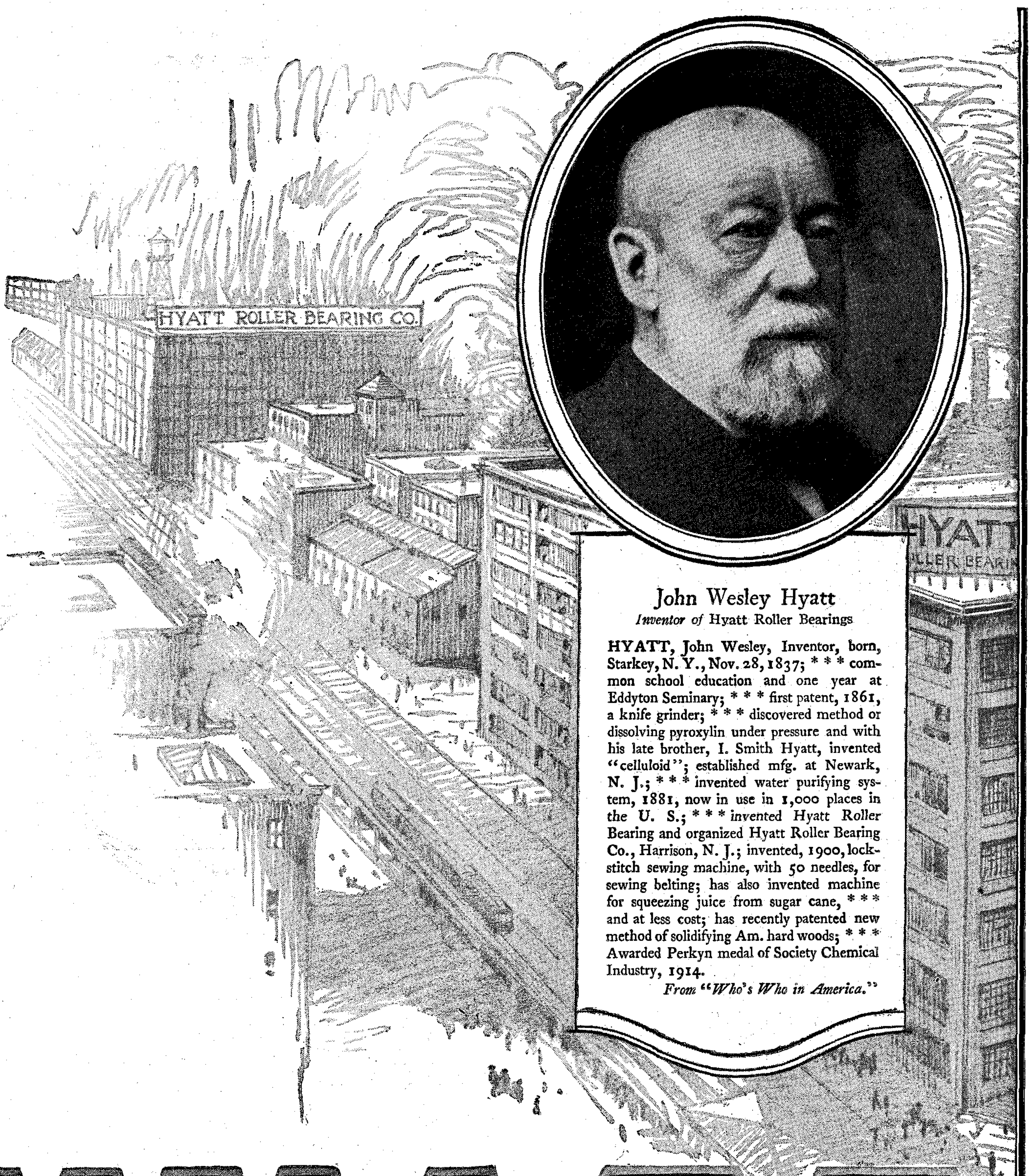
You are on the best of terms with some of the Huyler candies, but are you acquainted with all of their delicious relatives? Try suiting the candy to the occasion; the Huyler variety is wide enough to please the most fastidious. The next time you buy Huyler's try some kind *other* than your accustomed selection.

$1.25 *per pound* Huyler's NEW YORK $1.50 *per pound*

67 Stores – Agencies
almost everywhere
In Canada-many agencies: factory and store in Toronto.
Prices Higher in Pacific Coast States


HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.

John Wesley Hyatt

Inventor of Hyatt Roller Bearings

HYATT, John Wesley, Inventor, born, Starkey, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1837; * * * common school education and one year at Eddyton Seminary; * * * first patent, 1861, a knife grinder; * * * discovered method or dissolving pyroxylin under pressure and with his late brother, I. Smith Hyatt, invented "celluloid"; established mfg. at Newark, N. J.; * * * invented water purifying system, 1881, now in use in 1,000 places in the U. S.; * * * invented Hyatt Roller Bearing and organized Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Harrison, N. J.; invented, 1900, lock-stitch sewing machine, with 50 needles, for sewing belting; has also invented machine for squeezing juice from sugar cane, * * * and at less cost; has recently patented new method of solidifying Am. hard woods; * * * Awarded Perkyn medal of Society Chemical Industry, 1914.

From "Who's Who in America."

HYATT

How An Idea Became An Industry

NECESSITY is the mother of invention, and invention the mother of Industry.

Ideas, born of necessity in the master mind of the inventor, grow into great industries and go forth in the form of manufactured products to serve the world.

Years ago John Hyatt needed a reliable bearing for a new sugar cane mill which he had created, and the Hyatt Roller Bearing successfully meeting his needs, proved a far greater achievement than he anticipated.

Conceived by a mind which ranks high on the honor roll of inventors, the idea of the Hyatt Bearing has borne great fruits.

It has developed into the largest plant in the world making roller bearings exclusively.

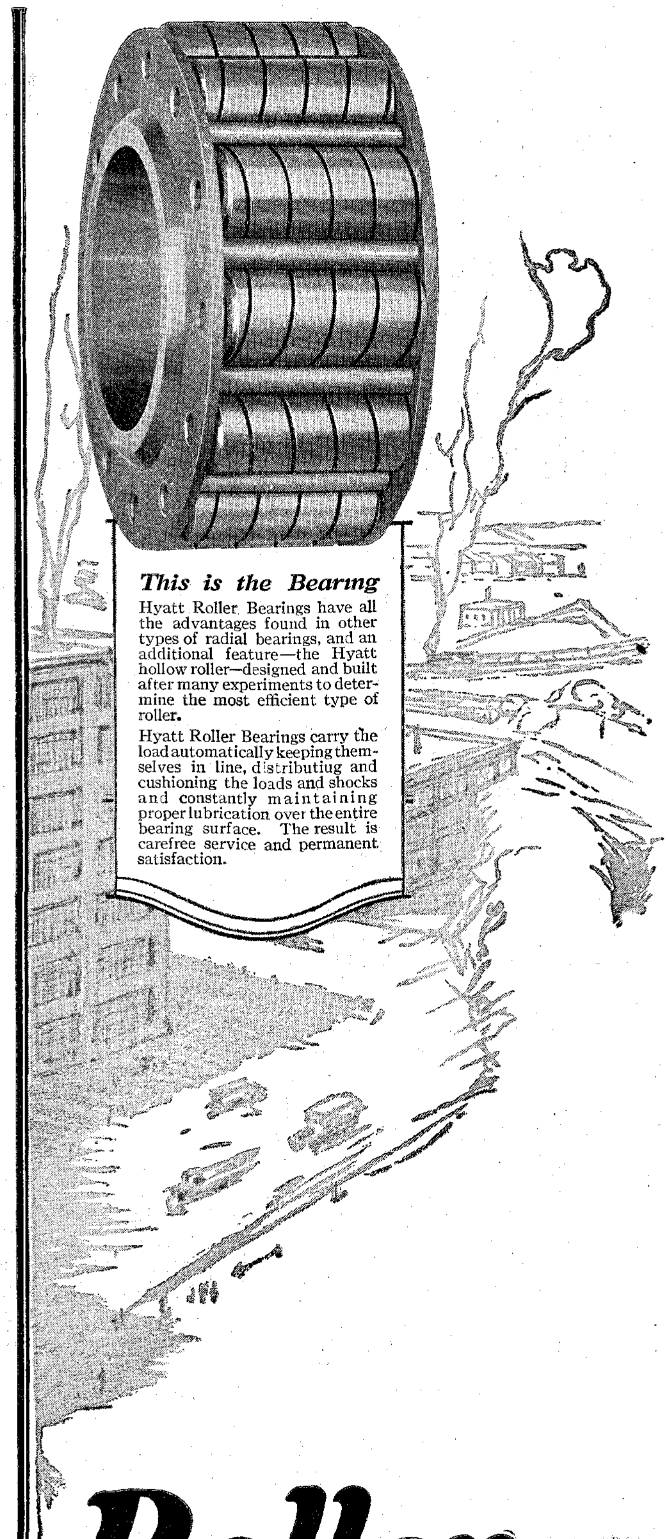
Many millions of Hyatt Bearings are now manufactured annually.

Their use has extended to practically every class of machinery and every form of transport where efficient, dependable bearing performance is demanded.

They are operating in mammoth industrial plants—in mine cars and factory trucks—in farm tractors and implements—and in millions of motor cars and trucks.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Tractor Division: CHICAGO *Motor Division:* DETROIT *Industrial Division:* NEW YORK



This is the Bearing

Hyatt Roller Bearings have all the advantages found in other types of radial bearings, and an additional feature—the Hyatt hollow roller—designed and built after many experiments to determine the most efficient type of roller.

Hyatt Roller Bearings carry the load automatically keeping themselves in line, distributing and cushioning the loads and shocks and constantly maintaining proper lubrication over the entire bearing surface. The result is carefree service and permanent satisfaction.

Roller Bearings

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

In this part Germany's intention to deceive is manifested not only by what her officials printed in their edition of the documents, but by what they omitted. They were guilty of a wholesale garbling of the evidence which was, in fact, as effective a perversion of the truth as would have been absolute fabrication of testimony. And the guilt is seen to be the deeper as Dr. Grelling brings out the studied deception practised on Belgian ambassadors to Germany, the deliberate hoodwinking of Belgium in which Wilhelm played by far the major rôle. And it is one more of the conclusive demonstrations by this author of the absolute preparedness of the Teutons under the Kaiser's leadership, diplomatic as well as military and economic, that by August 3, 1914, the German White Book was laid complete before the Reichstag. The Government had assembled the documents, garbled them for deception, and arranged them so as to produce the initial effect upon the nations actually before the war was declared with England.

THE TIMES AND FRIENDS OF DR. TUCKER

Tucker, William Jewett. My Generation. 8vo, pp. 460. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Dr. Tucker was bred in New England of old Puritan stock, but his boyhood was spent in easy circumstances, and he has no surly recollections of undue restraint; indeed, his few reminiscences of childhood and student days present the picture of a comfortable and joyous homestead in Connecticut, and of good times at Dartmouth half a century ago.

Severe illness kept him out of the Union Army in the Civil War, but toward its close young Tucker went with Sherman on his march to Atlanta as a worker in the United States Christian Commission—an experience of which we should be glad to hear more. A result of this experience was that on his return to college he turned his course from the law, to which he had been inclined, toward the ministry, which, he thought, stood in closer relation to personal effort in service.

> "I am still conscious that the call to the ministry . . . lacked some of the usual motives. It was not the conventional call of the Church. But I took account of certain moral and spiritual virtues which were not then emphasized in the creeds, and which had little recognition within the sphere of organized religion. It was a call, tho imperfectly apprehended, to that larger ministry which was soon to find its place within the scope of modern Christianity."

And so he went to Andover Seminary to study, where later he was to become the professor of homiletics, and he chose among the paths of Christian progress "the humanistic, concerned with the problems of human environment and human destiny." His first pastorate was at Manchester, N. H., and his second, from 1875 to 1879, in the Madison Square Church in New York, where he was brought into acquaintance with some of the foremost men in the city and the country. Thence he was called to the professorship at Andover.

Perhaps no chapter is finer in expression or gives more food for thought than the first one, in which he outlines and discourses on "The Fortune of My Generation"—a period in which much change came, the dominant element of which was the rise of industrialism. He thinks that on the whole the changes brought about by the social revolution have been very beneficial; but he refuses to believe that it has fulfilled either the threat or the promise of socialism as an organized power; and he fears the growing cult of internationalism.

"Enough has transpired," Dr. Tucker concludes, "to show that communistic socialism proposes to occupy a political territory outside and beyond the limits of democracy. Democracy, as the will of the majority, can have no place for the rule of a conscious minority, the working tenet of Bolshevism."

At Andover Dr. Tucker became one of those liberal-minded men who excited the fear of the conservative element in the Congregational denomination, and who consequently had to suffer the pain of the Andover trial for heresy. The story of this celebrated "controversy" is told here, with a quotation of arguments and documents that make it a complete history.

The latter part of Dr. Tucker's life has been spent as President of Dartmouth College, and to the development of this college and its policies is devoted the second half of the book. Every one interested in education, and especially college problems, will find this part profitable reading.

Usher, Roland G. The Story of the Great War. Illustrated with pictures and maps. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Written simply, and covering comprehensively all the varied aspects of the war, Professor Usher has done an excellent piece of work in this volume. He has reviewed every phase and aspect, describing dramatically, yet accurately, the scientific engines that go to make modern warfare so terrible. His analysis of causes, his direct depiction of German character and intention, his statements of motives as each nation entered the conflict—these points are vigorously handled. Notable for care in selection are the pictures in the book, which are temperamental expressions of national mood and thought. Altogether, here is a volume we can recommend to young folk of high-school age, and adults of any age, as a narrative which holds attention through direct facing of the evidence still hot and close at hand. Yet even so, the book has just perspective.

THE NEW "FLAT GLOBE" AND GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

Joseph Edmund Woodman, Robert Edwin Peary, William Thomas Blaine, Francis Trevelyan Miller, Joseph Bucklin Bishop, and Jacques Wardlaw Redway. The World Flat Globe and International Geographical History of the World. Pp. 304. New York: The World Flat-Globe Corporation.

The "Flat Globe" and the "Geographical History" are two parts of one work. The former is a disk twenty-seven inches in diameter, having on one side the eastern hemisphere and on the other the western. The features are: the natural divisions of the earth's surface, colored to represent relation to sea-level; political divisions marked by boundary-lines, not by colors; ocean currents; trade-routes and distances from principal points; cable-routes and relay stations; international time measured from Greenwich; principal railway systems; and other data of constant value to student or business man. Sharpness of definition, the color scheme, and avoidance of too great detail, provide a clearness of presentation of the major features of physical, political, and commercial geography decidedly pleasing.

The "Geographical History" is a letter text accompaniment of the "Flat Globe" which not only explains the latter but provides a succinct historical-physical-commercial geography. Chapters deal with The Earth as a Whole, Earth and Sky, The Lands, General Relief Features, Agents of Change, Land Forms, The Atmosphere, The Ocean, Life of the Earth, Industrial and Commercial Geography, Geographic Factors of Industries and Commerce, Raw Materials and Their Industries, Manufacturing Industries, Marketing the World's Goods, Transportation and Communication, Communication of Intelligence, The World's Ocean Highway, Trade Routes, Trade Centers of the World, The Panama Isthmian Canal, The Suez Canal, Some Features of the Flat Globe, National and Political Geography, Political Divisions of the World, Description of the Earth's Political Divisions.

The two parts form a desirable and decidedly useful adjunct to the study, office, and schoolroom. The fact that the "Flat Globe" is a wall appliance, therefore taking little room, is a recommendation.

OUR GOVERNMENT IN WAR-TIME

Willoughby, William Franklin. Government Organization in War-Time and After. A Survey of the Federal Civil Agencies Created for the Prosecution of the War. 8vo, pp. xx-376. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

That the relations between all the elements that go to make up a nation will revert to prewar conditions after "reconstruction" is regarded as most unlikely. New standards have been set up, not only for government operation and control, but for the various factors beneath—the relations of labor and capital, of labor plus capital *vs.* the public, of transportation inland and coastwise and across seas, of the movements of finance and the connections therewith on the part of the people, of fuel- and food-supply and control. That Wilhelm II. had the remotest idea that he was causing so enormous developments such as have resulted is impossible. But he has been indirectly the occasion of an unfolding and of a turnover all along the line—social, commercial, governmental—which have anticipated fully a generation's normal advance. How this came about, and how the feverish American activities of April–June, 1917, settled down into a colossal national movement pointed to the defeat of the Teutons is told in this closely written and fully documented volume by the director of the Institute for Government Research. The book is a "methodical statement and description of special war-agencies and their operations." The "treatment is descriptive" and impartial, telling not only of success but of failure, of mistakes and their correction, of omissions and the subsequent rectification. And the author closes with a glance at the problems of reconstruction, involving the return to what is to be regarded as normal, as well as to the reorganization of the government itself.

The chapters deal with general administration, mobilization of science, of publicity agencies, finance, industry, foreign trade, shipping, inland transportation and communication, labor, food products, fuel, control of enemy aliens and supporters, aircraft construction, and war-risk insurance. Among the very notable achievements was the creation of six great corporations for administrative purposes—dealing with finances, emergency fleet, grain, sugar equalization, Russian bureau, and housing. And one significant feature connected with the operation of these corporations is that they had to cooperate with each other in the broadest sympathy and with the most intelligent understanding.

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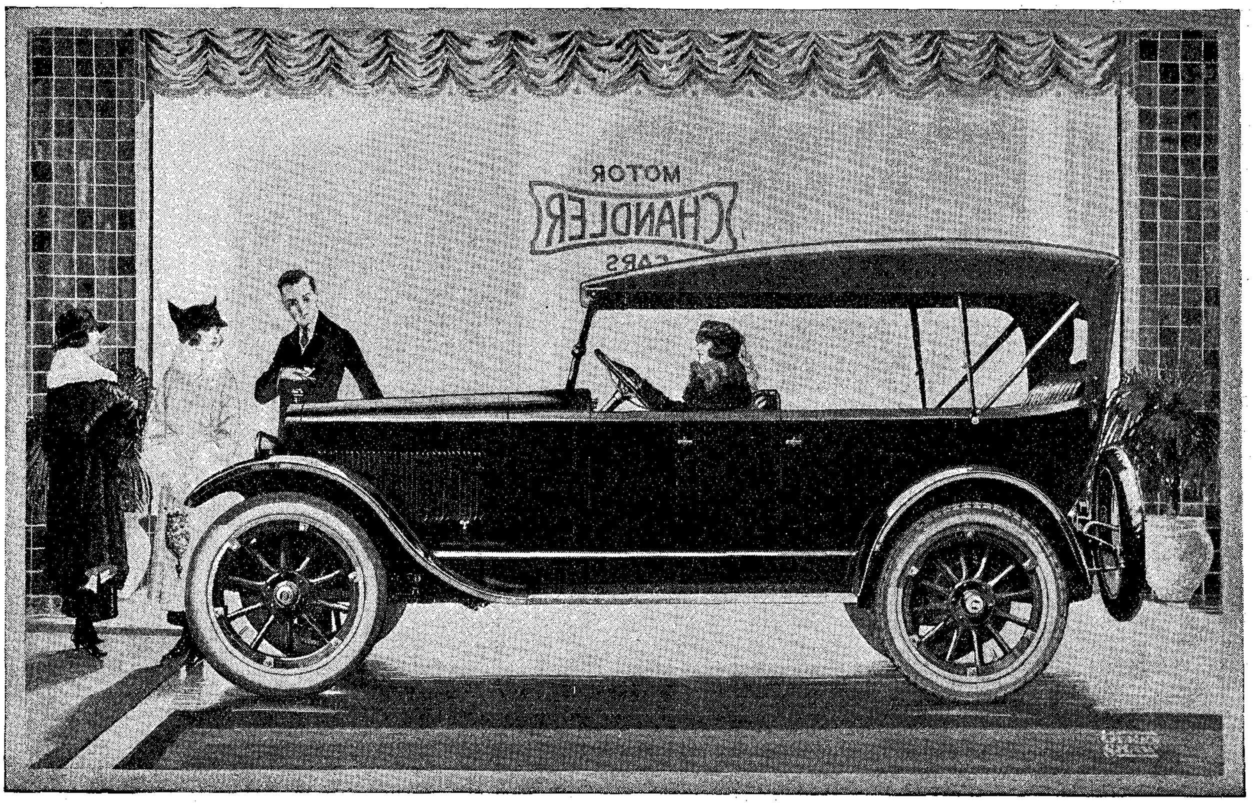
Famous For Its Marvelous Motor



Spring'll Be Here 'fore You Know It

DESPITE conditions which greatly held back the production of automobiles in 1919, nearly twenty thousand discriminating motor car buyers were made happy and content by the possession of new Chandler cars.

Chandler dealers will, we hope, be able to fill their orders much more quickly this year than last, but as the first warm days of Spring come, and the country roads call, and everyone decides he wants his new car at once, there will be some waiting again.

If you want your new Chandler when you want it, place your order now. If you want to be sure of getting the car of your choice, the greatest of all Sixes beyond question, drop in and see your Chandler dealer now, regardless of what the weather may be. For "Spring'll be here 'fore you know it."

All Chandler bodies are mounted on the one standard Chandler chassis, which has made the name famous. Simple, sturdy and dependable throughout, its features embrace, as for years past, the really marvelous Chandler motor, solid cast aluminum motor base, annular ball bearings, silent chain drive for the auxiliary motor shafts, and Bosch magneto ignition.

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Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, $1975
Seven-Passenger Sedan, $2895 *Four-Passenger Coupe, $2795* *Limousine, $3395*
(*All prices f. o. b. Cleveland*)

There are Chandler dealers in more than a thousand towns and cities

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO
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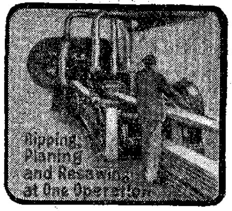
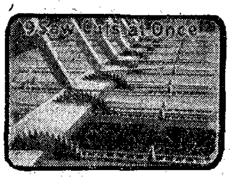
How to Reduce Present Homebuilding Costs

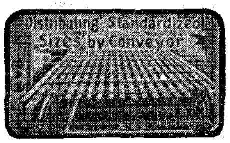
$100
MINUS
LUMBER
WASTE
$82

The System

20 ft of Lumber from a 16 ft. board

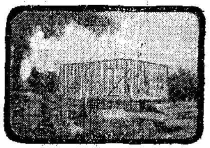






Cutting Mitres, Angles and Bevels by Machine

The Result



First Day's Work

Noon, Third Day

Seventh Day

Twentieth Day

Save the Waste

Save the Waste and Reduce the Cost. The Aladdin System Scientifically Prepares the Materials and Conserves the Labor. You Can Save 18% of the Lumber and 30% on the Cost of the Labor.

Certified records of thousands of Aladdin Homebuilders in every state prove these statements. You can prove these statements for yourself, for there is an Aladdin Home near you wherever you live.

The pictures at the right tell the story of scientific preparation and handling of materials and the efficient conservation and direction of the labor.

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The only possible way to reduce present high prices of lumber and labor is to save the usual waste. The Aladdin System prepares all the lumber in our mills ready to be nailed in place. Waste of lumber is reduced to less than 2%. Cost of labor is reduced 30%. The book, "Aladdin Homes," explains this completely and thoroughly.

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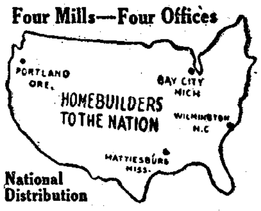

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Aladdin's Dollar-a-Knot Guaranty Proof of High Quality. Knotless lumber, the purest and clearest that ever came out of the forest, is the kind that Aladdin Houses are made of. This is evidenced by our famous Dollar-a-Knot Guaranty which has now been in effect for over four years. Better quality lumber does not grow. The highest grade paints, hardware, doors, windows, millwork, etc., are all included with every Aladdin House. The same grade, the best, is furnished for the small as for the large houses.

Price Includes All Material

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WASTE
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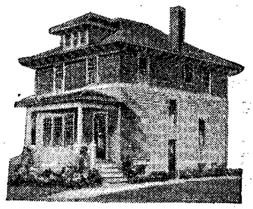
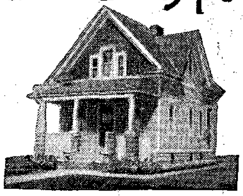
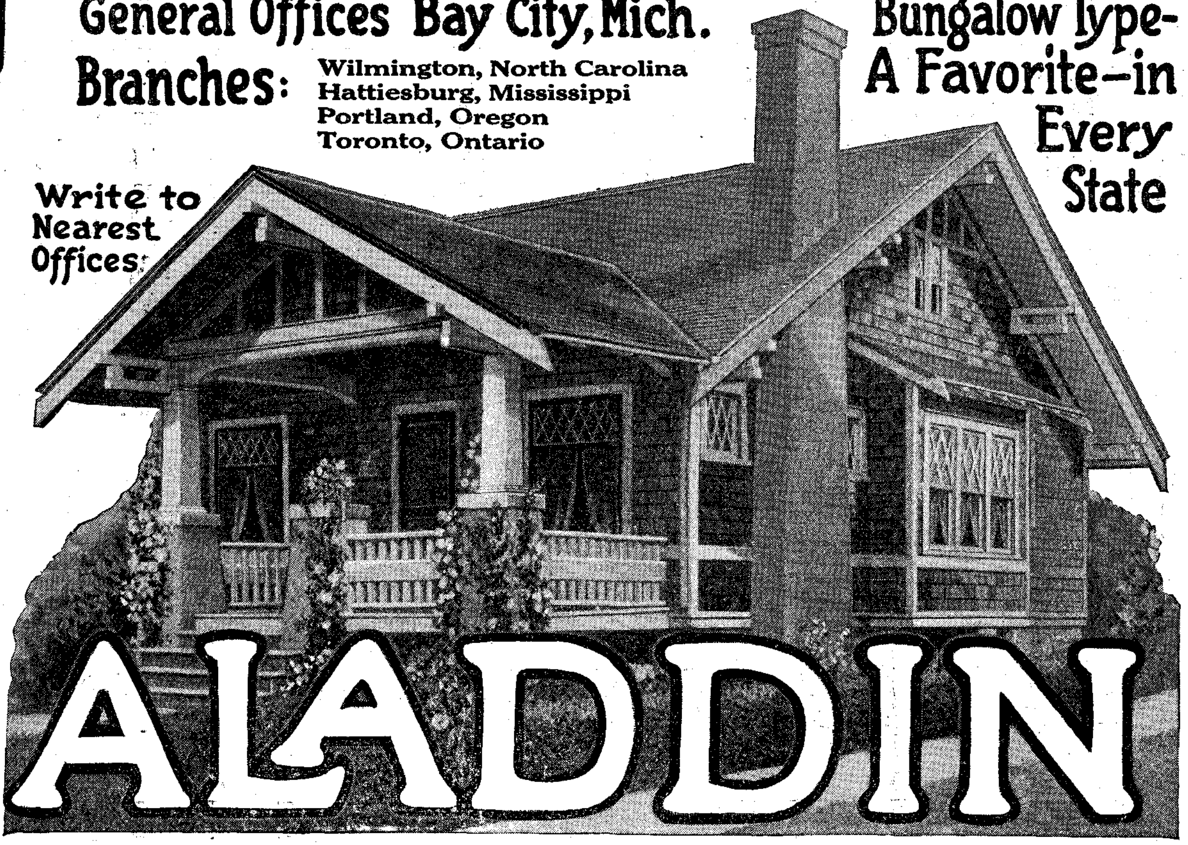
An Ideal Square Type



Very Popular Story and-a-half Type



A Real Bungalow Type—A Favorite—in Every State



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

Inasmuch as the immediate future, indeed the very present, calls for readjustment, one of the problems of the legislative and administrative departments of government is whether activities shall move along the lines followed during the war. Are we to destroy these agencies—some or all—or, with such modifications as peace conditions require, continue them as means of effective procedure in the race for world commerce and in the efforts for home development?

The volume is the first authoritative account of the means by which we "did our bit." It is a most important historical contribution to the knowledge of two years' activity such as we hope will never again be necessitated.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE'S LETTERS

McGrane, Reginald, Ph.D. [Editor]. The Correspondence of Nicholas Biddle Dealing With National Affairs (1807-1844). Pp. xxxii-366. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Nicholas Biddle (1786–1844) was secretary to James Monroe while the latter was United States Minister to the Court of St. James's, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1810, became a director of the United States Bank in 1819, its president in 1823, and was president of the new United States Bank, 1836–39. He was also a compiler of the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Besides this he was a power behind the Government for many years, in the course of which he came into contact with many of the leaders of the times, if not with most of them—a fact which is sufficiently proved by this mass of correspondence and memoranda, often dealing with matters political as well as financial.

The correspondence covers the period from July 6, 1807, to January 9, 1844. The earlier years are less fully represented, of course, one letter being allocated to 1807, three to 1809, two to 1815, one to 1819, three to 1820, and so on, with none in the intervening years. After 1823 they begin to be frequent. Some of the notable personages appearing both in letters received and sent are James Monroe, Calhoun, Daniel Webster (from 1826, representative, intimate, and numerous), Clay, John Harper, Robert Lenox, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Cadwalader, Horace Binney, and Thaddeus Stevens. One can see at once how informing may be the matter here collected affecting important affairs of the Republic.

The information incidentally furnished is sometimes surprizing. Of course, the principal subject is the relation of the bank to the public interest and the policy of the bank itself. Those familiar with American history recall the storms that centered over this institution. The attempts were continuous to use it in politics. In the branches, particularly in the South, loans were made not solely in the way of business, but with an eye to the political end. While Biddle's constant effort—in the main successful—was to make the bank purely a financial affair, supervision of details in the branches was not always possible or effective. In one letter Biddle states that the Kentucky branches had lost six hundred thousand dollars, "a great portion of this not on business loans, the legitimate object of banking, but on accommodation paper which should never have found its way into the branches" (p. 71). The result was the correction of the abuse by placing direction in "the hands of business men who have managed their affairs very well." So that the branches "never did business so usefully to the community and so profitably to the bank." It is refreshing to find this president of one of the great early institutions employing a method which was one of Stephen Girard's fundamental principles, enunciating a doctrine that unites two desirable aims: service to the public and profit to the institution. Has there not in too many "public-service" corporations in the near past been a disjunction of these two objects with results that have had their share in inducing present unrest? These letters often testify to Biddle's concern that the directorate should be so constituted as to prevent political use being made of the bank.

Personal relations and idiosyncrasies come out often in this correspondence. We find Webster, for instance, stating that he has recently refused—and declined—a retainer by those hostile to the bank. But he goes on to suggest that the present is a good time for the bank to forward the "usual retainers"—evidently for his watchful care in its interest, which is often made manifest. Several times we are reminded of a Presidential campaign when one of the slogans was "burn this letter"—the same request appears in many of Webster's communications, once in the form, "you will, of course, burn this." Mr. Biddle once refuses, on business considerations, a request of Webster that a loan be made to *The National Intelligencer*. As a business man he was unconcerned about the discontinuance of the paper if continuance depended on a loan that was not properly secured by collateral. The bank was not in the publishing business!

One can not touch here upon the many interesting matters of history on which light is thrown. One of these is the independence of Texas in 1838, which had revolted from Mexico, applied for admission among the States, withdrawn the application, and then asked the bank for a loan. Both Clay and Webster offer their opinions about the probability of the "Lone Star State" securing its status as a nation.

The correspondence as a whole reflects great credit upon Biddle as an administrator insistent on keeping his institution untrammeled by the partizan politics of the period. The financial credit of the country was his chief concern. And that this furnished the occasion for the bitter enmity of the early period was in part a result of this unpartizan policy.

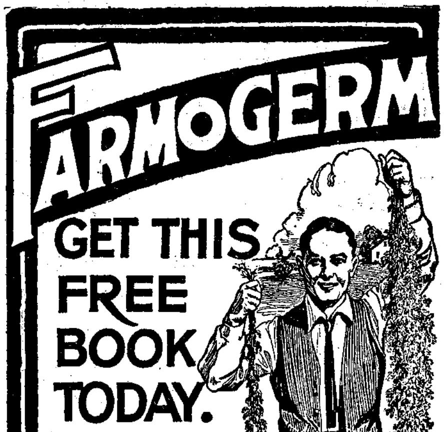
As a source for American history this compilation draws new attention to the communications so many of which are still floating loose in private collections. Nothing like the thoroughness of the British and other governments has yet been seen here. One hope is that their importance, as instanced by this edition, will lead our authorities to action in gathering at Washington all available papers that bear on our own history.

Father and the Bricks.—An angry father met his daughter's young man in the hall, and materially hastened his departure in the usual manner. Then he returned to the room and sat down.

"I hope you didn't hurt Harry," sobbed the daughter.

"No," fiercely replied the old man, picking up his foot and nursing it. "No, I didn't hurt him, but if ever he comes here again with bricks in his coat-tail pocket I'll kill him!"

And the girl smiled softly through her tears.—*London Tit-Bits.*



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Plan FUTURE HOMES *Now*
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SPECIAL OFFER. Send $2.50 for all 3 above books and get book of 75 Special Plans, also Garage folder FREE
EXTRA—"Little Bungalows"—40 Plans, $750 to $3000—50 cts.
Money back if not satisfied
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Base and Floor one continuous piece.

Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

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On the Market 10 years

RUSSELL PRINCE

Don't, Madam—

Don't Try to Bake Beans

It takes too many hours. And no home oven can fit beans to easily digest.

Leave this dish to the Van Camp scientific cooks. They have worked for years to perfect it. They have the facilities.

The New-Day Way

The Van Camp experts—college trained—make a science of bean baking.

Their beans are grown on studied soils. Each lot is analyzed before they start to cook.

Their boiling water is freed from minerals, for hard water makes skins tough.

Their baking is done in steam ovens. Thus they bake for hours at high heat, without bursting or crisping a bean. And they bake in sealed containers so no flavor can escape.

The Ideal Sauce

They perfected a supreme sauce by testing 856 recipes. It is ideal in its tang and zest. That sauce is baked with the pork and beans, so that every atom shares it.

The result is beans as men like them. They are nut-like and whole. They have savor and zest. And they don't upset digestion.

Such beans can't be baked at home. They are nowhere baked as we bake them. Serve a meal of Van Camp's and you will gain an entirely new idea of baked beans.

VAN CAMP'S Pork and Beans

Baked With the Van Camp Sauce—Also Without It

Other Van Camp Products Include

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Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis

Van Camp's Soups
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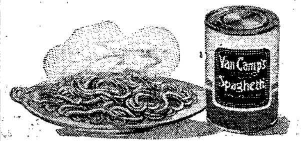
Based on famous French recipes, but perfected by countless tests.



Van Camp's
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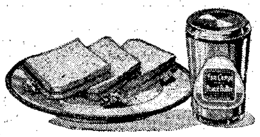

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE ROMANCE OF TWO NEW YORK BANKS

In the summer of 1804 the political and financial rivalry between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr ended in Hamilton's death at the hand of Burr, in that historic duel on the heights of Weehawken across the river from New York City. In New York Hamilton had fought Burr's application for a State charter for the Manhattan Company in 1799, and in the last year of his life had organized the Merchants' Bank as an opposition concern But "could the shades of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton return to the city of their bitter rivalries to-day, they might well gasp in astonishment if a spirit be permitted that indulgence," observes *Financial America:* for "each calling at his bank, as a financier is likely to do after a long absence from the city, would find that the two institutions in his absence had united." The directors of the Manhattan Company, founded by Burr, and of the Merchants' National Bank, founded by Hamilton, seem to this sober chronicler of business happenings to have perpetrated a romance like the ending of an old family feud by a wedding in the younger generation. *The American Banker* also calls it a romance, and after reminding us that two of the nine banks in this country, dating back to the eighteenth century are in New York, proceeds to tell something of the history of the bank of the Manhattan Company and the Merchants' National Bank, now merged:

> Corporate banking in New York began with the organization of the Bank of New York by Alexander Hamilton, in 1784, which received its charter in 1792 and was in 1798 located on the site of the McEver's mansion on the northeast corner of Wall and William streets. For fifteen years this bank, together with the New York branch of the first Bank of the United States, were the only banks doing business in either the city or State of New York With Alexander Hamilton and the Federals in control of the legislature, new bank charters were unobtainable. This monopoly of banking facilities in the city and State was of great strategic value to the political party in control, and naturally aroused jealousy and resentment among the members of the opposition, whose leader was Aaron Burr. New York City's need of a water-supply was well known and one day in the legislative chambe Burr made a great speech on that subject His speech moved them mightily, and when a few days later a bill was introduced to charter a water company for the city, it passed with scarcely a dissenting vote. Burr and several others were incorporators of the company, and it was not long before the legislators discovered that a trick had been played upon them whereby they had granted not only a charter for a city water-works, but charter for a bank as well. One of the adroitly worded paragraphs provided that the surplus capital accruing from it could be used "in purchasing public stock or i any other moneyed transaction." It was this skilful wording that permitted Bur and his colleagues to establish their bank.
>
> That they had no intention of giving the city an adequate water-supply was soon demonstrated by the small and insufficient plant they installed. It was called the Manhattan Company and was generally referred to at that time as the Bur Water-works. By the charter it was pledged that a reservoir to supply the city

with water would be maintained in perpetuity. The Manhattan Company still maintains this little reservoir, filled with water, at the corner of Center and Reade Streets, but its primitive appearance caused so much comment that a few years ago the banking company had it enclosed in a building which now hides it from public gaze. For about thirty years the city endured this badly managed, meager supply of the Burr Water-works. In 1832 the city suffered from just such a cholera epidemic as Aaron Burr had pictured in his memorable speech and a commission headed by Col. De Witt Clinton discarded the Burr system and installed the Croton River supply. At the first meeting of the directors, held at the house of Edward Barden, innkeeper, on April 11, 1799, the following directors were present: Daniel Ludlow, John Watts, John B. Church, Brockholst Livingston, William Laight, Pascal N. Smith, Samuel Osgood, John Stevens, John B. Coles, John Broome, Aaron Burr, and Richard Harrison, Recorder of the city of New York, *ex-officio*, the only absentee being William Edgar. Daniel Ludlow was chosen president.

In 1804 the Merchants' Bank was founded and located at 25 Wall Street, by Alexander Hamilton, who had opposed Burr's plan. The heat and fury which the application for a charter caused in the legislature and in this city can hardly be understood by the moderns. De Witt Clinton and some other influential city representative in the legislature were directors or shareholders of the Manhattan Company. At Albany certain distinguished Republicans were equally interested in the State bank there. Ostensibly, the controversy was whether another bank was needed in New York. Really, the question was, the applicants for the charter being Federalists, if a Federalist bank wouldn't hurt the Republican party. The two institutions, the list of whose officers is a sort of record of old patrician New York for almost a hundred and twenty years, have had honorable and fruitful careers. A generation ago the two rival institutions built together a fine banking building. Now they have become one, the bank of Alexander Hamilton and the bank of Aaron Burr, those brilliant and deadly opposites. The consolidated institutions will be known as the Manhattan Company and under the presidency of Stephen Baker.

FARM-LOANS AS INVESTMENTS

"Investors will do well to place their savings where they will know where they are in five years from now." Taking this advice of one of the shrewdest financiers of the country as his text, a writer in *The Financial World* (New York) goes on to point out how the investor can "play safe" by putting his money into farm mortgages. A readjustment period is probably at hand, we are told, but "when it comes, either with something approaching a crisis or gradually, the farm-loan will be the least affected of all securities." And the reasons for this are simple, continues our authority:

"Every farm-loan stands by itself. It is not tied up with any other and depends for its integrity only on the value of the soil behind it. The farmer is not going to fail. We hear much of the suffering of the agricultural sections, but it is mostly parlor talk. The farm is not making the enormous profits popularly described, but neither is it a losing game where properly handled. Land values have risen perhaps higher than they should in some localities, but they will not go back to the old level of a few years ago. The nation is growing, and, in the language of the Westerner, 'God is not making any more land.' This simple phrase explains why the farm-loan is certain to have a solid backing. In the next two or three years there will be a falling off of prices in foodstuffs—meats have already begun the downward path. The farmer

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will complain, but he will adjust his expenses to fit the new conditions. He will get labor cheaper and will pay less for his equipment. So the mortgage debt will have still a backing that will make it a sound investment during the years when the country is getting its normal peace pace again. It is also entirely possible that we shall see a falling in interest-rates after a time, but the farm mortgage made now is written at a rate that is higher than prevailed for some time before the war. The rate on a farm mortgage note is fixt for five or ten years. The idea of writing mortgage notes for ten years instead of five or three is growing. The farmer is thus enabled to plan ahead and reduce his mortgage without having to make a new loan. He can pay off part at each interest date and has a longer time in which to arrange his affairs. The average borrower is not going to pay off his loan so long as he can make more than the interest out of the use of the money, and this is generally possible these times, probably in part accounting for the maintenance of the total debt. But the future is going to be a time of getting back to normal conditions, and there will be closer figuring, and the stability of the farm-loan is going to be a most satisfactory resource for the investor."

"A MILLION DOLLARS NOBODY WANTS"

Neglected by people who do not care to take the trouble to come and collect it, lies a million dollars in the vault of the Treasury Department. This sum, *The Magazine of Wall Street* tells us, "represents the principal and the accumulated interest on many varieties of government securities—some issued before the Civil War, but most of them since. The date of maturity is past and gone long ago and interest has ceased to accrue." Some of the securities have probably been destroyed by flood or fire, but Treasury officials are reported to believe "that if everybody in America would go through old papers handed down by grandfathers and great-uncles most of the securities would show up." For—

When securities are burned or torn up by the baby, their owners usually get very busy. And if they can conclusively prove that their securities were destroyed, the Treasury Department pays up. In cases, however, where there is reasonable doubt about the destruction of bonds or other securities, Congressional action is required before the owner can be reimbursed. This was true when the *Titanic* went down. That ill-fated ship carried government bonds, but positive proof of their destruction could not be given. And so Congress provided relief for the owners.

Once in a while somebody stumbles across gild-edge bonds among old papers and rushes to the Treasury to cash in, but, according to the writer in the Wall Street paper, during several years these occasional redemptions have not materially decreased the fund. Here is a list of the securities on which interest has ceased, as it stood in 1919:

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent. and called for redemption in 1900, when interest ceased......	$4,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured September, 1891....................	19,950.00
Loan of 1904, matured February 2, 1904........................	13,050.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907........................	419,700.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907........................	10,950.00
Old debt, matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates since January, 1861.........	900,330.26

Besides these, *The Magazine of Wall Street* notes, after presenting the above list, "there are certificates of indebtedness at various interest-rates now matured and the loan of 1908–18 aggregating appro mately $6,250,000. Those listed, howeve comprise most of the million dollars abo which somebody is very careless." Pr sumably, we read on,

A half-century from now, when ou grandchildren will be berating us fo not having left them some likely govern ment securities, this Treasury fund wil have been swelled to much greater pro portions than this, and among our stoc certificates of very uncertain value, re ceipts from the life-insurance company and what not, a couple of bonds, a boo of War Savings Stamps or Treasur Certificates will lie overlooked for years.

CAN THE AMERICAN FARMER FINANCE HIS EUROPEAN CUSTOMERS?

Europe needs food, but has no mone to pay for it. Our farmers have the foo to sell and also, owing to prosperity i recent years, have money in the ban and are in a position to invest surplu funds. So *The Wall Street Journal* ask why the American farmer could not b "voluntarily mobilized to furnish the credi to Europe to buy his products." We ar reminded that the Canadian farmer ha done this very thing through the Grain Growers Export Company, with the hel of liberal banking encouragement. Th company, it is noted, has dealt not onl in Canadian grain, but also in America wheat. In a broad way, our own farmer through their deposits in bank and thei investments in government loans may b said to "have been indirectly advancin substantial credits to export their surplus," and *The Wall Street Journal* queries "Why shouldn't they, and know they ar doing so?" There is no reason why the shouldn't, in the view of the New Yor editor, who proceeds:

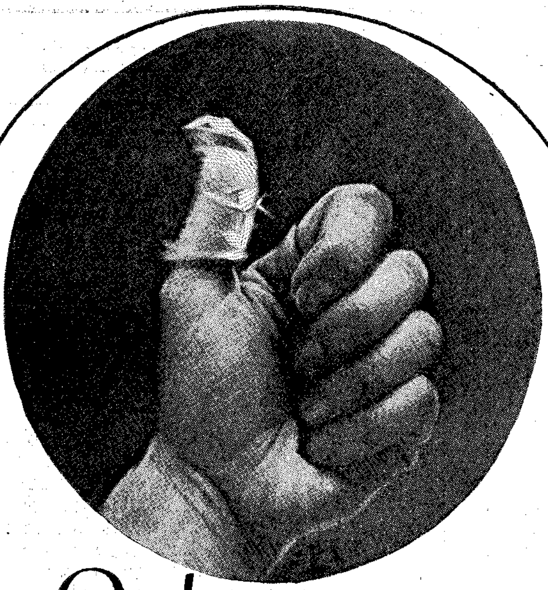
This is not the winter of the farmer' discontent. He is rich beyond his father' dreams of avarice. The latter was a agrarian, because he was poor. He be lieved if he could control Congress an currency issues he might some day be abl to pay off the mortgage with dollar wheat The son is almost tired of making mone to buy more land to make more money He has a mind to play politics, and live i a hotel flat.

Farm rentals in Iowa are 100 per cent higher than they were; keeping abreast of th rise in value of the land itself this is not con fined to Iowa. It is officially estimated tha the whole cultivated area of the countr has within the past two years enhance from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. in value September 30, 1919, over 100,000 farmer were borrowers from the Federal Far Loan Banks to an aggregate of $261,175,34 That institution may have 'stimulated production. Certainly, it has quickene speculation in farm-lands. With risin prices speculation has been profitable.

Land banks and Reserve banks hav almost obliterated the mental distinctio between live and dead, slow and quic assets. The farmer's credits circulat from ocean to ocean; why not from shor to shore? Individually he knows somethin about statistics, if regrettably less tha his father did about the Scriptures. H lives not farther than six miles from railroad; and there are not many even i the Northwest who have to go to a Reserv city to see a stock-ticker.

Aggregate farm products both in quantity and price have made a record. Thei purchasing power has been variousl estimated at from $15,000,000,000 upwar to nearly twice that sum. The 1920 marke will determine the final value.

Why should not the farmer become more intimate investor in his own expor sales than he has been through the purchase of Liberty bonds?



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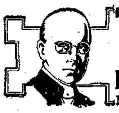

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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

December 23.—The Supreme Council answer the German note of December 15, and suggest, it is understood that if it is discovered that errors had been made in the estimate of floating-dock material in the possession of Germany, upon which demands had been based for reparation for the sinking of the Scapa Flow fleet, such demands will be proportionately reduced.

December 24.—Japan's representative in the Supreme Council objects to the form of mandates under which that country is to have charge of the former German colonies in the Pacific, holding that the new arrangement is less advantageous to Japan than the one she enjoyed under German occupation. Time has been asked to refer the matter to the Tokyo Government.

December 28.—Senator Lenroot, spokesman of the "mild" reservationists, after a conference with Senator Lodge declares the Peace Treaty will be ratified when the Democrats agree to accept reservations strong enough to protect American interests.

RUSSIA

December 23.—Owing to raids by the Bolsheviki on Japanese positions along the Siberian Railway, it is reported in Washington that the Japanese situation has become so precarious as to require immediate reenforcements or withdrawal.

Warsaw dispatches received in Geneva state that preparations for a great Bolshevik offensive against Poland next spring are being made by Minister Trotzky. It is said the Bolsheviki are recruiting Chinese troops at the rate of eight thousand a day.

Mr. Tchitcherin, Russian Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs, addresses an offer to the Polish Government to begin immediate negotiations for peace, says a wireless dispatch received in London.

The troops of General Petlura, anti-Bolshevik commander in the Ukraine, are reported to have been surrounded by *Soviet* forces in the province of Kief.

Advices from Riga state that the Lettish Government decides to open negotiations with the Russian *Soviet* Government for an armistice.

December 25.—It is officially announced that the Esthonian and Bolshevik delegates in conference at Dorpat have reached an agreement on the question of frontiers and military guaranties.

As the result of conferences at Riga, a report from that city says it has been decided to hold a meeting at Helsingfors the first week in January, at which all the Baltic border states will be represented, to expedite the formation of a league of states bordering on Russia.

December 26.—An announcement is given out by the Japanese official publicity bureau at Vladivostok, to the effect that a common ground on which to base joint action in Siberia has been reached by the United States and Japan.

December 27.—According to a message from Vladivostok, Admiral Kolchak, commander of the Siberian forces opposing the Bolsheviki, has retired from active command because of ill health, and has appointed General Semenoff to succeed him.

FOREIGN

December 23.—It is reported from London that law officers of the Crown at a recent conference with French and Belgian law officers have made out a case against the former German Emperor and framed an indictment.

The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the Government, 458 to 75. The vote also carried approval of Premier Clemenceau's program, and was taken after the Chamber had listened to his declarations on the determination of the Allies to crush Bolshevism.

What appears to be a crisis in the Dutch Government has been brought about by postwar defense problems. Closely following the resignation of Jonkheer Bylevild, Minister of Marine, Alting Van Guesan, Minister of War, also announces his resignation when the Dutch States General amends his war-budget.

The House of Commons is prorogued until February 10, the session being formally closed by the King's speech of prorogation.

King George of England issues a procla mation announcing the new measure giving India a larger degree of self Government.

December 24.—Owing to doubts regarding the first plebiscite at Fiume, another has been taken, which resulted in 75 per cent. of the votes being cast in favor of the Italian Government's proposal relative to the future occupation of the city, under which Fiume is to decide its own fate.

Advices from Mexico City reaching El Paso say Mexico will file charges of sedition against William O. Jenkins Consular Agent for the United States at Puebla, on the ground of his alleged delivery of arms and ammunition to the bandits who had captured him.

December 26.—The largest American oil well in the Tampico region in Mexico has been closed by order of the Mexican Government, according to advices reaching the State Department.

December 27.—Removal and shipment home of bodies of American soldiers buried in those parts of France not included in the battle-fields and advance areas have been approved by the French Minister of the Interior, according to advices received by the War Department at Washington.

December 29.—Sir William Osler, world famous physician, dies at his home in Oxford, England, at the age of seventy.

At inquests held on the bodies of the two victims in the shooting affray resulting from a supposed attack by armed men on the residence of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Phœnix Park, Dublin, it is decided that the leader of the guard was accidentally killed by his own patrol, while the other man in walking through the park wa fired upon by the guard when he refused to reply to a challenge. The evidence brought out at the inquests tended to show that there had been an organized plan to attack the Vice regal Lodge.

DOMESTIC

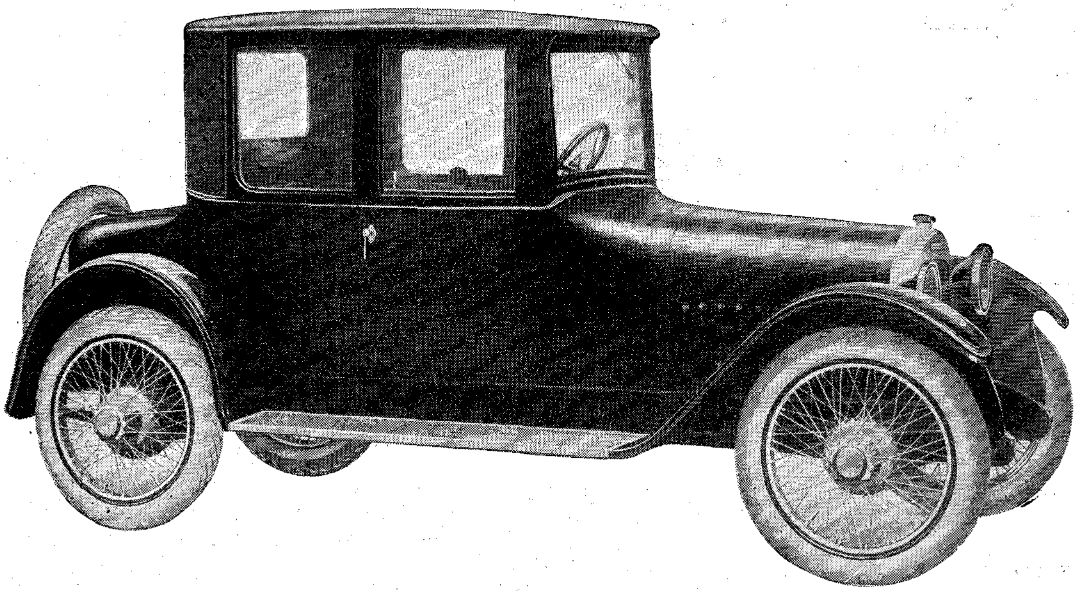
December 23.—Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district of the United Mine-Workers of America, i released from jail at Indianapolis upon his promise to go back to Kansas and use his influence to call off the coal strike.

Maurice Maeterlinck arrives in New York for an American visit.

December 24.—John D. Rockefeller donates $50,000,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation, and $50,000,000 to the General Education Board, the latter

Oakland

OAKLAND OWNERS REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



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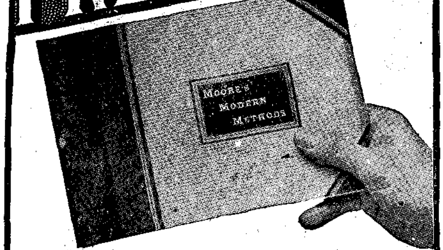

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amount to be devoted to the payment of more adequate salaries to members of the teaching profession.

Governor-elect Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, elected on a "wet" platform, will have introduced into the State legislature a bill legalizing the sale of light wines and beers as soon as he takes over his official duties.

President Wilson issues a formal proclamation that the railroads of the country, together with the express systems, will be returned to private ownership and operation March 1, 1920.

President Wilson signs the Sweet Bill, increasing the compensation of disabled former service men and enlarging the classes of beneficiaries under the War-Risk Insurance Act.

Virtually the complete prohibition of the shipment of arms and munitions into Mexico from the United States becomes effective. Hereafter only the Secretary of State can authorize such exportation.

December 26.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, calls a meeting in Washington of the chiefs of the four railroad brotherhoods to discuss the situation growing out of the proposed return of the railroads to private ownership March 1.

The Kansas miners' executive board adopt a motion terminating the strikes in their section called by the board. This will send 1,600 miners back to work.

December 28.—President Wilson's industrial conference, which met in Washington early in December to study labor unrest, makes a preliminary report in which it is proposed to establish a national industrial tribunal, consisting of nine members appointed by the President, representing equally employers, employees, and the public, and acting as a board of appeal from regional boards of inquiry and adjustment, to settle labor disputes before production is stopt.

It is proposed to introduce a joint resolution in the legislature of Maryland, which meets in January, for a recall of that State's vote in 1918, ratifying the prohibition amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Members of twelve Western cattle growers' associations appeal to President Wilson to upset the arrangements made by Attorney-General Palmer to compromise the Government's anti-trust proceedings against the meat-packers on the ground that the compromise gives them no redress for their chief grievance, which, they allege, is the control of stock-yard markets by the packers to the disadvantage of the producers.

December 29.—Representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor, after a conference at Washington to discuss the railroad situation, come out squarely in favor of government control of the railroads for at least two years longer. They also voice their opposition to legislation making strikes of workers unlawful.

The commission of three members appointed by President Wilson to investigate the bituminous-coal industry hold their first meeting in Washington and make preliminary arrangements for conducting such investigation.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, criticizes the suggestions made by the President's industrial conference for the settlement of labor unrest on the ground that the report of the Conference fails to recognize definitely the organizations of workers—trade-unions—as the basis for representation; and Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, notes the absence of reference by the conference to collective bargaining.

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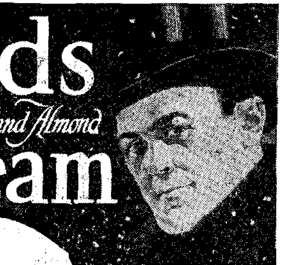

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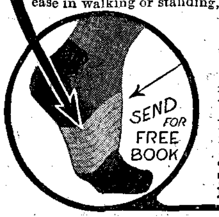

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Dentist's Epitaph.

View this grave with gravity,
He's filling his last cavity.
—*Princeton Tiger.*

Ingenuity.—Guest—" Waiter, this steak is like leather and the knife is dull."

Waiter—" You might strop the knife on the steak.—*Gargoyle.*

It Makes a Difference.—The man who tries to reform Others is an Inspired Missionary. The man who tries to reform You is a Hypocritical Humbug.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Another Miss-Alliance.—Annie—" So Jack is engaged, is he? And is Mabel the bride-to-be? "

Fanny—" No, she is the tried-to-be ! "
—*London Tit-Bits.*

Foot-work.—Millie—" How did Mr. Bonds get his eldest daughter off his hands? "

Clarence—" By putting the man she married on his feet."—*New York Globe.*

There Was a Reason.—" I know a man that has been married thirty years and he spends all his evenings at home."

" That's what I call love."

" Oh, no, it's paralysis."—*Cornell Widow.*

Worked Both Ways.—Host—" Yes, I get rid of a lot of these cigars during the year—giving 'em to my friends, y'know."

Connoisseur—" H'm. Get rid of a lot of friends, too, don't you? "—*London Opinion.*

The Easier Replaced.—Mrs. A—" I am going to get a divorce."

Mrs. B—" Can't you get along with your husband? "

Mrs. A—" Yes, but the cook can't."
—*Boston Transcript.*

Applied Hydraulics.—Mixie—" A friend of mine fell asleep in the bathtub with the water running."

Trixie—" Did the tub overflow? "

Mixie—" Nope, luckily he sleeps with his mouth open."—*Chaparral.*

Passing the Buck.—Overworked Husband—" You've been keeping me waiting around here like an old fool for an hour."

Wife—" Well, my dear, I may have kept you waiting, but I had nothing to do with *how* you waited."—*The Harvard Lampoon.*

Comparative Luxury.—" My dear, as you have been fairly prosperous this year, I think you might give me a few dozen eggs as a Christmas present."

" Can't afford it, darling. You will have to content yourself this year with just a diamond necklace."—*Baltimore American.*

The Widow's Spite.—The Parson—" Mrs. Smithers seems very cross with me—didn't you notice she almost cut me? "

The Friend—" I'm not surprized ! "

The Parson—" But why? "

The Friend—" Don't you remember when you were preaching her husband's funeral sermon you said he had gone to a better home? "—*London Passing Show.*

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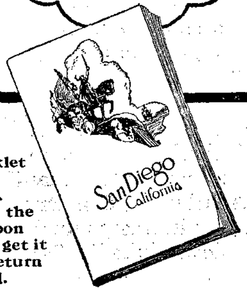

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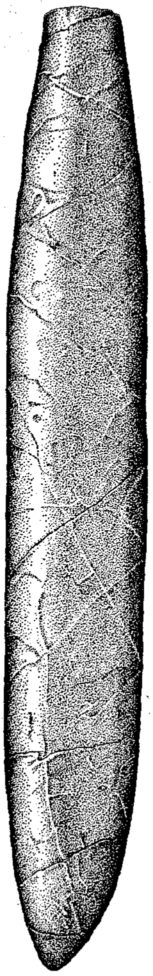

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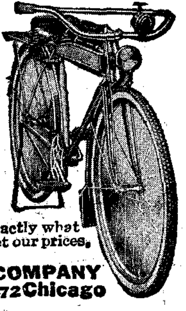

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Some Limb of a Comp. Did This.—PARISH MAGAZINE—"In our last number for 'Fleur de legs' read 'Fleur de lys.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Martyr.—WIFE—"Do you expect to get to heaven by hanging on to my skirts?"

HUB—"No; but I might by showing St. Peter the bills for them."—*Boston Transcript.*

Honest Butcher.—A butcher one day put up a sign reading: "Purveyor to His Majesty." Wishing to improve upon this, he added, "God Save the King."—*Tyrihans (Christiania).*

A Final Argument.—SHE (to dentist lover)—"Mother will not believe that I come here about my teeth so often."

HE—"I will send her a bill to-morrow."—*Boston Transcript.*

Charity Begins at Home.—CHARITY COLLECTOR—"Have you any particular use for your old clothes?"

CITIZEN—"Sure. I'm wearing them."—*Baltimore American.*

Had No Limousine.—"Pa, how much money did Crœsus have?"

"Oh, I don't know. About enough to live in what is at present middle-class style, I guess."—*Boston Transcript.*

Where Knowledge Ended.—BIGGS—"What do you usually eat in this restaurant?"

HIGGS—"Don't ask me; ask the cook. I simply order from the menu."—*London Tit-Bits.*

If He Prest Them Properly.—"Oh, well!" said the Old Fogy. "Clothes do not make the man!"

"Don't you believe it," responded the Grouch. "Suits have made many a lawyer."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Applied Anatomy.—"The human anatomy is a wonderful bit of mechanism," observed the Sage.

"Yes," agreed the Fool. "Pat a man on the back and you'll make his head swell."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

As a Warning to the Living.—A man died owing a Missouri editor six years' unpaid subscription to the paper. The editor did not send any flowers. He attended the funeral and placed a palm-leaf fan and a block of ice on the casket.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

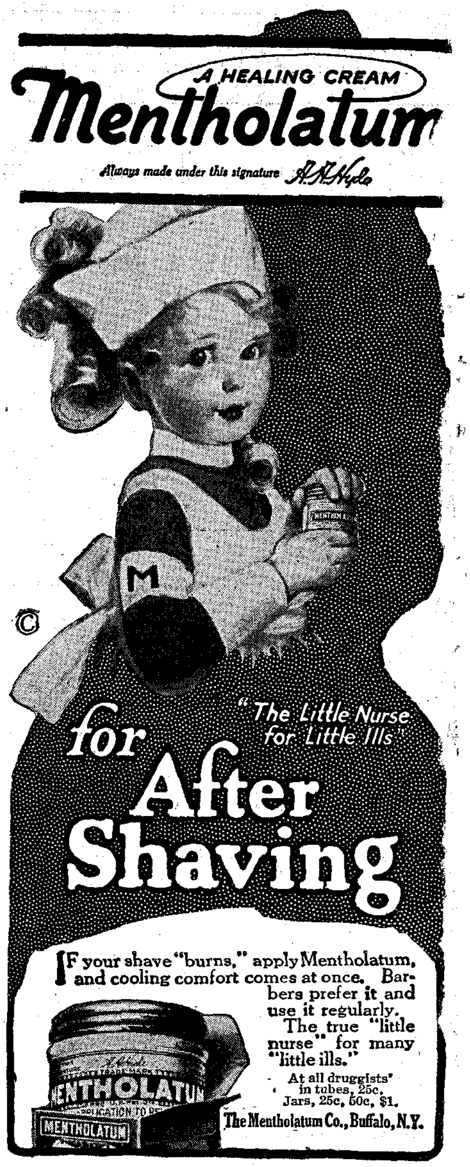
Why He Was Content to Go.—An uncanny prediction is reported by an Iowa paper. "Shortly before the end came," runs the obituary, "he folded his hands and said that everything was going higher, and quietly and peacefully he fell asleep."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Clever Miss.—"Mr. Grabcoin spent thousands of dollars on his daughter's education. She attended some of the most expensive schools in America and Europe. She was taught to sing, to paint, to play various instruments, and to speak three or four languages?"

"Fine."

"But let me tell you how shamelessly she repaid her father's tender care. She came back home and married his chauffeur."

"Splendid! A girl possessing her wealth and with her accomplishments might have married a broken-down duke."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*



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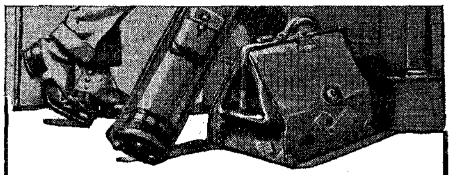

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